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DEMOCRATIC REPUDIATION.

THE DISGRACED GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

HOW THE WHITE LEAGUE LEADERS TRY TO EXCUSE A SHAMELESS BREACH OF FAITH—FALSE STATEMENTS DETECTED AND EXPOSED—CARPET-BAG AND BOURBON RULE CONTRASTED—EFFORTS TO SWINDLE CONFIDING CREDITORS—HOW THEY MAY BE DEFEATED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17, 1879.

There is now no doubt that the leaders of the Bourbon Democracy in Louisiana have fully determined to use every effort which promises to end in a repudiation of the State debt. With that object in view, their supporters and agents in Washington and elsewhere seek to palliate and excuse the maladministration of the Nicholls Government, which has led to the present financial difficulties, by a number of statements which, by those acquainted with the subject, are known to be willfully false, but which are nevertheless well calculated to deceive the general public. The first of these statements is to the effect that taxation in Louisiana, owing to long years of "radical misrule," is so onerous that the people are unable to pay the $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar sacredly set apart by the State Constitution to meet the interest on the funded debt. Further, it is stated that a large proportion of the new consolidated debt, so guaranteed by the Constitution, but upon which the Nicholls Government has nevertheless failed to pay the interest, is of illegitimate origin, because it is represented by bonds fraudulently issued by "carpet-bag Administrations," and for which the Commonwealth received no adequate return. A few plain facts which will clearly demonstrate the utter falsity of these charges cannot fail to be of interest at this time.

In the first place, it may be well to refer to the nature of the debt represented by the new State consols, the interest on which has been allowed to go to default. From the official records I have gained the following information on this branch of the subject: The ante-bellum debt of Louisiana (contracted before "Radicals and carpet-baggers" were known in the land,) on Dec. 31, 1861, was $10,157,882. The Democratic Legislature of 1866, convened prior to reconstruction, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $530,800, and made large appropriations in excess of the revenue, which had to be taken up by, and, of course, helped to swell the apparent debt of, the succeeding Republican Administrations. In 1868, when the Warmoth Government went into power, the debt of the State was $14,347,051, and on Nov. 30, 1870, according to the official report of Auditor Graham, the public debt was $23,427,952. From this it would, of course, appear to the casual observer that the indebtedness of the State had been increased by the Warmoth Administration, in round numbers, from $14,300,000 to $23,400,000. But in reality this was not the case, for, of the apparent increase of over $9,000,000, bonds to the amount of $496,500 were issued in payment of past-due debts and coupons, and $1,595,000 to defray expenses of building levees incurred under an act of the Democratic Legislature of 1866, thus making a total of $2,091,500 for which the Warmoth Government was in no way responsible. Deducting this amount from the apparent increase, the actual increase still remaining is $6,989,401. This is the bonded indebtedness of the State chargeable to the Warmoth Administration, but of the bonds constituting this amount, $2,500,000 subsidy bonds to the Chattanooga Railroad Company, $750,000 second mortgage bonds to the same road, and $80,000 bonds issued to the Bayou Bœuff and Crocodile Navigation Company were questioned by the succeeding Administration of Gov. Kellogg, as having been issued without adequate consideration, and the case being carried into the courts at the instigation of the Governor, as ex officio President of the Funding Board, the Supreme Court decided against the validity of the bonds, thus extinguishing $3,330,000 of the bonded indebtedness incurred during Gov. Warmoth's administration, and leaving a net actual increase chargeable to his Government of only $3,659,401 27. During the four years of Kellogg's administration no act of the Legislature was passed which added one dollar to the indebtedness of the State. Second mortgage bonds to the amount of $125,000 were issued by him to the Mobile and Texas Railroad—being at the rate of $12,500 per mile upon the last 10 miles of road completed and put in running order to Donaldsonville—and bonds to the amount of $500,000 were also issued by him to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad. Both issues, however, were authorized by acts of the Legislature passed under the previous Administration, and the latter was made obligatory by a decision of the Supreme Court, and a formal affirmative opinion of the Attorney-General. In this way the bonded debt of the State was increased $625,000 during Gov. Kellogg's term. The actual increase in the debt of the State during the administrations of Warmoth and Kellogg thus amounted to $4,284,401. Funded at 60 cents on the dollar, (the rate at which old bonds are exchanged for the new consols under the Funding law,) this amount represents but $2,570,640 of the $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 of new consols now outstanding, and upon which the interest remains unpaid.

In short, it can be stated that instead of the new Louisiana consols representing, in great part, bonds issued during the existence of the so-called carpet-bag Governments, those bonds form a very small proportion of the entire amount. An approximate statement of the elements which, funded at 60 per cent., make up these new consols, would really be about as follows:

Ante-bellum debt	$10,000,000
Bonds issued by Democratic Legislature of 1866-7	530,800
Bonds authorized by the same Legislature and issued by Gov. Warmoth	2,091,500
Other liabilities incurred prior to Gov. Warmoth's Administration	1,780,000
Bonds funded by the Warmoth issues	3,659,400
Bonds authorized by Warmoth Legislature and issued by Gov. Kellogg	625,000

A total of $4,284,400 of indebtedness incurred under "Radical" rule, against $13,791,500 of debt incurred under the Democratic Administration of "the native and best." Thus, the pretext set up that a large proportion of the existing State debt represents bonds illegitimately issued by Radical State Governments falls hopelessly to the ground.

As to the plea of onerous taxation, it must be conceded that in the City of New-Orleans taxation is onerous. For more than 25 years, ever since the consolidation of the old municipalities, in fact, that city, with the exception of one brief, and, as the event has proved, bright, interval, has been exclusively under Democratic control. Municipal taxes, under Bourbon rule, were increased year by year, till at one period they reached $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a high assessment. In addition to direct taxation, licenses were, and are still, levied upon every conceivable trade, profession, and industry. Every man in the community—from the barber, who pays a license of $10, up to the pawnbroker, who pays $1,000—is thus indirectly taxed. Lawyers, doctors, midwives, druggists, all are, and have been, taxed; and, lest any one industriously inclined might perchance escape, the annual license ordinance usually contains a saving clause, "taxing all professions and occupations not included in the foregoing $10 per annum." Notwithstanding this oppressive load of municipal taxation, however, the debt of the city increased in a steady ratio of $1,000,000 a year, till at last it exceeded the debt of the whole State. During the brief Republican Administration of Mayor Flanders, from 1869 to 1872, a temporary check was placed upon this municipal misrule, but in 1872 the Democracy regained control of the city, and the accumulating avalanche of debt was only finally stayed by a constitutional amendment proposed by "the Carpet-bag Governor" Kellogg, passed by a Republican Legislature, and ratified by a Republican majority of the people—limiting the city debt at the point then reached, and forever prohibiting the issue of any evidence of indebtedness by the City Council except against cash actually in the Treasury. Taxation in the Democracy-ridden City of New-Orleans has indeed been very high, and is still burdensome, though—thanks to Republican intervention—not so much so as it was.

In the State of Louisiana, however, taxes are not high, and although the statement may sound strange to these "liberal" Republicans who have lent a willing ear to the Democratic howls of fraud and Radical misrule in the South, it can be broadly stated, and abundantly substantiated that in no State of the Union is taxation so low in proportion to the value of the products of the land as in the State of Louisiana. The rate of taxation is fixed by constitutional amendment, adopted under the Kellogg Administration, at a limit of $14\frac{1}{2}$ mills on each dollar of assessed value. Assessments are made throughout the State by local boards, one in each parish. No power is vested anywhere to revise or equalize these assessments. Each parish assesses itself, and every planter is, of course, interested in putting down the value of his land to as low a figure as possible. The result is that taxation in the country is merely nominal. For example, every body of visiting statesmen or distinguished strangers who of late years have visited New-Orleans, have been taken to view the Magnolia Plantation of the late Effingham Lawrence, in Plaquemines Parish. With its park-like domain, its noble mansion, its steam-plows and costly sugar-making machinery, it is one of the show plantations of the State. It is assessed at $30,000, and the crops sell on an average for $60,000 a year. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, President of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, who is just now in this City, has an interest in a sugar plantation on the Teche, comprising about 1,900 acres of the most fertile lands in the State, from which he makes an average crop of $30,000. Yet his entire taxes amount to only about $200 a year. Senator Kellogg and his brother-in-law own a plantation of 3,300 acres a few miles below Gen. Bussey's, in the Parish of Iberia. Their crops sell for from $30,000 to $40,000 a year; their assessment is little more than half the value of the mules and personal property they have on the place, and their taxes are less than $250 a year. These are but samples of the low rates of assessment prevailing throughout the richest agricultural parishes in the State.

Notwithstanding this low rate of assessment, however, there is no doubt that the existing interest tax of $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar, if promptly collected and honestly accounted for, would suffice to pay the interest on the present funded debt, and to maintain the plighted faith of the State. The trouble is that the taxes are not collected. The Louisiana bull-dozer is a fighting animal, pre-eminently a voting animal, but he is not a tax-payer. The same spirit which incites him to overthrow constituted authority, to resist the laws and violate the Constitution of the country, makes him blind to obligations of honor and public faith, and unwilling to obey even the mandates of the Government of his own choice. In all the heavy Republican parishes, such as St. James, St. John, St. Charles, and (till recently) Tensas, where peace prevails, taxes have been promptly paid, and the delinquent lists have not averaged more than 5 per cent. In the wealthy white parishes, on the other hand, taxes have been evaded or resisted, and the delinquent lists have run all the way from 15 to 40 per cent. Caddo Parish—of unsavory notoriety—once achieved the distinction of returning 69 per cent. of its entire tax lists delinquent. The statute-books of Louisiana provide the most stringent means of enforcing the collection of taxes from unwilling property-holders. Every tax collector in the State holds office by appointment of the Governor, and is removable by a stroke of his pen. Gov. Nicholls has had the remedy for the present disgraceful condition of the State finances in his own hands, but, coming into power on the arms of revolution, he has not had the nerve to enforce the laws against those whose lawless violence placed him in the seat he occupies.

It would be difficult to frame a more binding pledge than that entered into by the people of Louisiana with the creditors of the State when those creditors agreed to abandon 40 per cent. of their claim, and the debtor contracted, by solemn constitutional guarantee, to set apart $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar of all the taxable property of the State till principal and interest should be paid. It was this constitutional guarantee which induced the creditors to acquiesce in the funding of their bonds in the new 7 per cent. consols. But not only have the State authorities failed to carry out their solemn agreement and collect the $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills interest tax, but a joint resolution is even now pending in the State Legislature—and will be carried, unless the weight of public sentiment in the North help the few Conservatives and the handful of Republicans whom "conciliation" has left to defeat it—calling a Constitutional Convention for the avowed purpose of absolute repudiation. When all these things are considered it will be hardly possible for any fair-minded man to claim that Louisiana has been benefited by Democratic rule. When Nicholls went into power after "the carpet-bag Kellogg," he found the debts of the State and city reduced and limited, taxation lowered one-third, the taxes collected, the interest on the debt paid, and a balance of $300,000 in the State Treasury. To-day, after one year and eight months of Nicholls and Democratic Government, the Treasury of Louisiana is empty, the taxes uncollected, the State $400,000 in debt to its Fiscal Agent, the interest on the sacredly guaranteed public debt in default, all the pledges of protection and free suffrage to the freedmen grossly violated, and the State itself hanging on the verge of shameless repudiation.

H. C.

TESTIFYING ABOUT MAJOR RENO.

A SCOUT'S STORY OF THE CUSTER MASSACRE—A WITNESS WHO WILL NOW SUPPORT RENO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 18.—The scout Girard, who testified to-day in the Reno inquiry, gave a long account of the movements of the troops on the day of the Custer massacre. He described the condition and situation of the battle-field and mentioned the various orders given. The witness believed the fighting force of the Indians to be from 2,500 to 3,000 warriors; he heard several volleys, of from 50 to 100 shots each, on the other side of the village, at about the time the order was given "Every man to his horse." Reno's men at that word left the wood where they were stationed, and in 10 or 15 minutes they saw Custer's command, or what he believed to be that command. He thought the force of 150 men ought to have held the Indians in check some time. The rest of this witness' testimony related to the finding of bodies, &c. The hearing was adjourned.

BISMARCK, Jan. 18.—Capt. French, of the Seventh Cavalry, who is credited with great bravery at the battle of Little Big Horn, and a coming witness before the Reno Court of Inquiry at Chicago, stated to-day that he saw nothing of Major Reno from the evening of June 25 until noon of June 26; that Reno was out of sight, and that he [French] could not find any one who did see him; in other words, that Reno slunk away in a hole and left the command to Benteen.

SHOT WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Eight prisoners attempted to escape from the jail at Owenton, Ky., at noon yesterday. They knocked down the jailer's brother, Robert Moore, who had charge of the jail, and fled. But Moore regained his feet, drew a revolver, and fired, the ball passing through the body of William Saunders, as he was jumping out of a window. The wound proved fatal in a short time. Saunders had been confined for burglary.

FATALLY KICKED IN A FIGHT.

SACKVILLE, New-Brunswick, Jan. 18.—A short time ago a lad named Gaylor, age 14, and another were fighting. A boy named Deane, age 15, interfered, when Gaylor turned on him, brutally beating and kicking him about the head and other sensitive parts of the body. Brain fever ensued, followed by spasms, and this morning Deane died.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPE'S DISTURBING PROBLEMS.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF COL. GOLA—ORGANIZATION OF EASTERN ROUMELIA—MATTERS IN TURKEY.

ROME, Jan. 18.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Signor Depretis, President of the Council, in reply to an interrogation by Signor Ercole regarding the disappearance of Col. Gola, and what steps the Government had taken in the matter, recapitulated the facts. Col. Gola, the Italian member of the Servian Boundary Commission, went from Belgrade to Bucharest with Major Wilson, of the same commission. The latter left Bucharest on Dec. 3, and was to rejoin Col. Gola at Rustchuk, when they were to proceed together to Constantinople, but Major Wilson has not seen Col. Gola since he left him in Bucharest, and no trace has been found of him, though official inquiries have been made in every direction. Signor Depretis stated that, notwithstanding the most diligent efforts of the Italian Government and its agents, nothing had been ascertained throwing any light on the mystery. He said he trusted that the Roumanian Government would not fail in the duty incumbent upon it of making a searching inquiry in the case. Signor Ercole was dissatisfied with the reply. He insisted that the Roumanian Government was responsible for the disappearance of Col. Gola, and declared that if the Italian Government did not make itself respected in the matter, and take such steps as appeared to him sufficient, he should move a vote of want of confidence in the Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The *Agence Russe* says: "The proposal to extend the functions of the commission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia has received the assent of all the powers, and such prolongation does not constitute a violation of the treaty of Berlin. The Russian administration of the Government of Eastern Roumelia also is thus prolonged until the labors of the Organization Commission are concluded."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18.—It is said that Mukhtar Pasha has resigned the military command of Janina. If his resignation is accepted, he will also be replaced as Commissioner for the delimitation of the Greek frontier. The negotiations will thereby be delayed.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The *Post*, (semi-official,) in an article upon the commercial distress in England, after enumerating the recent successes of England in her foreign policy, says: "To maintain her rank in the world she must now enter upon a commercial struggle. Protective agitation has already commenced in England."

Other journals state, under reserve, that as soon as the Socialist Democratic Deputies come to Berlin for the opening of the Reichstag they will be expelled, in virtue of the existing petty state of siege.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

THE POSITION OF M. GAMBETTA—POSSIBILITIES OF A NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* thinks that M. Gambetta makes the rejection of Gen. Farre and the appointment of Gen. Gresley as Minister of War a pretext for separating himself from the Cabinet, rather than to risk sharing its defeat. He fears that the majority would trample over him if he endeavored to protect the Ministry. The correspondent thinks that M. Gambetta underrates his own strength, and that if he made a resolute and courageous stand against the extremists, he would have the support of the majority in the Chamber and in the country. He will probably not figure among those who will ascend the tribune to assail the Cabinet, for in so doing he would run the risk of being compelled to accept office, which prudence counsels him to avoid. But if he confines himself to a *laissez faire* attitude nobody will be mistaken as to his motives, and it will be said that he stood by at its defeat without wishing to incur the consequences and responsibility. If, on the other hand, he does join the assailants in next week's debates, it will be because he has decided to accept office.

The correspondent, summarizing the various Ministerial possibilities now being discussed in political circles, says: "The most improbable is that M. Dufaure will get a majority. The next in the order of improbabilities is that M. Gambetta will undertake to form a Ministry headed by himself. This solution would gratify France and M. Gambetta might count on the support of liberal Europe. Next is the retirement of M. Dufaure, M. De Marcère succeeding him, and M. Lepère succeeding M. De Marcère as Minister of the Interior. The other suggestions are, the reconstruction of the Cabinet under the Premiership of M. De Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, or M. Grévy, or M. Duclerc, retaining M. De Marcère, M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Pothuau, Minister of Marine, in their present positions." The correspondent thinks it increasingly improbable that President MacMahon will resign in any circumstances. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* adheres to the belief that M. Dufaure will get a majority.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—A meeting to-day of the Republican Left, numbering 242 members, again discussed the Ministerial programme, and declared it unacceptable; adding, however, that it would wait for the Government's explanations to the Chamber before pronouncing a final decision.

ENGLISH TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MINCING-LANE MARKETS STILL DULL—RECOVERY IN THE STOCK MARKET—FAILURE OF AN IRON COMPANY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The leading markets in Mincing-lane are in the same dull state as last week. The very large assortment of produce brought to auction has further tended to weaken quotations. There have been numerous public sales of tea, which have gone in favor of buyers for Indian, and also for some fair to medium Foo Chow and Congou. There has been a moderate amount of business in China by private contract. In coffee there is no new feature. There has been a strong demand for Colonary new crop plantation Ceylon at advanced rates. Cocoa has fallen 2 to 6 shillings a hundred-weight, but is still far higher than usual, owing to the small stock. Crystallized West Indian sugar continues readily salable in quantity to the home trade, although the tone is quiet in the face of heavy arrivals. A few cargoes of Burmah rice sold for Spring shipment at the slight recovery last quoted. Black Penang pepper realized an exceptionally low price.

The *Economist* says: "Bank bills are quoted at $2\frac{7}{8}$ to 3 per cent., discount and trade bills at $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. On the Stock Exchange business was fairly active, and prices, as a rule, more than recovered from last week's relapse. The political situation in France renders the Bourse very quiet and sensitive. Hence foreign stocks are not so active as cheap money might otherwise have rendered them. There has been a partial recovery in Brazilian in consequence of the Government's proposal to apply monastic property to the redemption of the national debt."

Silver is quoted to-day at $50\frac{3}{8}$ pence an ounce.

The Middlesboro, Rosedale and Ferryhill Iron Company has failed. Its liabilities are £280,000, and assets £350,000.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the late Edward Matthew Ward, the painter, whose death was announced on Thursday, have found that he cut his throat while temporarily insane from ill-health.

Edward Payson Weston, the American pedestrian, started from the Royal Exchange, London, at 12:05 this morning, on a walking tour of 2,000 miles over the country roads of England, having undertaken to walk this distance, and also to deliver 50 lectures in towns on the way, in 1,000 hours. His first day's journey is to Folkestone, a distance of 81 miles. The judges travel in a conveyance. A bicycle rider is also of the party. Weston passed through Chatham at 8:30 o'clock A. M., when it was snowing heavily.

Early this morning rain fell, which, as the atmosphere became colder, turned to half-frozen sleet, and about 9 o'clock this gave place to snow which continued falling heavily throughout the morning. The traffic in the streets is greatly impeded.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—The branch office here, of the Gottenburger Commercial Company, has suspended payment.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 31.—The Zulu King, Cetywayo, has expressed his willingness to surrender some persons demanded by the British ultimatum and to pay a fine, and had stated that he would consider the other demands if time were allowed. Sir Bartle Frere replied that the word of the English Government could not be altered. The term for Cetywayo's reply expires on Jan. 1. He is now massing his troops.

VIRGINIA DEMANDS PROTECTION.

ALLEGING USURPATION OF STATE RIGHTS BY UNITED STATES JUDGE RIVES—THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AND THE ENFORCEMENT ACT ASSERTED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18.—The Senate Special Committee and the House Committee on Federal Relations, acting jointly, to-day submitted a long report and a series of resolutions in regard to alleged usurpation of State rights by Federal Judge Rives, of the Western District of Virginia. The resolutions declare:

First—That the Constitution of the United States is in as full force and vigor as when adopted and ratified.

Second—That Virginia, in re-entering the Union after the civil war, resumed all her relations to the Government on perfect equality with every other State, and is entitled to the same rights and powers and is bound by the same duties and obligations as every other State, and that her citizens are equal in every respect, under the Constitution, with all other citizens of the United States.

Third—That the United States can only exercise the powers delegated to them in the Constitution. Within the scope of these powers the Government is supreme; beyond them it has no existence.

Fourth—That preservation of the States and maintenance of their Governments are as much within the design and care of the Constitution as the preservation of the Union and maintenance of the Federal Government, and separate and independent autonomy of States is necessary to the Union under the Constitution.

Fifth—That the essential and fundamental right reserved by the people of the States is to organize each State as a separate and distinct political society, to constitute therein such government as best suits their will and pleasure, and to change the same whenever their convenience requires it, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof.

Sixth—That the necessary and inherent condition of this reserved right of local self-government is the right and duty of the State to protect life, liberty, and property within her jurisdiction by laws of her own creation, and by officers of her own selection.

Seventh—That the Constitution of the United States grants certain powers and imposes consequent duties upon the United States which they are bound to execute and perform, and that the rights reserved to the States impose on them certain other functions and duties which they are equally bound to execute and perform, and the United States can no more rightfully interfere with, and attempt to execute, the powers and perform the functions of, the States than the States those of the United States, and any attempt by either to interfere with the rights of the other will be usurpation and unconstitutional and void.

Eighth—That the United States have only the right to prevent the exercise by the States of powers prohibited to them by the Constitution by pronouncing such forbidden action void through the judiciary power, but in no case can the United States undertake to perform any duty which is incumbent upon the State to perform.

Ninth—That, therefore, all acts of Congress, and particularly those known as the Civil Rights bill and the Enforcement act, which attempt or profess to attempt to provide for the performance by the United States of duties and obligations belonging to the States, are unconstitutional and void.

Tenth—That therefore the action of the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia in assuming jurisdiction of the cases of Lee Reynolds and Burwell Reynolds, parties charged with crime against the laws of this Commonwealth, and held to answer therefor, is an attempt to execute the laws of this Commonwealth and to regulate her internal policy in the courts and by officers of the United States; is unwarranted by the Constitution, is destructive of the rights of people of each State to protect life, liberty, and property in their own way, by their own courts and officers, and ought at once to be remedied by proper judicial action, and any recurrence of the same prevented by appropriate legislation.

Eleventh—That proper provision by law ought to be made for the prompt and effective supervision by the Supreme Court of the United States of all proceedings of the Judges of the inferior courts of the United States.

Twelfth—That the Governor is instructed to direct the Attorney-General to institute proceedings in the name of the Commonwealth before the Supreme Court of the United States, and demand such protection and redress as that tribunal can afford in the premises.

COAL MINERS IN REVOLT.

UNPAID WAGES OR THREATENED REDUCTIONS THE OSTENSIBLE CAUSE—INFLUENCE OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 18.—The situation at the mines looks more alarming now than it has at any time since the long strike of 1875. No more collieries have struck since those reported yesterday, but there are many threats made, and an uneasy feeling is observable everywhere. The Reading Company's men threaten to strike for their wages, which are two months in arrears. Some of the miners employed by individual operators in the Shamokin region are out because of a proposed reduction of wages, and it seems that a strike is threatened in the Luzerne region, but for what object is not known.

The real cause, however, is to be found in the secret organization known as the "Knights of Labor," which has been trying for nearly a year to foment disturbance, and it is intimated now that a general strike, to involve the whole anthracite coal field, is imminent. At the meetings of miners held at Girardville on Thursday night, it was resolved "that it was necessary, for the protection of those working in the anthracite coal region, that they combine throughout the whole anthracite coal field, and act together for mutual benefit," and also, "that the hand of fellowship that has been extended by the men of Luzerne County be accepted and that measures be taken for intelligent co-operation." The officers of the Reading Company say that they do not think the strike in the Girardville district will extend any further. They expect to finish paying November wages at the collieries by next Saturday, and will then immediately begin paying December wages. It is feared, however, that next week will bring further trouble.

ICE-GORGES IN THE RIVERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—The moderate weather of yesterday and the rain of last night caused a break-up in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers. In the latter the ice broke last night, and formed a heavy gorge above West Newton. In the Upper Monongahela the ice broke this morning, and will probably run out to-night. The river men say they do not anticipate much damage, as unusual precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of the destructive ice flood of two years ago.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18.—The steamer Wyanoke finished her work of forcing a passage through the ice-gorge this morning at 11 o'clock, occupying over three days in the undertaking, which had been pronounced by everybody, except the company's officers, as useless. A short gorge near Varina was broken up by the steamers Wyanoke and Old Dominion working from each end. The ice at that point was 12 feet thick. The Old Dominion reached this port at 1:30 P. M., and will sail on her return trip to-morrow noon. The bark Pepita and schooner Oakes Ames, which have been imbedded in the gorge since its formation, are as yet safe, though their situation remains unchanged. A sudden thaw or giving way of the ice would greatly endanger them.

GUILTY OF VIOLATING ELECTION LAWS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Bond presiding, in the case of William A. Fenwood and Thomas Cook, Judges of Election in the Seventh Ward of this city, at the election held for members of Congress in November last, and indicted for interfering with the United States Supervisor and a United States Deputy Marshal in the performance of their duty, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The particular act complained of was the refusal of the Judges to admit the Deputy Marshal to the room where the polls were held when he had been called in by the United States Supervisor to keep a tally of the votes. The defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each, and costs, amounting to about $150. The trial of a number of other persons indicted for violating the United States Election laws will follow.

WARREN COUNTY'S THIEVES

NINE OF THE SEVENTEEN TRIED AND CONVICTED.

UNEXPECTED CONVICTION OF EX-COUNTY COLLECTOR TEEL—SKETCHES OF THE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTY—TRIALS OF THE PHILLIPSBURG OFFICIAL ROBBERS.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 18.—At a late hour last night the jury in the Teel forgery case came into court and rendered a verdict of guilty against the defendant. This was almost entirely unexpected, and by none more so than Teel, who confidently looked for an acquittal. He felt the blow keenly and was visibly affected. Previous to this conviction, he had pleaded *non vult contendere* to the charge of conspiracy and hoped, by so doing, to escape with a light sentence or perhaps only a fine. But being now also convicted of forgery—and particularly, as his counsel put it, for so small a sum as $30, which his previous wealth and respectability rendered the more disgraceful if proved—his prospects for a term of imprisonment in the State Prison are now almost certain.

Up to this date nine of the most prominent public officials of this county have been convicted on 15 charges of conspiracy and six of forgery. There yet remain eight more defendants to be tried, while the aggregate of remaining indictments against the entire 17 convicted and unconvicted officials is over 30. Originally there were 19 men indicted, but one—ex-County Steward Frome—has been fortunate enough to be acquitted. Three have turned State's evidence—Dean, Osborn, and Carhart—but they do not hope to entirely escape punishment, and will probably be tried as soon as the cases of the others are disposed of. Then are to follow the trials of about 15 officials and ex-officials of the City Council of the Town of Phillipsburg, indicted for forgery, conspiracy, and unlawfully taking the public moneys, and thus the time of the court promises to be fully engaged in these cases for several weeks to come. Chief-Justice Beasley can only give his presence during the coming week, as he must be in the Mercer courts on Jan. 27, but it is thought that Gov. McClellan will appoint, next week, a law Judge for the county, in the place of Judge Vliet, who died last week, and the trials will then be continued before the new Judge.

It is a noticeable fact that of all the 17 public officials now under conviction or indictment only one is a man of means, and even his property will not be large enough to meet the demands for the return of stolen moneys which the county will undoubtedly make in civil suits. Yet scarcely a year ago there was hardly a man among them but was believed to be worth a great deal of money, and the word of most of them was as good as their bond. In the past three years they divided among them at least $50,000 of the county money, and not a year and a half ago some of their number took from $500 to $1,000 at a time, and that not unfrequently. When the frauds were exposed in May last, the two chief conspirators, who received the largest shares of the plunder, had not money enough to take them out of the country, and one of them was forced, by his lack of money, to enter into negotiations with the Prosecutor to turn State's evidence. He had not enough money to keep him from starving in New-York, where he was hiding.

Simon Cummins, the ex-County Collector, is the only man who can leave behind him, when he goes to prison, sufficient means to support his family, and what may be left to them, after the State has collected from his estate what he and his conspirators robbed the county of, is not likely to be very much. Cummins was born in the county, is now nearly 60 years of age, and his reputation has heretofore been beyond reproach. A leading member of the church at Vienna, where he lives, he is also a Director in the Hackettstown bank, guardian, Executor, and Trustee of several estates, Director and shareholder in two or more large manufacturing companies, and was worth, a few months ago, fully $50,000. But since his indictment one company has failed in which he had $11,000, several of his ventures have proved unsuccessful, and now the claim of the county has to be met. So far over $10,000, it has been proved, was unlawfully paid out by him, and that loss he has paid, as he never dared to charge the false notes in his accounts. Another $10,000 claim will be tried next week, and there are a great number of petty forged orders which he allowed the conspirators to draw, and which his bondsmen and estate must make good, as the others are without bonds or means. Until the Spring of 1877 Cummins carefully avoided politics, and never held an office. But he saw younger and less influential men obtaining positions of honor and trust, and he then determined "to show the boys," as he said, that he could also be elected if he so desired. Caleb Swayze, an old neighbor, and the man who afterward exposed the frauds, urged him not to go into politics, as it was known that there was a ring of corrupt officers, and Mr. Swayze warned him that they would certainly entrap him. But Cummins boasted that he would be too smart for them, and claimed that his best efforts would be turned toward discovering and exposing the plunderers.

Up to this time there is no doubt that Cummins was perfectly honest in his intentions, but he unfortunately took for his confidential friend and adviser one E. E. Bulgin, and through him was persuaded to spend about $1,500 to obtain his election. As the Board of Chosen Freeholders, numbering 23, elect their Collector, it follows that this money was used corruptly among some, at least, of them. The office is worth about $800 a year, and is generally held for three years. Three months after his election Cummins told Swayze that he had already been approached by bad men in the board with proposals to rob the county, but that he indignantly refused to do so, and threatened to expose them. In less than two months after that he was in their toils, his first crime consisting in first partly cashing an old note of a previous board without looking into its validity, and then in paying a large sum to hush the matter up. From that time his downfall was rapid, and to-day he is under two convictions for conspiracy, with a third still to be tried, and is held in $8,000 bail. The penalty for conspiracy in this State is a fine of not more than $200 or confinement in the State Prison for not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Cummins' family consists of his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

Dr. John V. Mattison, Clerk of the board, convicted on four indictments for forgery, and with nine more yet hanging over his head, was the most accomplished of them all. A physician in good standing in the Western part of New-York, he first moved to Stroudsburg, Penn., and then came to Washington, in this county, where he settled about 35 years ago. He married there, had an excellent practice, and when the war first broke out received a commission as Assistant Surgeon and served for two years, until some unpleasant transaction caused his discharge in disgrace. He then became a substitute broker, and in a short time had made $200,000. Col. Baker, of the Secret Service, arrested him at one time and kept him a prisoner, but he managed to obtain his release, although he claimed that it cost him some of his money. After that Mattison bought several farms in Washington, and built a house for himself which cost $50,000. He was in Wall-street at the same time, and claims to have lost $60,000 in Lake Shore at one time. From that time his downfall was speedy, until he had lost all his land, property, and money. Then he opened a small drug store in Washington. He was elected to the Board of Freeholders, as a member, several years ago, and then doubtless saw the opportunities for thieving. Three years ago he secured his election as Clerk of the board, a position only legally worth about $75 a year, but generally increased by fees and extra salary to from $200 to $300. As custodian of the old notes and vouchers of previous years Mattison was able to pick out those which suited his purpose for altering, and then obtained repayment of them. To what extent he succeeded will never be known, but in the three years of his clerkship he secured fully $15,000, and, perhaps, much more. Mattison's flight to New-York, his arrest there, confinement in the Belvidere Jail, escape and rearrest have already been published. He is nearly 60 years of age, and has a wife, one daughter, and one son. An older son hanged himself a few years ago. When first arrested in New-York his family refused to believe that he had been a companion of low women, and his wife assisted him with money in his escape from jail. But his rearrest, in company with a woman, turned his family against him, and they now have nothing to do with him. With the exception of a few hundred dollars, his family are penniless.

Charles S. Strader, late Director of the board, was a merchant at Washington, N. J., and was once a man of some means. Lately he has been the agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express Company, but was discharged upon his frauds becoming exposed. He is a man of little education, and for some years did not bear a very good reputation. Fifteen indictments were found against him, and of these he has been found guilty of two for conspiracy and one for forgery. His wife refused to believe in his guilt until he was convicted, and she has since been so ill that it is feared she will literally die of a broken heart.

John N. Givens, attorney to the board, is a lawyer who, before these disclosures, had an excellent practice. He was a Captain of volunteers during part of the war, and was never supposed to be in the ring. Two indictments for conspiracy were found against him and he is to be sentenced on both. He feels his disgrace keenly, and the fact that, if sent to State Prison, he must leave his family unprovided for, is telling greatly upon him. He will be disbarred from ever again practicing in the courts of New-Jersey.

Edmund Teel, the ex-County Collector, resides in the finest house in Phillipsburg, and was once considered one of the wealthiest citizens of that town. But speculations have made him poor, although his wife and step-sons are in comparatively good circumstances. He moved in the best society, was a highly educated and accomplished man, and his pleading *non vult* in one case and being found guilty in the second is a matter of great surprise.

Dr. Henry M. Cox, of Port Murray, was a member of the Finance Committee, and has had 11 indictments for fraud and forgery found against him, on three of which he has been found guilty. He is a young man who received his diploma to practice medicine from Michigan University, and had one of the largest practices in the county. When the frauds were discovered, his patients refused to call him in, and as he had lived very expensively, he is now utterly without means. He takes his position with the most composure of all the convicted men, and laughs and jokes about it.

John B. Stiker, who kept a small canal store at Rockport, was given many profitable contracts by the Ring, and has been convicted of the two indictments for conspiracy found against him.

Edward E. Bulgin, Cummins' intimate friend and his go-between with the other members of the Ring, was originally a carpenter and builder, but made some money in speculations, and bought largely of mineral lands. These have become almost worthless, and will not bring the amount of the mortgages upon them, so that his wife and family will be left without means. He has been convicted on two of the three indictments for conspiracy found against him.

John W. Dean, the first to turn State's evidence, and who yet remains untried, was once a merchant in Phillipsburg, worth at least $100,000, but was one of those good-natured men who indorsed everybody's note, and is now without a dollar. He is yet a young man, and was for some years Secretary and Treasurer of the Phillipsburg Agricultural Works, which paid large dividends, but went into bankruptcy. As Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Freeholders he used his opportunities to plunder the county right and left, and has had seven indictments found against him. He openly admits his guilt and has been very useful to the State in informing against the others, but his present position as informer is not a pleasant one, and the feeling is largely against him. He has no promises from the State that he will escape punishment, but hopes against hope that it may take a light form.

The above are the principal men already convicted in these trials, but there are several men equally prominent who are to be tried next week. Among these are ex-State Senator Cornish, on an indictment to defraud, who is preparing a vigorous defense, and will be defended by Counselor Robert S. Green, of Elizabeth, and other prominent lawyers. Several other men besides Cornish are included in the same indictment, and a strong effort will be made to defeat the evidence and arguments put forth by Prosecutor Harris and Attorney-General Stockton, and thus make a break in the regular verdicts of "guilty" which the juries of Warren have been rendering against the accused officers.

FOLLOWING HOSTILE CHEYENNES.

THE INDIANS IN A STRONG POSITION—ONE SOLDIER KILLED BY THEM.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 18.—A courier from the scene of hostilities, five miles distant from the position held by the Cheyennes at the last writing, arrived here last evening with information to the effect that the savages had assumed the most inaccessible position of any of the many from which they recently held the troops at bay. He also states that five soldiers who were detached from the command for the purpose of ascertaining the position held by the Indians, while engaged in this duty, unexpectedly found themselves within short rifle range of over half a score of Indians. The latter discharged a volley at the squad, killing Private Barber, of Company H, Third Cavalry, and capturing his carbine, pistol, and ammunition. The comrades of Barber, though exposed to the fire of the Indians, made desperate efforts to prevent the Indians from obtaining either his remains or equipments, but without avail. Capt. Wessells believes that the Indians cannot be dislodged from their present position without the sacrifice of a greater number of lives than he deems advisable, and has in consequence dispatched Lieut. Dodd, Third Cavalry, to Red Cloud Agency with a view to obtain the assistance of a dozen Sioux scouts well versed in the mode of warfare usually adopted by Indians.

Newman and Chain, cattle-men, who arrived here yesterday, report the loss of 40 head of horses. The trail of the thieves indicates them to have been Indians, possibly Little Wolf's band. Agent Irwin and Red Cloud reached here last night to learn particulars of late events. They report the excitement at Pine Ridge Agency as intense.

A conference was held here this morning between Red Cloud and Lieut. Schuyler, of Gen. Crook's staff, in regard to enlisting the services of some Sioux warriors. The old chief, in a very grave tone of voice and without raising his eyes from the ground, said: "My people are sad at heart since their brethren were killed here some moons ago. They are very angry with the whites, and I am nearly certain will not assist them." Lieut. Schuyler gave him an account of the Cheyenne outbreak; how the Cheyennes fired upon the soldiers in fleeing from their prison room, killing them, and said that in trying to punish the Cheyenne warriors the squaws were accidentally killed. Lieut. Schuyler finally got the old chief to say: "Young chief, (Lieut. Dodd,) can go to my camp and tell my son-in-law, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, that it is my wish that he would try to get some of my warriors to help the Government in capturing the Cheyennes." Lieut. Dodd, who is well known to Red Cloud's braves, started immediately for the Pine Ridge Agency on his mission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Information has been received here that Red Cloud arrived at Fort Robinson last night. The Ogallalla Indians are very much excited over the late trouble with the Cheyennes, and have made an urgent request that all the women and children, now widows and orphans, now held as prisoners, being related to the Ogallallas, be turned over to them as their natural protectors, to take them to their homes and take care of them. It is believed that the adoption of this course will serve to allay all excitement and really attach the Red Cloud Indians to the Government. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War have both consented to grant Red Cloud's request. An order will be given by the Secretary of War, through Gen. Sheridan, to release the captive women and children.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN FLORIDA.

LIEUT.-GOV. HULL INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 18.—Noble A. Hull, Lieutenant-Governor of Florida, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for conspiracy with others in obtaining false returns of election in Brevard County. Hull was the Democratic candidate for Congress at the late election from the Second District, and holds a certificate of election from the Governor. He is President of the State Senate, now sitting at Tallahassee, and has telegraphed that he will be here to-morrow, without being served with a warrant.

NORTH-WESTERN AMATEUR OARSMEN.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the North-western Amateur Rowing Association's Executive Board it has been decided that the next regatta of the association shall take place at Toledo. The date is not fixed. Detroit, Toledo, and Madison, Wis., were the only places that held out any inducements to the association, and after fully discussing the situation, the Toledo men won, and will at once begin to make arrangements for the contest. The time will be decided by Messrs. Stevens, of Saginaw; Bates, of Detroit, and Southard, of Toledo, and will be so named that crews may participate in this regatta and in that of the National Association, to be held at Newark, without inconvenience.

THE FUNERAL OF MARK BATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The funeral ceremonies of the late actor, Mark Bates, took place this morning at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: W. E. Sheridan, Stuart Robson, William D. Gemmill, A. R. Brooks, C. H. Walcot, W. H. Crane, George Holland, and W. H. Daly. Later in the day the remains were taken to Boston.

CINCINNATI'S PROPOSED EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The call for 10 per cent. of the subscriptions to the exposition fund has had the effect of bringing in, in some cases, the entire subscriptions. In many other cases 25 or 50 per cent. has been paid; so that there now appears to be no doubt of the completion of the buildings and opening of the exposition in August next.

ARREST OF A BANK DIRECTOR.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—An order of arrest has been issued for Jacob H. Farrington, Director and business partner of J. S. Leake, Cashier of the First National Bank, on complaint of a woman, of whom he obtained a large sum of money a few days before the bank stopped, claiming that he was worth $40,000.

LOGAN'S SUPPORTERS FEAR A BOLT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—The Logan men fear a bolt, and it is rumored that one is being organized. Nothing will be developed in the matter until next week. The prospect is that the threatened bolt will not amount to anything serious, and that Logan will be elected next Tuesday.

AN EMBEZZLER ARRESTED IN CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A telegram from Hong Kong reports that Lawrence O. Hall, the clerk who embezzled about $40,000 from the London and San Francisco Bank, was arrested on his arrival by the steamer Oceanic.

TWO IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

NOTED COUNTERFEITERS IN CUSTODY.

THE MOST EXPERT ENGRAVER IN THE WORLD—A SKETCH OF HIS CRIMINAL LIFE—HOW HE WAS TRACED BY THE SECRET SERVICE DETECTIVES—HIS ACCOMPLICE A WELL-KNOWN PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEITER.

The Secret Service officers of this district made, on Friday evening, the most important arrests that have fallen to their care in many years. The persons arrested are Henry C. Cole and Charles Ulrich, to whom are traced the counterfeits upon the Central National Bank of this City, the Third of Buffalo, and those upon the National Bank of Tamaqua, Penn. Beyond this there is no doubt that these persons are responsible for the many counterfeit bonds and notes so extensively circulated in Germany and brought to this country by emigrants. A $50 counterfeit note on the Central National Bank of New-York appeared in this City on May 10, 1877, and was extensively circulated. It readily passed in the banks, and within 10 days over $40,000 in amount was used. A counterfeit note on the Third National Bank of Buffalo made its appearance July 10, 1877, and about $40,000 in amount was also passed. The same counterfeit came out on the 20th of September as a $5 note on the National Bank of Tamaqua, Penn., and on the 20th of December on the National Bank of Hanover. In May, 1878, the same plate was readily recognized in the $50 notes on the Tradesmen's and Broadway National Banks of New-York brought over by emigrants on the steam-ship Herder and other steam-ships following. After that, in June, the notes on the Tradesmen's Bank were circulated in New-York. From the character of the work suspicion was directed to Charles Ulrich as the engraver, and Henry C. Cole as the proprietor. They both lived in Philadelphia, where it was supposed that the work was done. The suspicion proved correct, and Ulrich was arrested in New-Jersey upon the 30th of November last. He was allowed to stay in his house, carefully watched by a Secret Service officer, and Friday evening, after seven weeks' vigil, positive evidence was found against Cole, and he also was arrested. The accused were taken before a United States Commissioner in Jersey City, and, in default of $20,000 bail, sent to jail.

Capt. C. R. Curtis, who is in charge of the Secret Service Division of this City, comprising New-York, New-Jersey, and the New-England States, last evening gave the following account of this remarkable capture, and the history of the persons arrested: "When the $50 notes on the Central National Bank first appeared, from the skillful engraving, and the work itself, we at once came to the conclusion that it was done by Charles Ulrich. This man was pardoned from the Columbus Penitentiary in Ohio, in August, 1876, where he was serving a sentence of 10 years for engraving and printing a $100 note on the First National Bank of Boston, Mass. The plate was first engraved to suit the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati and the Central National Bank of New-York. The bill, which was one of the best counterfeits ever made in the country, readily passed, and within three days nearly a half a million dollars of it was sold, and even among the 'cony' men, it could not be bought. Ulrich then went into business in Columbus as an engraver with an ex-Deputy Warden of the Penitentiary which he had just left. After he left the Penitentiary, and while engaged in legitimate business, he was under the espionage of officers of the Secret Service Division, because he was known to be the most dangerous counterfeiter and skillful engraver in the world. He was able to do by hand, and with accuracy, the work of the best machine. He was the only man who successfully engraved notes of the Bank of England. In the Autumn of 1876 Ulrich left Columbus, having sold out his business, and from that time until April, 1878, his whereabouts were unknown. Search was made for him in every part of the country, but without success, when, in April, 1878, he was accidentally found in this City by an officer of this district, and followed to Philadelphia, where he was seen in communication with Henry C. Cole, a well-known and notorious counterfeiter. We saw at this time that we had two of the sharpest, shrewdest men known to the business to deal with, and laid our plans accordingly. They were always on the alert, and never met when there was any possibility of their being 'shadowed.' They were seldom seen together, and then only in the night, and their business was over in a short time. Nothing was done by Ulrich during the Summer of 1878, and in October he removed to a little village in the interior of New-Jersey. Here he was still 'shadowed.' He made frequent visits to New-York, and was seen to visit places where engravers' plates and tools were sold. During this time he represented himself to be a gentleman of wealth and leisure, and being a man of intelligence and of good social accomplishments, he succeeded in establishing this reputation. A month passed without anything being done by him, then he went to work. We knew he was at work, for, contrary to his usual habits, he kept himself closely confined to his house.

"After a month's work a descent was made on his house, led by Chief James J. Brooks in person, and we found him at work on the back of a $100 United States Treasury note. The back of this note is composed wholly of geometrical lathework, which upon the genuine note is done by a machine known as a geometrical lathe, costing $100,000, and which was supposed to be beyond counterfeiting by hand. The plate found, and now in the possession of the department, proved the fallacy of that opinion, as it is said by experts to be one of the most perfect specimens ever seen. Ulrich very soon became satisfied that the officers were thoroughly posted in his previous movements, and knew his accomplice. He felt that he could gain nothing by withholding other information, and thereupon made a free confession. He stated that Henry C. Cole was his employer, and a capitalist or proprietor of the works. He said that after he came out of prison and was in business in Columbus, Cole came to him and induced him to cut a counterfeit plate. He went to Philadelphia in October, 1876, where he hired a house and engraved and printed the $50 plates on the Central National Bank of New-York, and that he and Cole made up a batch of $160,000 of these notes, which Cole disposed of. They staid in Philadelphia until March, 1878, during which time they put in circulation all the counterfeits on the Central National Bank, of New-York, the Third, of Buffalo, and the 5s on the National Banks of Tamaqua and Hanover. During this period, Cole was constantly 'shadowed,' but no evidence was found against him, so carefully did he cover his tracks. Ulrich was arrested Nov. 30, 1878, and after hearing his statements, which were corroborated in many particulars by our own observations, we decided that to stop at that point and send Ulrich to prison would leave our work half done. We resolved to secure evidence that would convict Cole as the prime mover and instigator of the fraud, or lose the whole case. In order to do this we were compelled to use Ulrich. Ulrich was permitted to remain in his house, but under the constant eye of officers. Cole made frequent visits to the house, giving directions, &c., and at last evidence was obtained establishing his guilt beyond question, and he was arrested Friday evening."

"Cole," continued Capt. Curtis, "formerly lived in New-York, and while here was connected with the bond forgeries of Roberts and Gleason. He has been a counterfeiter since boyhood, and during the last 35 years has handled more counterfeit money than any man in the United States. He has been repeatedly arrested, but, as a rule, escaped. He has served one term of imprisonment."

It is said by the Secret Service officers that these counterfeit notes are the only ones in circulation, the plates of which have not been captured, and as both principal and engraver are now in custody, there is little doubt that the plates from which these were printed will soon be in their hands.

A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY DISMISSED.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—In the Municipal Criminal Court this forenoon, in the case of Dr. Frederick A. Marden and Joseph Foley, who are charged with having conspired to defraud the Old Colony Railroad Corporation of $1,500, by representing that Foley, who was slightly injured, was severely hurt at the Wollaston disaster, Judge Parmenter stated that he could find no probable cause to send the case up, and he therefore ordered it dismissed.

ACCIDENT FROM A MISPLACED SWITCH.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—The Pacific express West over the Pan-handle Road, which left this city at 8 o'clock this morning, met with an accident which obstructed the road until this afternoon. An open switch near McDonald's Station threw the engine and two postal cars from the track. The fireman was severely hurt. The officers of the road state that no one else was injured.

OVER THREE MILLIONS LOST.

THE GREAT DRY GOODS FIRE.

SCENES AT THE RUINS YESTERDAY—CROWDS VIEWING THE BURNED DISTRICT—THE LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $3,529,000—THE INSURANCES, $2,763,500.

The scene of the great fire at Worth and Thomas and Church streets attracted a large number of business men on their way down town to their offices yesterday morning. A pall of dense black smoke covered not only the burning and burned area, but blocks around it as well, and the flames from portions of the buildings still burning were reflected from the steam of the engines which had been left to complete the task of extinguishment. Groups of firemen, blear-eyed and haggard from loss of sleep, still held the pipes which were pouring streams on the masses of unburned pine flooring and iron pillars and girders which encumbered the space which had been the warerooms of silk, woolen, and cotton goods valued at over $3,000,000. The Police, who had been given a temporary relief early in the morning, were again summoned to duty, and wires were stretched so as to keep the ever-increasing throng back from the streets immediately surrounding the burned space. It required considerable decision to prevent the curious from passing the lines and obstructing the labors of the firemen. Around where the engines stood were small lakes of coffee-colored water, which the snow dammed back. Broadway, from Worth to Thomas street, was closed to vehicles, and stages crossed to Centre-street on the way up and down town. The lines of cars whose track lay through Church-street, were compelled to go up town by way of West Broadway. This embargo as to both means of slow transit was raised later in the day.

The burned stores formed a part of nearly a block of iron warehouses that were built upon the ground formerly occupied by the New-York Hospital. That corporation still owns the ground, which was let upon long lease to the New-York Real Estate Association, of which Mr. Jarvis Slade is the Treasurer. The buildings were five stories in height, with iron fronts and pillars that made a very imposing appearance. The buildings were said to be fire-proof, and the windows were furnished with heavy iron shutters. The trouble seems to have been the collection of vast stocks of cotton goods in light pine boxes on floors and cross-beams of Georgia pine. When the fire got well under way the only objects that furnished even temporary obstruction were the thick brick walls. The Captain of Engine No. 11, one of the earliest on the ground, says that he had his men at first on the third floor of No. 62 Worth-street, where, as far as is known, the flames first broke out. They had hardly had time, he said, to direct a stream when a portion of that floor gave way, and as the firemen went down a flight they saw the fire rapidly approaching the stairs by way of the packing-boxes on the second floor. The firemen could not even halt there, so rapid was the progress of the flames. After the firemen had been forced out of the burning building their chief efforts were directed to the saving of adjoining warehouses, as all hope of saving that threatened was abandoned.

The corner building on Church, Worth, and Thomas streets, is the only one which is not owned by the Improvement Company, and that the best of all in its fire-preventing equipment. J. F. White & Co. own it, and occupy the fourth and fifth floors as their cotton goods warerooms, while the second and third floors were designed for and largely occupied by the buyers of Southern and Western dry goods firms. The store and offices of White & Co. were on the first floor. Theirs was the only considerable stock in the building, and it was hoped until late in the morning that the heavy party wall would prove a sufficient protection against the encroachment of the flames. The employes stood manning the hose, which connected with the street mains, on every floor. Between 2 and 3 A. M. the wall gave way on the north-west corner of the top story, and an aggressive head of fire communicated with the cotton goods. The firemen at once turned their streams on the threatened spot, and before they were satisfied that they were complete masters the fine building was drenched from roof to basement, and offices and wareroom were thoroughly soaked.

Chief Bates, who was absent from the City when the fire broke out, assumed command of the fire force at about 3 A. M. yesterday. The galvanized iron forming the coping was then threatening to tumble, and, as soon as the heat permitted, men were sent aloft to disengage it. After it had fallen it was seen that all danger that the iron fronts would tumble also was past, and the lines of hose that had been removed for safety were enabled to do more effective service at a nearer range. Commissioners Perley and Gorman were on the ground all day. Commissioner Chamberlain and Chief Green, of the Boston Fire Department, watched the New-York methods of fighting fire for several hours. As night closed the fire had been completely extinguished, and only four companies were left to play on the smoldering ruins. Broadway was then opened to general traffic, and Worth and Thomas streets were closed to the public.

The loss sustained from the fire is something that will not be accurately ascertained for days to come. Many of the firms sold on commission, and carried large stocks in other warehouses beside those burned. Until they have opportunity to consult their books their estimates of loss can only be approximate. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., in whose warerooms the fire started, were able to send their list of insurances to the Board of Underwriters almost with the opening of business. The Secretary of the board declined to furnish them for publication. "My orders is not to give out anything of that kind to the reporters, and I ain't going to do it. I'll give it to you to-morrow—if you can find me here," he added, with a significant wink at a rollicking young underwriter who seemed to be enjoying the conversation. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., among other insurances, had $25,000 in the Liverpool, London and Globe, and $17,500 in the Imperial and Northern, of England.

Upham, Tucker & Co. occupied the main floors of the building Nos. 74 and 76 Thomas-street, having therein a large stock of dry goods. They were separated from the Worth-street fire by a heavy rear wall, and by strong iron shutters, which withstood the heat across the 20-feet area. They were also separated from the store occupied by Walkinshaw & Voigt by a thick party wall. The iron shutters were warped out of shape by the heat, and through fissures in the party wall water invaded the warerooms of the firm, and soaked the boxes of dry goods. Further than this no damage was done, and those representing the firm were unwilling to hazard even a guess at the amount. The Insurance Patrol, however, estimate it at not more than $25,000, which is amply insured.

Bottom, Phipps & Spencer, manufacturers of machine-twists, No. 64 Thomas-street, lost $1,000, on which they had $5,000 insurance in the Manufacturers', of Boston. George & William E. Trull had offices at No. 50 Leonard-street, in which samples worth $5,000 were damaged $1,000, fully insured. The basements in adjoining buildings suffered considerably from water. The soil was sandy, and through it the water percolated into the cellars and sub-cellars that were not guarded by thick cement walls and floors. In many of these underground warerooms were stored valuable stocks of goods, which soaked to the top bale almost as soon as the bottom one had been covered by water. White, Payson & Co. had a stock of cotton prints in their sub-cellar, No. 66 Thomas-street, into which the water began to pour soon after the fire broke out. They estimate their loss at $15,000, which is fully insured. John E. Holden, of No. 66 Thomas-street, lost $5,000, and had besides $70,000 worth of goods stored in the burned buildings, on which he has $49,500 insurance. C. H. Townsend, of No. 60 Thomas-street, was damaged $30,000 on stock in his cellar and in the burned warerooms, on which he had $30,000 insurance. Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, Nos. 71 and 73 Thomas-street, lost $10,000 by water. Case, Leland & Co., Nos. 77 and 79 Thomas-street, lose $50,000 by water, with $400,000 insurance. Hunt, Catlin & Co., of Church and Leonard streets, had a stock of hosiery and prints in their basement on which $10,000 was lost. William Turnbull & Co., of No. 60 Worth-street, lost $10,000 by the flooding of their cellar. Goodwin, Smith & Co. lose about $10,000, amply insured. Although many of the cellars in Worth and Leonard streets, between Church-street and West Broadway, were more or less flooded by water, H. B. Claflin & Co.'s building escaped. Other firms in the immediate neighborhood were, however, less fortunate. The sub-cellar rented by Low, Harriman & Co., of No. 66 Worth-street, was slightly flooded, but the damage was trifling. Joshua C. Bally & Co. and Williston, Knight & Co., of Nos. 74 Worth-street, had stored in their cellars large stocks of jeans and cotton goods which were damaged to the extent of from $5,000 to $10,000. Wheelwright, Anderson & Co.'s stock, at Nos. 74 and 76 Worth-street, was damaged about $5,000 by water.

THE LOSSES.

The following is an estimate of the losses by fire and water, as far as could be ascertained yesterday:

Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt	$1,000,000
Walkinshaw & Voigt	500,000
John Slade & Co.	250,000
Schnabel Brothers	150,000
Henry W. T. Mali & Co.	100,000
William Simpson, Sons & Co.	50,000
Nonotuck Silk Company	50,000
Florence Silk Company	50,000
E. H. Smith & Co.	150,000
Forstman & Co.	250,000
Upham, Tucker & Co.	25,000
On buildings	500,000
Bottom, Phipps & Spencer	1,000
George & William E. Trull & Co.	1,000
Chapman & Martin	15,000
Joshua C. Bally	10,000
Wheelwright, Anderson & Co.	5,000
Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company	7,500
White, Payson & Co.	15,000
John E. Holden	[illegible]
C. H. Townsend	30,000
Wright, Bliss & Fabyan	10,000
Case, Leland & Co.	50,000
Hunt, Catlin & Co.	10,000
William Turnbull & Co.	10,000
Goodwin, Smith & Co.	10,000
James F. White & Co.	35,000
Neuss & Hesslein	150,000
E. H. White & Co.	10,000
Williston, Knight & Co.	10,000
Total	$3,529,000

THE INSURANCES.

VAN VOLKENBURGH, LEAVITT & CO.—STOCK.

American	$5,000	American Central, St. Louis	$5,000
Atlantic	5,000	Alliance, Boston	5,000
Bowery	5,000	Boston Underwriters	5,000
City	5,000	Buffalo	5,000
Clinton	5,000	Connecticut, Hartford	5,000
Columbia	5,000	Citizens', St. Louis	5,000
Commercial	5,000	Commonwealth, Boston	5,000
Commercial Union, London	5,000	Equitable F. and M., Providence	5,000
Continental	5,000	Equitable, Tenn.	5,000
Eagle	5,000	Farmers', York	5,000
Emporium	5,000	Firemen's Fund, Cal.	5,000
Exchange	5,000	Firemen's, Newark	5,000
Firemen's Trust	5,000	Franklin, Boston	5,000
Firemen's Fund	5,000	German, Baltimore	5,000
Franklin	5,000	Granite, City, Richmond	5,000
Gebhard	5,000	Hartford, Hartford	5,000
Guardian	10,000	Home, Columbus	5,000
Hamburg-Bremen	10,000	Insurance Company of North America	10,000
Hope	5,000	Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania	5,000
Importers' & Traders'	10,000	La Caisse Generale	5,000
Irving	5,000	Mechanics', Boston	5,000
Jefferson	5,000	Mercantile, Boston	5,000
Kings County	5,000	Merchants', Providence	5,000
Knickerbocker	5,000	Meriden, Conn.	2,500
Liverpool and London and Globe	30,000	Newark City	5,000
Lenox	5,000	National, Hartford	5,000
Long Island	5,000	New-England	5,000
Lorillard	5,000	North America, Boston	5,000
Manhattan	20,000	Orient, Hartford	5,000
Mechanics' and Traders'	5,000	Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	10,000
Merchants'	5,000	People's, Newark	5,000
Montauk	5,000	Providence-Washington, Providence	5,000
Nassau	5,000	Roger Williams, Providence	5,000
New-York	5,000	Shawmut, Boston	5,000
Niagara	5,000	Standard, Trenton	5,000
North British and Mercantile	5,000	St. Joseph, Missouri	5,000
North German	5,000	Springfield, F. and M., Massachusetts	5,000
Pacific	10,000	Toledo, F. and M.	5,000
Phenix	10,000	Traders', Chicago	5,000
Queen, London	12,500	Union, Philadelphia	5,000
Relief	5,000	Union, F. and M., Texas	5,000
Republic	5,000	Virginia, F. and M., Richmond	5,000
Royal, England	15,000		
Rutgers	10,000		
Safeguard	10,000		
Security, Conn.	5,000		
Star	5,000		
Sterling	5,000		
St. Nicholas	5,000		
Westchester	5,000		
Watertown, N. Y.	5,000		
Ætna, Hartford	10,000		
American, Boston	5,000		
American, Newark	10,000		
Total			$492,500

JAMES F. WHITE & CO.—BUILDING.

Exchange	$5,000	Nassau	$5,000
Fire Association	10,000	New-York City	5,000
Globe	5,000	New-York Insurance Company	5,000
Granite	5,000	Phenix	10,000
Guardian	10,000	Phenix	10,000
Kings County	10,000	Ridgewood	10,000
Lenox	5,000	Rutgers	10,000
Lorillard	10,000		
Total			$120,000

JAMES F. WHITE & CO.—STOCK.

[illegible]

Total	$200,000

HENRY W. T. MALI & CO.—STOCK.

[illegible]

Total	$120,000

FORSTMAN & CO.—STOCK.

[illegible]

Total	$175,000

WALKINSHAW & VOIGT—STOCK.

[illegible]

Total	$450,000

SCHNABEL BROTHERS—STOCK.

[illegible]

Total	$175,000

E. H. SMITH & CO.—STOCK.

[illegible]

Total	$130,000

JOHN SLADE & CO.'S STOCK.

[illegible]

Total	$222,500

C. H. TOWNSEND—STOCK.

London, Liverpool and Globe	$10,000	Royal	$5,000
Scottish Commercial	5,000	Continental	5,000
		Phenix, of New-York	5,000
Total			$30,000

GANS & KLEIN—STOCK.

Globe	$2,000	Brooklyn	$2,500
Insurance Company of State of Penn.	[illegible]	Mechanics', Brooklyn	2,500
Relief	2,500	Westchester	2,500
		Emporium	2,000
Total			$14,000

ON BUILDINGS NOS. 58 AND 60 WORTH-STREET.

English Companies having no offices here	$12,000	Royal Canadian, Montreal	$7,000
German-American	5,500	Royal	5,000
Transatlantic	2,500	Shawmut, Boston	5,000
Total			$40,000

ON BUILDINGS NOS. 62 AND 64 WORTH-STREET.

English Companies having no offices here	$50,000	Home	$10,000
Firemen's	5,000	Lamar	5,000
German-American	5,000	Ridgewood	7,000
		Royal	5,000
Total			$70,000

ON BUILDINGS NOS. 66 AND 68 WORTH-STREET.

American, Boston	$5,000	New-York City	$5,500
Commonwealth	2,500	Royal Canadian, Montreal	7,000
English Companies having no offices here	12,000	Standard	5,000
Total			$40,000

ON BUILDINGS NOS. 66 AND 68 THOMAS-STREET.

German American, New-York	$5,500	Standard	$5,500
Royal Canadian, Montreal	4,500	English Companies having no offices here	15,000
Total			$30,000

OTHER INSURANCES.

J. E. Holden	$49,500	Bottom, Phipps & Spencer	$5,000
Case, Leland & Co.	400,000		
Joshua C. Baily	20,000		
Total			$474,500

RECAPITULATION.

Van Volkenburgh, Leavitt & Co.	$492,500
James F. White & Co. (stock)	200,000
Henry W. T. Mali & Co.	120,000
Forstman & Co.	175,000
Walkinshaw & Voigt	450,000
Schnabel Brothers	175,000
E. H. Smith & Co.	130,000
John Slade & Co.	222,500
C. H. Townsend	30,000
Gans & Klein	14,000
Buildings	300,000
Other insurances	474,500
Total	$2,763,500

LESSONS FROM THE WORTH-STREET FIRE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your very detailed and graphic account of the fire on Worth and Thomas streets last night suggests to a casual visitor to this City that there were grave defects in the construction of these, which are supposed to be the latest and most approved examples of store-building in this City. Speaking of the fire in the first building, Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, you say: "The floors and beams fell in with a crash. * * * The partition wall between this and the adjoining building, Nos. 58 and 60, suddenly fell in, and the flames sprang into the still uninjured building, instantly setting fire to the pine flooring, and the ceiling of the top story." Either the party wall must have been very weak, or the floor must have fallen before it was materially burned with all its load upon it. The latter seems *most likely to have been the case, and could only be* caused by the giving way of the iron columns. For these were all double stores, and depended upon these fragile supports to carry fully one-half of the weight. It is well known, and painfully evident to architects in the West, that iron columns, without fire protection, are of little value, even in buildings constructed of ordinary materials. Therefore, fire-proof columns have been used in some of the latest constructions.

But this hole in the wall of Nos. 58 and 60 Worth-street was also assisted by an elevator hole, which carried the fire down to the basement in full view of all the spectators. You say "a blazing beam, falling through the hatchway with a reverberating echo, opened a way to the flames, and they quickly worked their way downward, floor by floor, until they reached the ground floor. Then beams and flooring fell, as in the building first destroyed," &c. To avoid this danger they use, in some places in the West, as well as in Boston, hatch-closers, which are automatic, and do not remain open when not in use. I doubt not that this morning may be found in the ruins vast amounts of timber which fell before it was burned. This falling before burning shows bad construction. Fire-proofing is a science of recent development, which protects construction. Had the columns, girders, ceilings, and floors been protected by well-known methods of fire-proofing, even without the use of expensive iron beams, you would not have recorded this loss of $3,000,000 this morning. Then you say that "the flames swept quickly over the partition walls of Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-street, and reached the roof of Nos. 66 and 68, which at once became ignited." Also, that "on Thomas-street the flames from Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt's store caught the roof of the adjoining building," and three floors of this were consumed. How high, let me ask, was the fire-wall, and what sort of fire-proof roofs could these buildings have had? Roofs covered with tiles, or with one inch of cement under the tin, would have saved these buildings at very slight cost. A little thoughtful attention to these points would have saved much damage; but a system of fire protection by the use of incombustible coverings throughout such structures, and an effectual division into horizontal compartments by the closing of all vertical openings will make such disasters next to impossible. WESTERNER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879.

VIRGINIA'S FINANCIAL DISTRESS.

A POOR SHOWING FOR THE HOLDERS OF THE STATE'S BONDS—PLANS OF THE "READJUSTERS."

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The multiplicity of telegrams sent from here about the public debt have no doubt confused even the sagacious financiers who have watched the proceedings of the General Assembly with care, and have probably hopelessly muddled many others not so well informed. In 1871 the creditors, or many of them, surrendered their old bonds; relinquished one-third of the principal for West Virginia's share, and took for the remaining two-thirds "consols," with coupons receivable for taxes. The coupons, not being provided for, have come in as taxes and overwhelmed the Treasury. All efforts to invalidate the coupons have been estopped by the courts. But such is the distress of the State and the fear of ultimate repudiation that many of the creditors have proposed to relinquish their 6 per cent. "consols" for 4 per cent. gold "consol" bonds.

The General Assembly has declined this proposition and invited a conference with the bondholders, which the Governor will arrange for Jan. 20, it is said to-day. But in this invitation the General Assembly has given notice to the bondholders that it can do nothing which will require an increase of taxation. The present rate, after providing for the Government and public schools, will not pay more than 2½ per cent. Next year there will be a general reassessment of lands, and values will go down, while the rate stays the same. The prospects therefore are that for the first 10 years the creditors will not be able to get much over 2 per cent. Now, right on the heels of the legislative call for a conference with the bondholders, the "readjusters," who are in the majority in both houses, have issued a call for a convention of their party to meet here on Jan. 25. The intention of this is to show the bondholders that they must come to terms or be prepared for the worst, which, in this case, is, it is supposed, to an appeal to the people to instruct their representatives to vote for a constitutional convention, by which the whole debt, or so much as is necessary, may be swept out of existence. No one of respectability can be found in Virginia who will admit that he is for repudiation. "Readjusters"—those who want the debt reduced to "the State's ability to pay," with the present rate of taxation—are, however, plenty. No forcible readjustment measure will pass without being vigorously opposed by "the debt-payers;" but that the "readjusters" are in the majority in the State seems admitted.

ANCHOR-ICE IN THE MAINE STREAMS.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Jan. 14.

Anchor-ice was never half the pest that it is this season. It continues greatly to give great annoyance to water-racks in this city. The cause of the unusual abundance of this kind of ice this season lies in the fact that the river is very late in freezing over, due to the fact of the late freshet and the constant change in the body of water. The river is not yet frozen over at all points, and at few points is it yet possible to cross with teams. Anchor-ice is formed in this wise: The whole body of water is cooled below the freezing-point, but under conditions of quietness opposed to the formation of ice. The substances at the bottom serve as points of freezing. It gathers in cold nights when the surface of the water is not frozen, and the temperature is at the freezing-point, that of the air being still lower. As soon as the layers of ice are detached from the bodies which hold them down they rise to the surface. At some points above the dam the water is found to be full of floating ice to a depth of 10 or 12 feet. Men and teams are constantly at work at the gate-house racks clearing away the ice.

DEATH OF A FORMER ARMY OFFICER.

The Westminster (Md.) *Sentinel* chronicles the death in that city, on Monday, Jan. 13, of James Lowe Dawson, at one time a Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army. Col. Dawson was born in Baltimore in 1799, graduated at Emmittsburg College, and afterward at West Point, and entered the Army in 1818. He served in the Florida Seminole wars, also in the early Indian wars in the West, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, serving six years as Chief of Staff under Major-Gen. Jacob Brown, then in chief command of the Army. He left the Army in 1845 to attend to business interests in the South and West, and, engaging in land speculations, was overwhelmed with financial reverses. *For many years he had lived a very retired* life, generally in Carroll County, Md. Col. Dawson, who was a man of rare conversational powers, was the father of Major L. L. Dawson, of the United States Marine Corps.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

ANTI-TAMMANY'S ORGANIZATION.

A PLAN FINALLY ADOPTED—WAR TO THE KNIFE AGAINST [illegible]—A WARNING TO THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

The General Committee of the Irving Hall Democracy met last night at Irving Hall to receive and consider a report from a special committee of its own body on a plan of permanent organization. Chairman James B. Morrison called the meeting to order and presided. There was a large attendance of the delegates, and the utmost harmony prevailed. Nelson J. Waterbury, as Chairman of the Select Committee, reported generally as to the plan adopted after frequent consultations between conference delegations from the united Irving Hall Democracy, the City Democracy, and the County Democracy. This plan has also been adopted by the General Committees of the three organizations named. It had been agreed to invite all Democrats to join this united organization, who are opposed to the control of any secret society in political affairs or to any irresponsible power. That was to be a governing principle in their action, and on Jan. 27 and 30, and Feb. 3, 6, 10, and enrollment meetings are to be held, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, of each evening, the enrollment to be directed by three Commissioners of Enrollment in each Assembly district, and in the two new wards, who shall enroll the names and residences of all Democrats who present themselves. The powers and duties of the enrolling officers will then cease. On Monday, Feb. 17, the voters so enrolled will meet at 7:30 P. M. to elect three Inspectors to hold the primary elections in each district, and on the following Thursday, Feb. 20, the primary elections will be held between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M., or until every enrolled voter present at the closing of the polls shall have had the opportunity to vote. At the primaries there are to be chosen three Commissioners of Enrollment for the ensuing year in each district. It had been proposed to make the General Committee to consist of two delegates from each election district in the City, but the Executive Committee had suggested that the representation should be the same as that which constituted the present General Committee, and the suggestion was adopted. The Assembly district committees are to consist of three delegates from each election district in the Assembly districts. The report and plan of organization were adopted unanimously and without debate. The present General Committee is composed of one delegate for every 100 votes polled for Tilden in each Assembly district in 1876.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt offered a resolution providing that the organization will accept no union with Tammany Hall, except on condition that the Tammany Society surrender its assumed control of politics, and that Tammany Hall be opened to the use of all Democrats, and that no one man, founding his power on patronage or otherwise, shall exercise exclusive rule over the party in this City. The resolution also warned the Democrats of the State that a continued recognition of a secret society as the only regular Democracy at the State Conventions would endanger the Democratic majority in this City. Mr. Roosevelt said that resolutions like this had been offered before in organizations hostile to Tammany Hall, and in some instances the movers had been among the first to creep back into Tammany. Even now Tammany was making great efforts to secure reunion, but all the fine promises made contemplated the domination of Tammany as it is now organized. All through the State it was reported that the Canal Ring and the Robinson Ring and the Tilden Ring were uniting to perpetuate this system of one-man control; but he contended that the whole principle of the control was wrong, and in order to put the organization on record against it he offered his resolution. He then sarcastically reviewed the incidents at the Lotos Club dinner, recently, where Controller Kelly proposed that if Mayor Cooper would bring about reunion, he and the Mayor might reduce the City debt $4,000,000, and after a short interval Mr. Kelly said he didn't know but they might reduce it $8,000,000—a slight variation from the first suggestion, but about as rational as any of Mr. Kelly's financial figures. Mr. Roosevelt closed by saying that the rule of Tammany had become a millstone about the necks of the Democracy throughout the land, and that at the very mention of the word Democrat all men replied, "Look at Tammany Hall," and refused to aid Democrats lest they may be helping Tammany again into power.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Nelson J. Waterbury offered a resolution eulogizing the Message of Gov. Robinson and Mayor Cooper, congratulated the people on the prospect of speedy relief from a burdensome taxation, and tolerating hostility to the system of political administration through secret societies. In support of the resolution he made an address, in the course of which he spoke of John Kelly's remark made to him in 1863, that Tammany was corrupt, and that he [Waterbury] should leave it. He did leave it at once, and that very Fall Kelly was elected Sheriff on the Tammany ticket. When Waterbury met him just afterward Kelly said there was no way to reform except to be in Tammany Hall.

John R. Fellows made a long address in support of the resolution, and it was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

A COLORED MAN'S HISTORY.

Capt. Joseph Bounty, a colored man nearly 78 years old, who died in Astoria a few days ago, had a decidedly interesting history. He was born on Ward's Island, on the 13th of April, 1800. At the age of 10 years he was sold by his father as a slave to Mr. Cornelius Trafford, the deed of sale being still in the possession of the family. He was industrious and saving. He carried the pennies he got on a string around his neck until the load became too heavy, when he turned his treasure over to Miss Hetty Rapelye, who was his banker, and locked the hoard in a box. On Sundays he peddled candies around the streets, and in this way accumulated a considerable sum of money. When 21, his master made him free, and got him a position as Captain of a sloop plying between New-York, Astoria, and neighboring places. Soon he became the owner of a vessel, and managed so judiciously that it was not long before he was able to build another, and in time he became quite a ship-owner. He ran vessels on the East River until he was over 60 years of age, when he purchased a piece of property on the Shore road, at the foot of Remsen-street, now belonging to the Hoyt estate. Here he built a small refreshment saloon and attended to the business for some time, until finally the residents of the neighborhood made up their minds to get the "old darky" out of the place. But Capt. Bounty was wide awake. When they offered him $30,000 for his place he laughed at them. He was offered $45,000, but it was not until March, 1872, when the price had been raised to about $75,000, that the old man sold out and moved into private quarters. He purchased a house on Ridge-street, for $2,800, and there lived the remainder of his days. He suffered from weakness of his limbs, and during the two weeks preceding his death his faculties gradually gave way, and he at last died in a fainting spell. The burial took place at the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church burying-ground in Newtown.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

The children, grandchildren, and many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan T. Patten assembled last Monday evening at No. 314 East Thirtieth-street to assist in celebrating the golden wedding of the aged couple. The house was beautifully decked with flowers clustered in many significant designs, of which the most noticeable was a large floral heart containing two others, each bearing the date 1829 wound in violets. Beneath these was a floral scroll, with the date 1879. A portion of the marriage ceremony that united Jonathan Patten and Ann Foster Swift, 50 years ago, was repeated by Rev. Robert [illegible], and at its conclusion the aged bridegroom placed a heavy gold ring upon the finger of his bride of half a century. Mr. Patten was for nearly 50 years a prominent merchant of this City. In 1812 he was Captain of the military company detailed to assist in the building of Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor. He was a friend of George Peabody, the philanthropist, who was a member of his company at that time. The father of Mrs. Patten was a friend and neighbor of George Washington, their properties in Virginia joining each other. The last letter ever written by Washington was to Mr. Swift, and at Washington's funeral, when the words "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," were read, it was Mr. Swift who sprinkled a handful of dust upon the coffin. Mr. Patten is now 87 and his wife 77 years of age.

AN UNAUTHORIZED ANNOUNCEMENT.

The National Temperance Institute yesterday advertised that Capt. Boyton and his protégés of the Volunteer Life-saving Corps would attend to-day's meeting at the Cooper Institute, and publicly sign the pledge. The announcement was entirely unwarranted. Neither the Captain nor the boys will be present at the meeting. They did not promise to do so, and were not asked. The boys were requested to sign the pledge, but refused, on the ground that although they were temperate on principle, they would probably sometimes need a glass of liquor when chilled and wet, and they did not wish to place themselves in a position where they could not take it. They are very indignant at the use that has been made of their names. The members of the corps were out yesterday in their new uniforms of navy-blue pilot cloth, with silver buttons and flat cap ornamented in front with a red cross and the letters N. Y. V. L. S. C., and looked very well in them.

LIFE NO. 28 SAVED.

The "New-York Volunteer Life-saving Corps," of which "Nan, the newsboy," is Captain, saved another life last night. A drunken man named Jeremiah Sullivan walked into the East River, off Pier No. 28, about 11 o'clock. Nan and his companions, with their large Newfoundland dog, were fortunately near at hand, and "Gil" Long sprang among the floating cakes of ice in the river without delay. He held the drunken man's head above water, while Nan and young Kelly let down their rope-ladder and threw out a line to "Gil," who fastened it about Sullivan's body. The water was then hauled on shore, when offered to treat his preservers, and "staggered away, saying he would 'remember' the boys." This makes the twenty-eighth rescue by Nan and his two companions.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

LECTURE BY PROF. R. A. WITTHAUS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Ever since the discovery of the effects of life ceased to be one of the principal problems of the laboratory, or rather and abandoned as hopeless, each advance in the manufacture of instruments of precision has been followed by increasing skepticism respecting the existence of any special force acting in and through the animal economy. It required great heroism in the days of D. A. Wolfe, the real pioneer of microscopy, who wrote 200 years ago, to announce that the doctrine of vital force is no longer tenable, and substitute for it a doctrine of vital action. Even Buffon, with his vast influence, thought it wisest to evade the issue and to maintain the constant existence in the universe of two kinds of matter—life-matter, which he held to be primitive and indestructible, and inert matter. Between them, according to Buffon's cleverness, there existed an impassable barrier, each having methods and processes of its own. The commanding influence of Buffon, like that of Agassiz, retarded by some years the development of a doctrine even then in its inceptive stages, until, armed with such instruments of precision as the compound microscope, modern science was enabled to deny the speculations of the great biological theorists and to put his hypothesis of life-matter to the test of exact optical analysis. In his first lecture on the "Production of Animal Force," at Cooper Institute last evening, Prof. R. A. Witthaus, of the University of Vermont, gave an interesting account of the methods which have resulted in the final substitution of physical for metaphysical inquiries in the domain of physiology, and, measurably, though not to the same extent, in psychology also. The lecture was rendered of popular interest by abundant illustrations with those very instruments of precision, the microscope excepted, by means of which this extraordinary revolution has been worked out. Planting himself upon the now generally accepted ground that there is no such thing as vital force or as a life-principle, Prof. Witthaus cleared the way for his second lecture by discriminating very carefully between molar, molecular, and atomic forces. Regarding attraction as one of the best illustrations of molar force, he projected upon the screen at the rear of the platform the enlarged images of two minute pieces of cork, showing with what appreciable concussion two such bodies rush together when placed in such a position that their attraction for each other is not overbalanced by the attraction of environing objects. For example, when one of the pieces of cork was placed near the edge of the saucer it was seen to remain stationary, while the other, centrally placed, trembled for a second or two in that position, then crept slowly toward its fellow, the velocity constantly increasing as the distance lessened. In illustrating the nature of molecular force, Prof. Witthaus called the attention of his audience to certain diagrams he had prepared. He assumed the real existence of the molecule from a variety of phenomena. When, for instance, a cubic inch of water was converted into steam by the action of heat, it was found to occupy about 1,600 times its original space, and yet a cubic foot of steam was exactly as heavy as a cubic inch of water, thus showing that there had been no actual increase in the amount of matter. Again, this transformation did not involve any chemical change. There was then but one explanation left, namely, that water is composed of infinitely small bodies called molecules, and that the action of the heat increases the inter-molecular spaces. Passing next to the illustration of atomic forces, Prof. Witthaus used the familiar phenomenon of combustion and the time-honored experiment of converting a solution of sugar into carbon by the addition of sulphuric acid, in which the powerful hydro-carbon parts with its hydrogen, with considerable development of heat, and is converted into a black porous mass. After lifting a hundred pounds of nails with a large electro-magnet, by way of illustrating what is meant by physical force in distinction from chemical, Prof. Witthaus defined physical force as that exhibition of energy in bodies which involves no alteration in the constitution of the bodies in action, and chemical force is that which is accompanied by definite and recognizable changes. The lecturer next addressed himself to a series of illustrations of Grove's law of correlation of forces and Mayer and Joule's equally famous discovery of the conservation of energy, by which the first great generalization of modern science was arrived at, namely, that what are styled forces, as heat, light, electricity, magnetism, are simply modes of one eternal and indestructible energy.

SUSPENSION OF S. M. MILLS & CO.

A little less than a year ago S. M. Mills & Co., stock brokers, suspended, with liabilities greater than their assets of $150,000. The concern was one of the most prominent in the Street, having been closely identified with Jay Gould's operations for several years past, and Mr. Mills, the senior partner, was personally one of the most popular members, and the boldest and most active dealer in stocks in the Exchange. His creditors rallied to his support by accepting his notes at long dates for the amounts due them, and in a few days he was enabled to resume. Since then he has been doing an excellent business, and has paid off more than half of his old indebtedness. On Friday it was reported that the firm was again in trouble, and investigation showed this to be true, but it was believed that they would be able to settle all their accounts privately, and continue in business as usual. At 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, however, they sent the following note to the Exchange:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

Brayton Ives, Esq., President of the New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: We regret to be obliged to announce our inability to meet our differences as we had confidently hoped to do up to the present moment. Yours respectfully, S. M. MILLS & CO.

Mr. Mills said subsequently that his difficulties were caused by trying to pay off his debts too quickly. He was largely short of the market on the Granger and coal shares, and the recent successful bull movement caught him financially too much weakened to protect his interests. His liabilities are estimated at between $30,000 and $45,000, and he hopes to effect a settlement and resume business within the next five days. Much sympathy is expressed for the firm, especially in view of their courage in facing their previous failure, and it is believed that their creditors will grant them every assistance.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Nearly all the vessels arriving at this port continue to report having experienced very severe weather. The bark Verity, which arrived from Hull yesterday, fell in with the schooner Grace Davis, in latitude 35° 40', and longitude 65° 50', on Dec. 26. This vessel left Fernandina for this port on Nov. 8, and had been dismasted and was short of provisions. A fresh supply was sent to her from the bark. The schooner Borneo, which arrived yesterday, had her boat stove, her spider-head broken, and a number of sails lost on Dec. 6. She made two attempts to put into Bermuda, but was driven away each time by unfavorable winds. Capt. Richardson, of the bark Joseph Hickman, from Antwerp, spoke the Norwegian bark Jenny, bound from Greenland for this port, with the loss of her rudder, off Hatteras. The brig T. Towner, from the West Indies, which arrived yesterday, has had very bad weather. In latitude 30° a heavy hail-storm was experienced, and the Captain states that he has never seen hail before so far south. The steam-ships Holland, of the National Line, and the State of Nevada, of the State Line, which arrived yesterday, met with nothing but head seas and heavy westerly gales. The bark Coryphene, from Hamburg, had her deck-load shattered, and received considerable damage during a heavy westerly gale on Jan. 14. Hans Jansen, a seaman on the schooner Hattie Weston, which arrived yesterday, was washed overboard and lost on Jan. 10. The bark M. B. Bishop sprang a leak in a south-east gale off Hatteras on Jan. 12. The ship Kaber, from Antwerp, after very severe weather, in which some of her spars were lost, arrived off the Highlands yesterday morning, and received her consignees' orders to proceed to Philadelphia.

A CONCERT PAVILION.

Negotiations for the erection of a new Concert Pavilion are drawing to a satisfactory termination. Some prominent and influential citizens, including Messrs. Charles Lanier, J. Pierpont Morgan, William R. Strong, J. J. Goodwin, Jesse Seligman, Horace B. Fry, G. W. Cotterill, Henry Morgan, Edward Winslow, Adolph Hallgarten, Francis R. Tows, William R. Garretson, M. K. Jesup, Henry Havemeyer, Josiah Fiske, William H. Appleton, J. F. Navarro, and others, have interested themselves in the undertaking, which, from present indications, will prove successful. A building is to be erected in the vicinity of Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway, which can be used for concert purposes, as well as for balls, theatricals, lectures, &c. The restaurant and café are to be under the supervision of one of the best-known French caterers. A reading-room will be attached, containing all the popular European journals. The orchestra is to be conducted by Rudolph Aronson. Ground will be broken shortly, and the Pavilion is to be ready in April.

FOUND DROWNED IN THE BAY.

William J. Cadmus, one of the oldest residents of Bayonne, and one of the most prominent citizens of Hudson County, was found drowned in the Bay opposite Communipaw yesterday afternoon. How he came to his death, whether he was accidentally drowned, was murdered, or committed suicide, cannot be ascertained. Nothing is known of his movements since Friday, when he left home to go to Jersey City on business with his lawyer, Mr. Garrick C. Olmsted. In the afternoon he visited the oyster scow of Robert Ellsworth, at the foot of Christopher-street, this City. He left there at 4 o'clock, after which time no trace of his movements can be found. He did not call at Mr. Olmsted's office, though the clerks in C. A. Wesiger's store, in Hudson-street, which is only a block from Mr. Olmsted's, say he was in the store during the day, but they are unable to say at what time. From the fact that Mr. Cadmus' body was found just below the Central Ferry, which he would have had to cross, it is probable that he may have fallen from a crowded ferry-boat, though, if such is the fact, it is strange that no one on the boat saw or heard anything of it. Another sad feature of the case is that Mrs. Cadmus, a very estimable lady, is ill, and when her husband did not return home Friday evening she became hysterical, and the physicians have since been obliged to keep her under the influence of morphine.

The remains of Mr. Cadmus were removed to his late home about 8 o'clock. There were no marks of violence upon the body, but his watch and money were gone, showing that he had been robbed. Deceased was a man of temperate habits, but had been suffering from dysentery, and, it is thought, he may have taken liquor on that account, and been drugged and robbed. His family insist that he was murdered; but if such is the case there is nothing to show it. A gentleman, who has known Mr. Cadmus for several years, says that for several months past he had been very depressed in spirits on account of having lost all his property, amounting to about $100,000, and this friend believes that Mr. Cadmus committed suicide.

EX-CORONER FLYNN'S COMPLAINT.

Ex-Coroner Cornelius Flynn appeared before Justice Otterbourg again yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and renewed his application for a warrant or a subpoena to compel George Thompson, late Secretary of the Tammany Committee in the First Assembly District, to come to court and answer for a notice which he caused to be inserted in a morning paper on the day of election, which Flynn claims led to his defeat at the polls as member of Assembly for the First District. The advertisement, which was a forgery, and which purported to bear Flynn's signature, announced his withdrawal from the canvass in favor of James H. Madigan, the Tammany candidate. Justice Otterbourg informed the ex-Coroner that if Thompson would not come to court voluntarily he could not compel him. Flynn retired from court crestfallen, but said that he thought he could produce Thompson in court this morning.

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE RULES.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have adopted a series of new by-laws designed to put an end to trading after hours. The Exchange is to be opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. daily, except on Saturdays, when the closing hour is to be 2 P. M. Any trading out of those hours is to be punished with a fine of $25 to $100, or suspension or expulsion. Contracts made out of those hours are not to be valid or binding, and no action to recover loss on them is to be entertained. All applications for the services of the Arbitration Committee must be accompanied by a certificate that these rules have been complied with. The Exchange will vote on the subject on the 27th inst.

NORTH-EASTERN DISPENSARY.

The North-eastern Dispensary has elected a Board of Managers for the present year as follows: [illegible] L. Bernheim, Marc Eidlitz, Henry Schmidt, George N. Williams, W. A. Butler, Alexander Hadden, M. D., August W. Wiesman, Leander Stone, George G. Gregory, Stevenson Towle, W. J. Hutchinson, E. S. Bates, M. D., Edward Leissner, Albrow Howell, L. M. Hosethal, John H. Riker, Henry J. Burchell, George E. Ross, Henry Kiddle, Robert H. Fields, George Whitehead, Walter Shriver, B. L. Lawrence, Thomas Ritter, Warren Schoonover. The following were elected officers: John H. Riker, President; George E. Ross, Vice-President; George Whitehead, Treasurer; Warren Schoonover, Secretary.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The St. George's Society has elected the following officers: President, Briton Richardson; Vice-Presidents, John Carey, Jr., Thomas E. Jevons; Treasurer, John G. Dale; Secretaries, Alexander B. Tucker, Samuel Lee; Executive Committee, Robert Waller, Henry Romilly, William W. Phipps, R. D. Perry, E. Brereton Archibald, Charles F. Wreaks, S. Bentham Rae; Committee of Accounts, F. C. Gostenhofer, Berkeley Mostyn, James E. Pulsford; Chaplains, Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, D. D., Rev. F. Courtney; Physicians, Luis F. Walton, M. D., Benjamin F. Dawson, M. D.

IN MEMORY OF BAYARD TAYLOR.

A special meeting in memory of the late Bayard Taylor was held last evening by the Century Club, at which resolutions were adopted expressing the regret of the club at the death of Mr. Taylor, and extolling his merits as a man of letters and an American citizen. Mr. R. H. Stoddard read a poem, containing a graceful estimate of the career of the deceased, including a comic poem written 20 years ago by Mr. Taylor, and never published, entitled "Reminiscences of a Rainy Day." He also read the last letter received by him from Mr. Taylor, written in Berlin in May last.

LADIES' TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Ladies' West Side Temperance Union, of which Mrs. M. A. N. Pollard is President, has been holding a series of successful temperance meetings on Sunday evenings at the Bleecker Building. Over 200 persons have been induced to sign the pledge, and a society known as the Dunaway Club has been formed for literary and social recreation and the promotion of the cause of temperance. At the meeting of the Union to be held this evening E. W. Austin will make an address, and there will be recitations and singing.

YACHT CLUB OFFICERS.

The Hudson River Yacht Club have elected the following officers for 1879: G. P. Gelsel, Commodore; J. Goodwin, Vice-Commodore; G. Frick, Secretary; G. Heitmann, Treasurer; G. Roth, Measurer; J. Clark, Steward; J. B. Harrington, Sailing Master; William Palmer, R. V. Freeman, J. Meyer, J. Kelly, M. Robinson, Trustees. G. Rueck, S. B. Wilson, and S. T. Lynch were appointed on the Finance Committee.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB AT DINNER.

The University Club held its annual dinner at Pinard's, West Fifteenth-street, last evening. The following members were present: Messrs. [illegible] Whitney, Frederick W. Stevens, Philip S. Miller, John A. Beadle, Col. G. B. Mitchell, C. D. Ingersoll, Albert J. Taylor, William H. Fuller, B. F. Lee, George Hoffman, Philip Van Schaick and William C. Whitney.

THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE BIBLE.

Rev. J. Munro Gibson, D. D., of Chicago, lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on Tuesday evening next, on "The Perspective of the Bible." The lecture is in the regular course of the New-York Sunday-School Association, and is free to all. One hundred Sunday-school children from Bethany Mission are to sing during the evening, under the guidance of Mr. S. T. Gordon.

EX-SHERIFF BRENNAN DYING.

Ex-Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan is dangerously ill at his residence, One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Boulevard. At 1 o'clock this morning he was insensible, and very little hope was entertained of his recovery.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen from the Gulf coast northward, over the lake region and the North-west, with clear and colder weather and northerly winds. Light snow and rain, followed by clearing weather, were reported on the middle and east Atlantic coast and in the lower lake region, with westerly winds and low, but rising, barometer. Rain continues in the southern portion of the South Atlantic States, where the barometer continues low, with variable winds. Decidedly cold weather has prevailed in the extreme North-west. The rivers have fallen 10 feet at Chattanooga and 18 inches at Augusta, and have risen 3 feet at Cairo, Nashville, and Cincinnati, 3 feet at Pittsburg, and 5 feet at Louisville. The ice-gorge above Paducah is reported as moving, and the river at Marietta is rising 3 inches an hour.

INDICATIONS.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy, and decidedly colder weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer, followed in the south-west by falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder and partly cloudy weather, north-west to south-west winds, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, colder and clear or partly cloudy weather, with north-west to north-east winds and rising barometer.

For New-England, clear or fair weather and northerly to westerly winds, with slowly-rising barometer, and slight fall in temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, light rains, followed by clearing and colder weather, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, and rising barometer.

For the Southern and Middle Pacific coast regions, generally clear or fair weather.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Galveston and Indianola.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces have agreed to call the next biennial convention of the associations at Baltimore, Md., May 21 to the 25th. The 125 General Secretaries of the more than 800 associations will hold their meetings at the same place from the 15th to the 21st of May. The Executive Committee state that the occasion will be one of marked interest, as reports will be presented of the progress made in the South and West during the last two years, and of the work done among 800,000 railroad men, 60,000 college students, and 500,000 German youths.

DEATH OF A VIRGINIA DELEGATE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18.—Dr. E. C. Robinson, a member of the House of Delegates from Norfolk, Va., was found dying from apoplexy, in the street at that place, late to-night, and died a few minutes afterward.

THE LAWYERS' NEW PALACE

ENGLISH COURTS OF LAW.

AN IMPOSING NEW EDIFICE IN LONDON—A TEMPLE OF RARE ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY AND SPLENDID DIMENSIONS.

From the London Standard, Jan. 1.

Within a few days a portion of the public, at any rate, will have an opportunity of judging of the magnificent style in which, in the course of two or three years from now, all our high legal functionaries will be housed. The splendid mass of buildings destined to be a Palace of Justice worthy of the British people is already so far advanced that people passing between the Strand and Fleet-street can begin to realize what the structure is like which will form an imperishable monument to Mr. Street's talents as an architect, and to the discrimination of those who had the difficult duty of deciding between competitors of rare merit. Speaking roughly, the building may be divided into the law courts proper with their accompanying suites of offices and chambers, built round a grand central hall, some 230 feet in length by 80 feet in width, and an eastern wing, in which the Registrars and Masters, both of the Common Law and the Chancery Divisions of the High Court of Justice, will soon be installed. It was anticipated when the work was commenced that the Palace would be completed by the end of 1880, and though, probably, it will be fully another year before the entire building can be given over for occupation, the sound and perfect manner in which the work is being carried out in every detail will account for and justify whatever additional time is needed. A wise discretion has been exercised in completing her various portions of the building, and no doubt the same principle will be found applicable as the work proceeds. Thus, the range of courts on the east side of the great central hall will, if the mode of appropriation at present suggested is adhered to, consist of the Common Pleas, the Queen's Bench, the Vice-Chancellors' Appeal Court, and the Master of the Rolls Court, while on the west side come the Exchequer Court, the Divorce Court, the Admiralty Court, the Bankruptcy Court, the Lords Justices' Court, and the Lord Chancellor's Court, the Vice-Chancellors' Courts connecting the two, as it were, on the north. It will be quite practicable to complete one of these ranges of courts, with their accompanying offices and chambers, while the other is still in the hands of the architects and contractors, and, following the precedent which is now being adopted, there is no doubt such a course will be adopted. The splendid block of buildings abutting on Bell-yard is that which is now practically complete, and which, in three weeks from the present time, will be tenanted by the Registrars and Masters aforesaid, to the intense satisfaction of the solicitors and clerks who now have to dive into different dingy holes and rabbit-warrens full of dust and cobwebs. Every Londoner who traverses Bell-yard has by this time had the opportunity of judging for himself of the effect of the line of splendid buildings which bounds the view on the west. A dwarf wall, surmounted by a picturesque wrought-iron railing, following the somewhat sinuous course of the old line of buildings in Bell-yard, enables foot passengers to see the full effect of the graceful structure which rises beyond an open court at lower level than that on which they are standing. The style is a most effective conception of early English, wrought out with red bricks of the specially-manufactured variety faced with Portland stone dressings, gables, dormers, and sculptured gables, handled to an extent that adds greatly both to the beauty and the solidity of the structure. From the Carey-street end the east court is reached by a double flight of stone steps, while from the Fleet-street level there is a carriage drive as far as the central tower, which goes beyond the south-east or clock tower. This constitutes the east wing proper, which is connected with the rest of the buildings, on the south by the north-east wing, with its terminal tower and the north connecting block; and on the south or Strand front by the south-east wing, and the clock tower. On the east side there is throughout its whole length the open court separating the wing from Bell-yard, and on the western side it abuts on the grand quadrangle of the law courts, thus getting plenty of light and air on both sides for two ranges of [illegible] and store-rooms of every possible kind. There are five stories in the building, the middle one of these, or what is called the first floor, which is well above the level of Bell-yard, being that which is devoted to the Registrars' and Masters' offices. Access to these double rows of offices is given by central corridors, and Mr. Street has been singularly successful, by judiciously-placed roof and end lights and by borrowing above every door, in lighting even the lowest corridors, which principally will only give access to storage-rooms and record offices. The principal offices—indeed the whole interior of the building—are not only light, but in a marked degree cheerful and comfortable, though utility and durability have been the main objects aimed at. Every department is lofty, well ventilated, and warmed, and the learned gentlemen, who are now undergoing semi-asphyxia in wretched little dark rooms in Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, and King's Bench-walk may be congratulated on the change which awaits them. Access to the corridors is obtained by staircases at the Carey-street end, the Central Tower, and at the Fleet-street end, as well as from the connecting south-east wing. There are two lifts communicating with every floor, and numerous lavatories fitted for all (?) in white tiles. Every detail seems to have been thought of by Mr. Street in the most perfect manner, and those relating to the supply of gas and water might be imitated with advantage in private dwellings. Each of the apartments is fitted with Galton's patent hot-air fire-places, which have a communication with the outside of the building, by which a plentiful supply of warmed air is introduced. Some of the larger rooms have two of these grates, but in each case with an additional coil-pipe for warming. The chimney-pieces are all of carved Portland stone, each of different design and all of admirable design by Mr. Street himself. These constitute the only avowed departure from strict utility, but they combine to give an air of grace which the dwellers of comfortable will know how to appreciate. The windows are another patent, (Bullivant's,) which exclude draughts, and are reliable in the strongest winds. The ceilings and floors are on Dennett's patent fire-proof principle—iron girders and selenitic lime plaster being the principal constituents. This selenitic lime, (a recent discovery, which has the reputation of hardening like Portland cement,) is used for the mortar of the whole of the buildings as well as in their flooring. Its durability and the scrupulous care which has been exercised in the choice of bricks, stone, and materials of all kinds, justify the anticipation that the noble building when completed will endure for many generations as a worthy exemplar of the best style of the architects and builders of the latter part of the nineteenth century.

THE TRANSCENDENTALISTS IN COUNCIL.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 14.

The conversation last evening at Mr. Joseph Cook's parlors on the famous Transcendental Club, led by Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, and carried on by a large number of brilliant men and women, was the richest and by far the ablest occasion of this kind which has occurred since these reunions began. Mr. Alcott led the discussion, and spoke with more than his usual glow. He was, in fact, the philosopher of the club, as Margaret Fuller was its most brilliant talker, and he spoke as its veteran survivor. Dr. Bartol, Col. Higginson, Frederic Warren, Dr. Dudley, Dean Gray, Dr. Dorus Clarke, Dr. Bruce, Dr. Herrick, Dr. Sabetelle, Rev. Julius H. Ward, Prof. Gould, of Harvard, Dr. Strong, Mrs. Edna D. Cheney, Miss Louisa M. Alcott and many other persons, were present, and most of them had a part, and some of them a very lively part, in the discussion. The talk went over the whole range of the Transcendental movement in philosophy, literature, and religion, and grew so brisk and bright and witty that at times it was more like a lively discussion of half a dozen club members than a sober survey of some 50 bright and particular stars in the intellectual life of the city. What was remarkable in the conversation was the thorough honesty of statement. Men spoke their convictions with freedom and courtesy, and nobody was angry if he got hit. Col. Higginson, Dr. Bartol, and Mr. Cook were each at his best, and Mr. Alcott looked as if the paradise he once attempted had indeed begun, when he saw some of the good haters of other days gathered before him in so peaceful relations as if the lion and the lamb had agreed henceforth to live peaceably in the same house. Mr. and Mrs. Cook deserve much credit for having inaugurated gatherings where people who are not all of one way of thinking can meet together and discuss important matters with freedom and sincerity. It is the Radical and Orthodox Club melted into a fervent heat, which is not belligerent.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Jan. 14.

About 11:30 o'clock on Sunday night a shock of earthquake was distinctly felt throughout the city. A gentleman who lives in the southern section of the city, who was sitting up with a sick friend, reports that the shock was very perceptible, and was accompanied by a slight grinding noise. Another gentleman, in a different portion of the city, who was on the eve of retiring, was startled by the "shake," and thought his house was about tumbling down. Capt. Robert Falligant, whose residence is at the corner of Gaston and Whitaker streets, was awakened by the rattling of the windows, and was rather demoralized by the shaking of his bed and the trembling of the floor. Several members of the family noticed the shock. In the *News* composing and editorial rooms the shock was also felt, but, while noticed, excited no comment, as it was thought to have been occasioned by a jar in the press-room. It will be observed by our special telegram from Tallahassee that the shock was felt throughout Florida.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, for Savannah.—Miss Lydia E. Torrey, Andrew Myles and wife, Mrs. A. Glenn and infant, Mather Gleason and nurse, Mathew Byrnes, Miss Jane Pearson, Mrs. S. C. Wray, A. E. Sly, E. H. Bean, Jr., George Parker, C. A. Burnham, Thomas Cooley, Dr. Schlatter, A. Friedman, D. Pullen, N. Pullen, Lieut. S. H. Allen and wife, Thomas Butler, Capt. J. R. Bowen, Fred Hurd and wife, S. W. Olmsted, S. D. Wilson and wife, George P. Hart and wife, Miss A. R. Tarr, Gabriel Steen, E. L. Brush, Henry Smith, George F. Willis, R. J. Root, H. P. Robinson and wife, Miss Annie S. King, Miss Carrie King, E. M. Furey, J. H. Beadley, D. A. Dorsett, B. F. Jennings, W. E. Bunden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Saxon, from Boston.—William Saunders, John Wakeman, Gabriel Harrison, John Kirkman, [illegible], Andrew Jones, A. Hough, Herman Jahn, E. Freeman, A. C. Havre, D. Marx and family, Charles E. Postone, M. Howell and family.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A SAD SONG.

Love once kiss'd me,
Unfolded his wings, and fled.
Hath friendship miss'd me?
Is faith in all friendship dead?
If a spell could summon
These phantoms that come and go,
Of men and women,
Their very selves to show,
I might find (alas me!)
My seeking both night and day.
But I pass them, they pass me,
And each on a lonely way.

Soul, art thou friendless,
A loser, sorrowful, weak?
Life is not endless,
Death is not far to seek.
Thou tallest over,
Each moment, if sad or kind,
Down the great river;
It opens, it closes behind;
Far back thou seest
The mountain-tops' faint azure;
Below, as thou fleest,
The ripple, the shadow's erasure.

Why dost thou, weeping,
Stretch forth thine arms in vain?
It breaks thy sleeping;
O drop into trance again.
In dream thou may'st go where
Child's Island is flowery grass'd,
Deep skied,—it is nowhere
Save in the Land of the Past.
Time is dying.
The World too; forget their moan.
The sad wind sighing
Let murmur, this alone.

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

LADY CHARMEIGH'S DIAMONDS.

I.

Sir Peter Charmeigh had warned his wife more than one that she would be robbed of her diamonds if she was not more careful to lock them up. The newspapers were chronicling great jewel robberies at this time, and Sir Peter one day emphasized his warnings by bringing home from London a fine ebony strong-box, with the most adorable of gold keys attached as a pendant to a bracelet.

This pretty gift quite delighted Lady Charmeigh, who convoked all her acquaintances to the Hall to see her wonderful anti-burglar safe. A description of it somehow got into the county papers. It was of globular shape, about the size of a big school-room globe, and mounted in the same fashion on a stand with a pivot. An ingenious mechanism, which had to be wound up every morning, kept it spinning round all day at the rate of thirty revolutions a minute, and any attempt to check it in its course resulted in the ringing of a loud alarm. The way to stop it was to press with the foot a knob on one of the legs of the stand, and when it had ceased revolving, to form a word with some movable letters set in a circular plate at the top of the globe. After this it was all plain sailing. You had only to insert the gold key in a cavity of the middle letter, which formed a key-hole, to give one turn to the right and two to the left, and then the box opened of itself into halves, each forming a receptacle full of compartments lined with blue velvet. There was a place for rings, another for bracelets, a third for tiaras, one for money, and so forth; and all were perfectly adapted to their special uses. In fact, it was a beautiful box, and Lady Charmeigh spent a most amusing week in experimenting on it before her friends, who knew not whether to admire it most when it spun round and round, making its steel incrustations flash in the light, or when it stood open revealing a wealth of trinkets almost unmatched, for the "Charmeigh diamonds" were famous from London to Amsterdam.

Unfortunately, Lady Charmeigh was one of those persons who soon tire of a new toy. A pretty little woman, with large, earnest blue eyes and a smiling mouth, she had in many things the ways of a petted child, and could not bear trouble nor contradiction. So long as her safe gave her amusement she scrupulously locked up her jewels in it, but when the novelty had worn off, and it became a question of touching a knob, forming a word, and turning a key once to the right and twice to the left every time she wanted to get out a ring or a locket, she began to find the process troublesome. Sir Peter made things worse by solemnly winding up the mechanism himself every morning and lecturing upon its perfections. He was as proud of the safe as if he was the inventor, and took an altogether professional pleasure in polishing its steel work with a piece of wash-leather, and explaining how the key should be turned, with a little push forward to start some hidden spring, about which he was very learned. Sir Peter was a rather fidgety middle-aged gentleman, with a fat face, and there were times when, hearing him prose about the beauties of machinery, Lady Charmeigh felt inclined to sit down and scream. Besides, there was another cause of irritation. The talismanic word necessary to open this precious strong-box altered every day of the week, so that Lady Charmeigh, who had a defective memory, was constantly making mistakes. She spelled "Jupiter" when it ought to have been "Mercury," and finding the box would not cease its spinning, tried to stop it with her small hands; whereupon it would set up a yelling with its alarum like that of a peevish beast molested. Any one who knows what a pretty woman's nerves are, will quite understand how, at the end of a fortnight, Lady Charmeigh came to hate her strong-box with an intense and unquenchable loathing. The very sound it made in revolving, a well-oiled purring sound, was odious to her, and if it had not been for her maid, who took as great a delight in the instrument as Sir Peter did, Lady Charmeigh would have left off locking up her jewelry in it, and practiced some little deceits towards her husband; but every time she forgot to lock up a trinket, Martha (or Patty) Raggles, her maid, would exclaim,

"O my lady, think of what Sir Peter would say if he knew you left those jools a-lyin' about, and he so afeard of burglars. O my goodness!"

Patty was herself very much afraid of thieves. She was a simple, good-natured country wench, who had lived a little while with Lady Charmeigh before the latter's marriage, and who, having spent five years in her service since, had become expert at hair-dressing, lace-ironing, and dress-making—more so than at speaking elegant English. Her colloquialisms were vulgar, but her heart was sound, and her mistress was very fond of her; for, indeed, Lady Charmeigh liked all people who were good-natured and did not tease her, and bore her occasional outbreaks of bad temper with philosophy. However, there were some tiffs between her ladyship and her maid respecting that strong-box. Lady Charmeigh thought Patty too officious about it, and reminded her rather tartly that when the box had first come into the house she—Patty—had been horribly afraid of it as of a live thing. This was perfectly true, but we grow accustomed to things we had at first disliked; and Patty had made friends with the "live" box, as she might with a snappish dog who had proved tractable on closer acquaintance. There was even something pathetic in her artless admiration of its strength and beauties; and as the girl was right to advise her mistress to be cautious about jewels of so great price, Lady Charmeigh gave up quarreling about the matter. Only it so chanced that Patty went home for a month's holiday to keep house for a married sister who was ill; and then Lady Charmeigh took an easy opportunity of removing all her trinkets from the safe, unknown to her husband, and restoring them to her drawers. Sir Peter continued to wind up the safe gravely every morning; but there was nothing in it.

Now it was about a week after this little daily farce had begun to be enacted—a week, that is, after Patty's departure—when Charmeigh Hall became the scene of a memorable burglary which furnished a month's table-talk to every mansion in England.

One November evening, while Sir Peter was entertaining some of his brother magistrates and their wives at dinner, Lady Charmeigh's dressing-room was entered by means of a ladder placed under a window that looked into the garden, and the safe, the famous safe, was broken open like a walnut. The burglars must have commenced operations very soon after the company sat down to dinner, and they must have been amazingly quick about their work; for it was no later than eight when a housemaid entering the room surprised them, and gave instant alarm by screaming and falling down in hysterics. The burglars decamped with alacrity; and the company, attracted by the noise, hurried up stairs, preceded by Sir Peter, with his mouth full and a napkin in one hand. It was a singular sight. Ladies shivering in their dinner-dresses, and huddling close to gentlemen in evening clothes; Lady Charmeigh herself, pale with terror, and crossing her hands over the low body of her cerise dress, as if afraid that some robbers would snatch at the lovely pearl necklace which she wore round her throat; and then fat Sir Peter, who looked as if he wished he had brought a poker with him instead of the napkin, which was not much of a weapon to fight with in case of assault.

There was a moment's anxious silence when the door of the dressing-room was reached, and then a very shout of anguish escaped from Sir Peter, who tottered with sudden faintness: "Great heavens, the safe has been ransacked and all the jewels have been stolen!"

"The Charmeigh diamonds stolen!" This dismayed cry was echoed by the entire company, including footman, butler, cook, and housemaids, grouped at the top of the staircase in attitudes expressive of consternation. The butler felt so bad that he sat down on the stairs to compose himself, and the tallest of the pair of housemaids tried to soothe him.

"O dear, dear!" cried Lady Charmeigh; and she, too, being overcome, staggered into the room and sank on an ottoman.

"Poor thing!" exclaimed a certain Lady Villious, who was her best friend, and had always envied her the possession of these diamonds. "Poor dear! perhaps the thieves will be caught with their plunder. Let us hope so!"

"Never!" yelled Sir Peter, mopping the dew of emotion off his face with the napkin. "Those fellows are never caught; they get clean away, and have the diamonds recut in Holland. Think of that! Diamonds which have been in my family for two centuries, and worth a hundred thousand pounds at least!" Something like a sob accompanied these words.

"It is indeed a loss!" ejaculated Lady Villious, with a great show of sympathy; but there was a gleam in her eyes. She was a mincing sort of lady, with thin lips and a cold glance. By this time everybody had crowded into the dressing-room. The chill night air blowing through the open window struck upon the bare shoulders of the ladies, the waxen candles flickered, some of the gentlemen craned out of the window, peering through the darkness for sight or sound of the retreating thieves. One of them hallooed because he espied a cat.

Most of those present, however, concentrated their attention upon the impenetrable safe which had yielded so ignominiously to a first attack. It had evidently been burst, and not left open accidently by Lady Charmeigh, as Sir Peter at first suspected, for it bore marks of violence. The thieves must have got possession of the secret for stopping its rotation, since the alarm had not been sounded, but they had failed to form the word which made the lock act, and so they had simply prised the two halves of the safe apart with their crowbars. There stood the globe open, and void of everything except a small portrait of Sir Peter on enamel, which the thieves had had the bad taste not to regard as a valuable. For the rest, they seemed to have laid hand on every trinket, large or small; and thus the disaster was revealed as being so big that Sir Peter's visitors felt as if common expressions of sympathy would be mockery. Even the plumper and older squires, who were disgusted at having been roused from dinner between the fish and entrées, recognized that there are conjunctures in which a host may be pardoned for forgetting that there are still two courses to discuss. They surrounded Lady Charmeigh, whom they naturally imagined to be plunged in an abyss of grief—one of the worst griefs that a pretty woman can know; for diamonds are not only precious in themselves, but they are dew-drops on feminine beauty, and help to make it shine.

Judge, then, of the surprise of the assemblage when her Ladyship, who appeared to be sobbing with her face buried in her handkerchief, suddenly looked up, her features being aglow with merriment, and burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. The guests glanced at one another, thinking she must have lost her reason; but when peal after peal had rung out from her pretty mouth, without evoking one responsive smile, she checked herself, and rose, blushing, but still amused.

"Excuse me, I know it's very wrong," she said, "but the fact is my jewels have not been stolen at all. See here," and, unlocking the glass door of her wardrobe, she pointed to a multitude of velvet and shagreen cases lying all unharmed upon the shelves.

"What, you had not put them in the safe, then?" exclaimed Sir Peter, divided between intense relief and annoyance that his orders had not been obeyed.

"No; I thought it would be *unsafe* to do so," said Lady Charmeigh, with a fresh laugh. "Everybody has been talking so much of my strong-box that I felt convinced its secrets must have become matters of notoriety; so I reasoned that if burglars broke into the house they would spend all their efforts on the safe, without exploring elsewhere. And it seems I was right."

"Bravo!" ejaculated Lady Charmeigh's cousin, Dick Lyster, a hussar. "By Jove, that's what I call good tactics, cousin." And so said all the other gentlemen, with applauding murmurs.

"And do you mean to say there was nothing whatever in the box?" asked Sir Peter, who could scarcely believe he had a wife of so much wit.

"Nothing of consequence; I had removed all my treasures," answered my Lady.

"You forget your husband's portrait, my dear," remarked Lady Villious, who had been smiling yellow, as the French say.

"O, I left that in the box, so as to be able to say truthfully that it did contain something precious," replied Lady Charmeigh, with ready tact; but she mentally scored down her good friend for reprisals on the earliest opportunity.

"Well, all I can say is that you deserve to be made keeper of the Crown jewels, cousin Amy," cried Captain Dick, with genuine admiration. "You have found out the true uses of safes."

"Yes, to put nothing in them," smiled Lady Charmeigh. "And now let us go back to dinner; I am really ashamed that our appetites should have been spoiled for nothing."

They did return to dinner, some with appetites rather renovated than impaired; and the talk at table was all about the ingenuity and sense which the winsome hostess had displayed, not only in taking her measures against burglars, but in keeping her counsel about them. In the course of the evening servants were dispatched to give information to the Police, and detectives were sent afield, who, of course, discovered nothing, after the manner of their kind, though they went to work with sapient looks and handfuls of "clues." During a whole fortnight, however, the papers discussed the great burglary at Charmeigh Hall, and Lady Charmeigh was complimented on her "happy thought." She became quite a heroine, renowned among fair women as a type of the prudent *châtelaine*.

II.

All this was very fine; but Sir Peter Charmeigh did not feel much like a hero. He and the maker of the safe laid their heads together, and agreed that this triumph of mechanical craft ought never to have been burst open, and could not have been if the most ordinary rules of dynamics had been followed in forcing it. They were like the historians, enumerating the hundred and one reasons why Waterloo ought not to have been won by the English. The safe-maker wrote a letter to the *Times* on this subject, and Sir Peter gloomily recommended it to the perusal of his wife, who, however, preferred to read the leading articles, in which her praises were set forth. Since the burglary she had adopted rather a hoighty-toity attitude, as of one who has asserted her wisdom beyond dispute. Sir Peter was humiliated, and there came a day when he seriously began to think that his wife's pride required taking down a little.

One is sorry to say that these views, too candidly expressed, led to some disagreeable scenes. Sir Peter was a pompous man, who liked to play Sir Oracle in his own house, and his occupation would have been gone if he had been obliged to give up fault-finding and counseling. The first time that he heard Lady Charmeigh yawn over some wise saw of his, it was as though the knell of marital authority had sounded in his ears, and he expressed himself bitterly on this point to Dick Lyster, who was staying at the Hall. He could not have chosen a better confidant or a worse one: a better, for Dick liked him and gave him ready sympathy; a worse one, for this same Dick was an incorrigible practical joker, who forthwith began turning over a plan for getting a good laugh out of the domestic situation.

"Look here," said he to the Baronet, as they sat together over their walnuts and wine. "You must teach Amy a lesson, or else she'll be tossing her jewels from over-confidence."

"That's what I'm always telling her, but she won't listen," answered miserable Sir Peter. "Those wretched newspapers have turned her head. She has no consideration for my feelings nor for my experience."

"You must recover your prestige with a grand stroke," remarked the Hussar. "Suppose you prove to Amy that you are right by stealing all her jewels yourself."

"I steal my wife's jewels!"

"Yes; you can make a capital joke of it. You leave the Hall, saying you are going up to London on business for two days; you return quietly in the evening, enter the house without being seen, and carry off the jewels in the night to your own dressing-room. In the morning, after Amy has had a good scare, you come forward and explain the pleasantry. I'll be bound you are master in your own house after that!"

"You have queer ideas, Dick," said Sir Peter, amused, but evidently tempted. "If I were ten years younger I don't say—"

"What have ten years to do with it? You are quite young enough to enter into a piece of fun. However, just leave the business details to me; I will be your confederate and help to mount this little comedy."

Sir Peter had not sagacity enough to see that a husband who plots how he may inflict a deep wound on his wife's vanity is playing a dangerous game. He looked only to the recovery of his supremacy, though, to do him justice, he really did feel very anxious about the Charmeigh diamonds, which were his family pride. When a family has nothing else to be proud of, it takes to being proud about its belongings; and since the burglary, Sir Peter had often reflected with indignation that it was a melancholy thing to see a hundred thousand pounds' worth of property in the hands of a giddy little woman who had no proper respect for her treasure. Why, that very evening Sir Peter had seen a priceless necklace lying on the dressing-room table with no one present to guard it. On the whole, though, it is doubtful whether the Baronet would have entered into Dick Lyster's scheme had not the Hussar plied him with a glass or two of port in excess of his usual ration. This set him babbling about the obstinacy and foolishness of women—subjects upon which country gentlemen are always very eloquent when they have well drunk. By the end of an hour he was almost game for anything, and kept chuckling to himself in anticipation of the triumph he should enjoy when he heard his Amy "screaming and wringing her hands all over the place." He was imparting his vision of this bliss to Dick, when the butler entered to say that my lady's maid had a message to deliver; and next moment Patty Raggles came in to announce that Lady Charmeigh felt indisposed and had gone up to her room, so that she begged the gentlemen to excuse her for not meeting them at tea in the drawing-room. As Dick and Sir Peter were the only gentlemen in question, this incident was not of much consequence; but it surprised Sir Peter to see Patty, whom he believed to be still away on her holiday.

"Why, Patty, I did not know you had returned," said he.

"Yes, Sir Peter. I came back this evening," rejoined the damsel, with a curtsy.

"Home air seems to have done you good; your cheeks are like roses. Well, I suppose you heard of the great burglary that took place here while you were gone?"

"Yes, Sir Peter; it gave me quite a turn. O, those burglars! only to think of their wicked impudence! And then that safe, too, who'd ever have thought it would have let itself be burst open? But you see, Sir Peter, you and I was in the wrong, and my lady was right after all."

Sir Peter pulled a face, and Dick Lyster smiled.

"I never much liked that girl," remarked the Baronet when Patty left the room; but Dick, making the most of his opportunity, observed that it was time for Sir Peter to be up and stirring, since his servants were criticising his judgment. Then abruptly:

"But why not act this very night? The occasion is most propitious. Amy has gone to bed early, the maid will be busy chattering about her holiday adventure in the servants' hall. I am sure that jewelry will be lying about in heaps on all the tables."

"But how am I to act to-night?" asked Sir Peter, feeling a little of his valor ooze out of him.

"Why, we'll sit up until all the household are in bed, and then go into the garden and see if it isn't possible for you to effect an entrance through some window or unlocked door that will give you an opportunity of testing the vigilance of your servants."

"Isn't it rather a queer thing to do? I think I should look very foolish if caught climbing through a window with a ladder. Why, one of the servants might send a charge of shot into my back."

"No fear; we'll manage so as not to be seen."

"But, I say, don't you feel it's rather a cold night? Shouldn't we do well to put the thing off till we have matured our plans?"

Sir Peter was evidently trying to back out, but Dick Lyster would not allow him to do this. "No," said he, giving him a slap on the thigh; "I want to see you wearing the domestic crown again. I'll make a potentate of you in your own despite. No funking now."

A couple of hours later, when midnight had struck, and all Charmeigh Hall was hushed in repose, two figures might have been seen groping their way like malefactors in the obscurity of the garden. It was a very dark night, indeed, and Sir Peter's teeth chattered partly from cold and partly from nervousness, though he had sought to steady himself with pretty deep potations. Dick Lyster was grinning like a Cheshire cat. As he made for the shed where the gardeners kept their ladders, he could not help laughing at the remarkable aspect of Sir Peter, who, to equip himself for his burglary, had put on a thick overcoat, furred gloves, and a flannel cricket-cap, which he had tied down on his head with a silk pocket-handkerchief, intended to protect his ears. He could no more have run, if chevied, than a wine-tun can gallop. However, there were impulses of resolution in his demeanor, and he kept on repeating that he was doing all this solely to assert his dignity. "A man must be a man," said he dolefully, as his teeth chattered.

A ladder was soon found, and the two men carrying it across the garden with stealthy steps, planted it under the window of Lady Charmeigh's dressing-room. Dick, who was a nimble gymnast, then made haste to climb the ladder, and on reaching the top tried the window, which by an almost miraculous coincidence proved to be open. This Dick announced, when he had slid down like a monkey, and the news exasperated Sir Peter, who saw in it another proof of his wife's incurable giddiness, for he never suspected that Dick himself had unfastened the bolt that afternoon. "Why, Amy must be mad to act in this way less than a month after the burglary, and a window open in November, too!"

"Such a woman deserves to lose her jewels," concurred the hussar feelingly.

"She never deserved to have any, and I say when I've got them, I've a good mind to lodge them in the bank; that will tease her."

"Right you are; your thoughts are those of a sage. But look sharp now."

"That ladder seems a very tall one," observed Sir Peter, with his foot on the lowest rung. "But mind you, I am only doing this strange thing out of regard for my dignity."

"Of course; and I'll mount guard below from the same feeling," laughed Dick. "Up you go."

The ascent of Sir Peter up the ladder did not prove such an easy and graceful affair as Dick's had been. It rather resembled the progress of a stout bear up a pole. Twice the corpulent Baronet paused and listened to the sad soughing of the wind through the chestnut trees of his park, for it seemed as though he heard voices mocking him. Once he uttered an exclamation on feeling the ladder creak; and when he got to the top and placed his hand on the cold stone of the window-sill a shiver ran through his limbs. Here a little piece of high gymnastics became necessary, for the problem to be solved was how to get into the room without any noise. To an agile man this would have been easy; but to a fat one it was a thing of trouble, causing wheezes and puffings, besides profuse perspiration. Intent on his dignified purpose, though, Sir Peter made his best exertions, and contrived somehow to land himself into the dressing-room on his back with a soft thump like that of a bag of linen for the wash. Luckily, the carpet was thick, and the noise woke no echoes. Crawling to his legs in the dim light—for there were embers of a fire still aglow in the grate—Sir Peter leaned out of the window, and signaled to Dick that it was "all right" by waving his handkerchief. Then he thrust a match against a red coal, and proceeded to light one of the candles on the chimney-piece. This was a delicate moment. If Lady Charmeigh saw the light through her bedroom door, which stood ajar, the whole enterprise would break down. But her ladyship was sound asleep. Sir Peter satisfied himself about that by entering her room on tiptoe and listening to her breathing, soft and regular as an infant's.

"Foolish woman," he repeated, as he stood by the bed. "Here now, if I were a real burglar, I could kill her outright."

The thought made him shudder, but it also impelled him with the desire to do his work quickly and to do it well. He caught sight of himself in a glass, and felt that he looked like a real burglar, insomuch that he was startled by the expression of rapine imprinted on his sleek face. It is a fact that the countenances of men reflect their occupations pretty vividly. Sir Peter exhibited quite a burglarious dexterity of touch in running his hands over the toilet-table in the bedroom to find out whether there were any valuables there. He durst not bring a light into the room, and it was some moments before he could accustom his eyes to the semi-obscurity. When he did so he perceived that there were no trinkets at all lying about. The only thing on the table was a gold *porte-bonheur*, with the key of the famous safe attached to it by a chain. Sir Peter looked into the wardrobe, whose door was open—same result. Not an article of any sort that thieves would care to take was visible. "Why," soliloquised the disgusted Baronet, "I shouldn't wonder if, now that the secret of the safe is exploded, Amy had taken to lodging her jewels there just to spite me."

He returned noiselessly to the dressing-room, and there sure enough saw the globular strong-box standing in its appointed corner, and revolving with that quiet purring sound which Lady Charmeigh had lately abhorred.

Now the sight profoundly astonished Sir Peter, for he was not aware that the safe had been mended. It moreover incensed him, for that Lady Charmeigh should have entered into communication with the safe-maker without telling him anything about it was evidently a slight upon that marital dignity concerning which he was so sensitive. As Sir Peter seldom went into his wife's dressing-room, he had not seen the strong box for more than a fortnight, and he now began to walk round and round it, examining it with the stealthy attention of a caged animal inspecting some strange thing. It had been perfectly mended, and looked from its massiveness as if it could defy the attacks of any gang of cracksmen.

"Well, of all the perverse, incomprehensible, wayward creatures, women are the worst!" exclaimed Sir Peter. "Only to think of the jewels being in that safe now. Amy has forgotten to lock up her key, though, which is just like her. I'll open the box, and as sure as I'm alive every diamond shall be put into the bank to-morrow. We shall see what you think of your precious cleverness then, my lady!"

Sir Peter chuckled in malicious glee, and stole back to the bedroom. As he returned with the bracelet and key, he looked out of the window and saw Dick Lyster smoking a cigar patiently at the foot of the ladder. It had been arranged that Dick should remain at this post until the burglary had been consummated, and then go off to bed, leaving the ladder standing under the open window to frighten the servants in the morning. Sir Peter, on his side, was to return to his own quarters without, of course, passing through the window again. So confident did the Baronet now feel of success that, to spare Dick the trouble of remaining out longer in the cold, he dropped his pocket handkerchief into the garden, which was the preconcerted signal that everything had gone off well, and that Dick might depart. Having done this, Sir Peter, who felt hot from perspiration and excitement, doffed his overcoat, and gloves, and betook himself to business, key in hand.

"Let me see, to-day is Thursday," said he, "so 'Jupiter' will be the word." He touched the nob on the stand with his foot, and the globe became motionless. A few turns of the disk at the top of the globe brought up the letters of the word "Jupiter," and then Sir Peter inserted his key into a cavity between the body and the dot of the middle letter *i*. But at this moment an appalling thing occurred. A Roman candle starting up under the marauder's nose exploded with a deafening bang, the alarm began to ring like mad, and at the same time Sir Peter felt his hand tight imprisoned in a steel loop which clutched him with bruising force.

"Help!" bawled the miserable man, for the clasp hurt him, besides which his hair and eyebrows had been singed by the powder of the Roman candle, and he was frightened out of his wits. "Help! murder! thieves! Help! Amy!"

Lady Charmeigh, unable to distinguish the sound of her husband's voice, had jumped out of bed in a panic and run into the passage, where she was uttering piercing shrieks. These, joined to the maddened vociferations of Sir Peter, who was the more scarified from being in the dark, as he had upset the candle and could not understand what was happening to him, speedily roused the whole household. There was a stampede of feet down corridors, an opening and shutting of doors, and then presently Sir Peter heard the sharp, firm voice of Patty Raggles saying:

"Oh, it's a burglar caught in your ladyship's new trap. We needn't be afraid of him. Just let me teach him a lesson with this riding-whip. Come along, John, Thomas, Charles, all of you."

The door of the dressing-room was thrown back and a curious procession filed in—the butler and footman in shirt-sleeves and trousers, the maids in their smocks and flannel petticoats; behind all, Lady Charmeigh, wrapped in a *peignoir*, and trembling. But Patty Raggles, with a quite manly courage, strode in front, brandishing one of her mistress' riding-whips. Sir Peter had become silent and sheepish, expecting to be released, and he turned a bewildered countenance toward his servants, forgetting that it was impossible for them to recognize him with his blackened face, to say nothing of the cricket-cap and handkerchief which converted him into a villainous guy. Besides, the noise of the alarm, which continued to ring twice as loud as any telegraph bell, drowned the sound of his voice, when he piteously ejaculated:

"It's I!"

"You, is it!" answered Patty Raggles, roughly; and, to the horror and fury of Sir Peter, the strong-armed wench began belaboring the chubbiest parts of his lower man with terrific slashing cuts. "There, take that," she said, "and that, and that! Now a few on the hands to warm you, this cold weather. Ah, you don't like it, I see! well, try another dose on the legs—whish, whish!"

It was in vain that poor fat Sir Peter leaped, danced, yelled, cursed; the louder he roared, the more was the natural sound of his voice altered; and, meanwhile, his gambols were so ludicrous, he was evidently suffering such exquisite pain from his whipping, that the spectators could not forbear to laugh. Lady Charmeigh, whose risible faculties were easily stirred, was the first to set the example, and though she said, "Enough, Patty, enough," she could not check her tittering. The servants, emboldened by her conduct, fairly guffawed to see a rogue, as they imagined, get his full deserts, and so the comedy might have continued some time longer had not Dick Lyster suddenly appeared on the scene in a dressing-gown, and exclaimed—

"I say, what's all this uproar! Why, it's Sir Peter you are thrashing!"

"Sir Peter!" cried Patty, falling back, and she let the whip drop.

"Sir Peter!" chorused the other servants, in awe-stricken accents.

"Sir Peter!" exclaimed Lady Charmeigh, stupefied, and she advanced as if doubting whether this were not a hoax. "Why, how come you to be here?" she cried, as soon as she could recognize her lord.

"Loose me from this, will you!" roared the Baronet, ferocious from pain and rage.

"Why, how are you caught?" said Lady Charmeigh. "Let me see, I don't know if I remember how this catch can be unfastened. Do you, Patty?"

"Yes, my lady; I'll loose Sir Peter," said Patty, bustling forward. "And, Oh, Sir, I am so sorry for the whipping I gave yer. I do hope your poor body isn't sore!"

"Out of my sight, you drab!" thundered the Baronet, as soon as he was released. "Never let me see you again; and all you others clear off this instant. What are you all gaping at?"

Sir Peter was quite wild, and the room was cleared without more ado; but as soon as the husband and wife were alone together, Lady Charmeigh became grave, and said severely:

"Now will you please explain to me how you came to cause such a scandalous scene?"

"O, bother!" groaned Sir Peter. "Fetch me some arnica; I feel as if my wrist were coming off. And, Oh, mercy, look at my hands and legs!"

III.

From that hour Sir Peter Charmeigh was a subjugated man. Not that her ladyship made an ungenerous use of her triumph, for she was, indeed, very good-natured in trying to salve the wounds inflicted on her husband's self-esteem, not less than in embrocating those which his limbs had endured. Knowing how painful it must be to him to see in the house servants who had been witnesses of his discomfiture, she dismissed most of them, and would even have found a new situation for Patty Raggles had Sir Peter insisted on it; but he did not, for the wench became meek and hysterical, vowing she was ready to die of grief for having whipped so good a master, and promising to throw herself into a pond if she were discharged. Sir Peter told her to stay and be hanged; and he appeared to be insensible to his wife's blandishments, though she really did all that a loving wife can do to atone for her share in his misadventure. But the story had, of course, leaked out, and Sir Peter was chaffed by his country friends in a style most galling to the pride of a consequential man. Wherever he went—whether to cover-side, magistrates' meetings, agricultural shows—he was jocosely asked whether Lady Charmeigh's diamonds were safe, and some ill-natured wag had the baseness to send her ladyship anonymously a new riding-whip with a facetious inscription on its gold nob. To make matters worse, Sir Peter began to have misgivings that the whole affair of the sham burglary had been planned between Dick Lyster and Patty Raggles on purpose to get him punished and to make him ridiculous. Lady Villious, Amy's good friend, set this rumor about, and caused much annoyance to Lady Charmeigh by so doing. Her ladyship roundly taxed the hussar with the imputed freak, but he denied with so much earnestness, word-of-honoring, and so forth, that there was no option but to believe him. However, Lady Charmeigh deemed it good policy to remove her safe out of Sir Peter's sight. It was stowed away in a lumber-room, and the Baronet never made any allusions to it. It was noticed also that his interest in machinery perceptibly declined from this time.

Everything passes, even rancor among married couples; and so it befell that, after a few months, the recollection of his trouble grew less intensely bitter in Sir Peter's mind, and matters ran again in their old grooves at Charmeigh Hall. No more burglars were heard of, and Lady Charmeigh, trusting in her good star, fell to thinking that since her diamonds had braved such desperate raids, they must bear charmed lives. But in this she was wrong, and it was her destiny to go through a much more trying experience than the first two which had fallen to her lot.

Spring came, and with it the London season, when the Charmeighs were wont to remove to their town house in Park-lane. The day fixed for their departure was a fine sunny Monday in April; but the sudden illness of one of Sir Peter's uncles obliged the Baronet to go and spend a few days with the relative, and so Lady Charmeigh went to London alone. Her servants accompanied her, and with them Patty Raggles. Now, Patty had been in unaccountably low spirits for some weeks past, and her mistress was very anxious about her. There were times when the girl was almost flighty with a causeless gayety, and others when she appeared smitten with hypochondria, so sullen was she and peevish. Lady Charmeigh was too good-hearted a little woman not to endeavor with all her might to ascertain the motives for her favorite servant's depression of spirits; and she had ended by eliciting, after some trouble, that Patty was in love with one of the footmen who had been discharged after the affair with Sir Peter. This man, said Patty, had thoughts of emigrating to America, and she wanted to go with him, though the idea of expatriation made her wretched. There were perhaps other causes for her sadness which she did not mention; anyhow, on the evening of her arrival in London, while Lady Charmeigh was sitting in her boudoir after dinner, Patty startled her mistress by saying that she meant to leave her situation in three days. Her manner was agitated, and she seemed ready to cry; but she did not actually shed tears, only whimpered.

"Well, but, Patty, this is surely a foolish resolution. Why does not Charles Brown stay in England? I told you he should have money until he had procured himself a new situation."

"It's all of no use, my lady. He wants to go to America to better himself. He's not the sort to be a footman, my lady; such work isn't good enough for him."

"But he may go further to fare worse—you should tell him that; and in any case, you, Patty, ought not to leave this country until you are sure of finding a home elsewhere."

"I can't let Charles go alone, my lady; he would be taking up with some other girl if I did."

"I am afraid you will regret acting with this precipitation."

"Perhaps I shall, my lady; but it can't be helped. What I'm most sorry for is the leaving you." Hereupon Patty Raggles burst out crying in earnest.

Lady Charmeigh could not see laughter without laughing, nor tears without weeping; so when her maid had left the room she sat down to have a good cry, all comfortably by herself. This by and by produced a reaction under the form of a desire to go to bed and put disagreeables out of mind. But when her ladyship was undressed the sleepiness wore off, and she felt rather inclined to have a cup of tea and read a novel. So she wrapped herself in her dressing-robe, and sat down in a cosy arm-chair opposite the fire, with an amusing book on her lap. It was then nearly midnight, and Patty, after having set the tea-tray, retired to rest. Presently Lady Charmeigh heard the servants putting the chain to the hall-door, and the house became silent. By this time the amusing book had produced the usual effect, and Lady Charmeigh felt drowsy. She closed her eyes, and sank into an agreeable doze.

This had lasted, perhaps, an hour, when she was abruptly roused by a sensation of somebody being present in the room. She opened her eyes, and, to her speechless stupefaction, saw two tall men standing before her with crape masks on their faces. To scream was impossible in the hideous terror she felt; she could only rise to her feet and murmur inarticulately, while her eyes were distended to twice their natural size. Her brain swam, and she had a vague idea that she was dreaming; but this thought was soon dispelled.

"Now, ma'am, we're not going to hurt you if you don't make a noise," said one of the men rather kindly than gruffly. "If you scream, see this;" and he held up the naked blade of a razor.

"But what do you want?" faltered Lady Charmeigh, who was blanched of all color, and could hardly speak her words.

"Your jewels, ma'am. Gives us your keys. Sit quiet, and we sha'n't touch you."

"Never!" cried Lady Charmeigh, with the courage of the desperate. "You are wicked men. You may kill me if you like; but, O, help, O!"

As she opened her mouth to cry, one of the men brusquely encircled her with his arms, and held her tight, while the other pressed a handkerchief over her mouth and nostrils. There was chloroform on the handkerchief, and so much of it that Lady Charmeigh gasped. For a few seconds she attempted to struggle; but then her limbs relaxed, she drew a deep breath, and sank back unconscious. Her aggressors gently deposited her on the floor.

When Lady Charmeigh came to herself, after an interval of time which she could not reckon, she found she had been robbed of every valuable she possessed. The Charmeigh diamonds were gone to the last one; the very rings on her fingers had been taken; her money, her watch, the silver-gilt mountings of her dressing-case—all had disappeared. The plunder carried off was immense, and the burglary had been managed in the most orderly fashion. The house was so tranquil as if no deed of evil had been perpetrated there.

It remained tranquil, for Lady Charmeigh made no outcries. Oddly enough, her first sensation on coming to herself was not one of terror. The burglars had not hurt her, and were little likely to do so now that they were gone. As soon as the perception of realities forced itself upon her mind, as soon as she could grasp the extent of her enormous loss, and speculate as to what Sir Peter would think of it, Lady Charmeigh felt, above all, indignation at having been outwitted, and a burning desire to be even with her plunderers. She asked herself who these rascals could be, and straight her thoughts flew to the suspicion that Patty must have had some hand in abetting them.

Why she thought this it would have been difficult for her to say at first, but once the suspicion had shaped itself in her mind, a hundred small side facts came to confirm it. To begin with, Patty's invariably officious zeal about the safety of the jewels; then her recent low spirits and wayward manners; and, again, her connection with that discharged footman, Charles Brown. It somehow seemed to Lady Charmeigh that before fainting she had had time to recognize Charles Brown in one of the two burglars. If this were the case, then, possibly, Patty and Charles had been confederates in the first burglary, and Patty's holiday had only been taken so that she might be out of the range of suspicion when the crime was perpetrated. All this was horribly black, but Lady Charmeigh's eye seemed to see clear into many things now.

There is in some of those little women who are habitually frivolous a surprising fund of latent strength. It is not often brought into play; but when needed, it supplies an electrical courage and a large amount of cool craft. It struck Lady Charmeigh by intuition, that if she wanted to recover her diamonds, (and she did, with a vengeance,) she must make no noise, but simply have Patty watched. She must also begin by practicing some deep dissimulation. Accordingly, she neither rang bells nor summoned men-servants—whose fidelity she could little trust—but she took her bed-chamber candle and went quietly to Patty's room. For a moment she feared that the girl might have fled with the plunderers and their booty; but no, Patty was in bed, and pretending to be asleep. A lame pretense at best, for there was a candle burning on the chimney-piece, and Patty was but partially undressed—two damning circumstances. Lady Charmeigh, however, took notes with her eyes only, and said nothing to excite alarm.

"Look here, Patty," she began, with forced calmness; "don't be frightened at what I am going to say; but there has been a burglary here."

"A burglary! O my lady!" exclaimed Patty Raggles, with well-feigned terror.

"Hush! don't scream, don't say anything; but listen—we must keep our presence of mind."

Lady Charmeigh proceeded to narrate the incidents of the outrage, her maid listening the while with haggard eyes and a nervous tremor in all her limbs.

"Well, I repeat, we must make no noise," concluded Lady Charmeigh quietly; "if we do we may raise some alarm, and destroy all my chances of recovering the jewels. Only, as soon as daylight comes and you can leave the house without suspicion, you must go to Scotland-yard and give private information to the Police. It is not necessary that I should go with you."

"Very well, my lady," said Patty, and Lady Charmeigh distinctly saw a light shoot through her eyes. "O, O, my lady," added she suddenly, "what fears you must have been in! Are you sure you are not hurt?"

"No. Never mind me," said Lady Charmeigh, composedly. "Try to go to sleep; I am going back to my room. It still wants two or three hours to morning." Saying this, she went.

She had admirably played her part, and Patty suspected nothing. But the girl's duplicity and wickedness almost sickened her mistress. "When the wretched creature goes out she won't go to Scotland-yard, I know," soliloquized Lady Charmeigh. "She will run to join that man Charles, and then leave the country; but I will have her followed."

The night wore on wearily enough, but Lady Charmeigh was ready dressed and equipped when Patty appeared before her at eight o'clock, and she was going to execute her errand. Lady Charmeigh dismissed the girl with a recommendation to return quickly; but as soon as ever Patty was out of the house her ladyship put on her bonnet and went after her. She had to hide herself under the porticos of houses more than once to escape observation, in case the runaway should look round; but she soon had the satisfaction of seeing Patty take a cab. A hansom passed immediately afterward, and Lady Charmeigh hailed it. A policeman was standing near a lamp post, and she beckoned to him.

"Here, jump into this cab with me, if you please. I want you to join me in giving chase to some burglars, the worst the world has ever seen. O, you have no idea what people they are!"

Two hours later Lady Charmeigh had recovered possession of all her diamonds. The case was never mentioned in the papers, for Sir Peter and his wife were willing to hush up the matter. The plunder was all found in a house rented by Charles Brown, who, instead of being prosecuted, received money to go to America along with Patty. All this was very wrong, compounding of a felony, and so forth; but, as Sir Peter remarked, "There has been too much fuss already about these Charmeigh diamonds."

He had the grace to add, though—and this was Lady Charmeigh's best reward—

"A woman who can recover her diamonds as my wife did deserves to have them. Her wits are the best patent safes I know of."—*London Society.*

THE MOON CRATER, HYGINUS.—On May 19, 1877, Dr. Hermann J. Klein, of Cologne, observed a crater more than two miles in width, where he felt sure that no crater had before existed. It was near the centre of the moon's visible hemisphere, and not far from a well-known crater called Hyginus. At the time of observation it was not far from the boundary between the light and dark parts of the moon; in fact, it was near the time of sunrise at this region. Thus the floor of the supposed new crater was in shadow—it appeared perfectly black. In the conventional language for such cases made and provided, (it should be stereotyped by selenographers, for it has now been used a great many times since Schröter first adopted the belief that the great crater Cassini, 36 miles in diameter, was a new one,) Dr. Klein says: "The region having been frequently observed by myself during the last few years, I feel certain that no such crater existed in the region at the time of my previous observations." He communicated his discovery to Dr. Schmidt, who also assured him that the region had been frequently observed by himself during the last few years, and he felt certain that no such crater, &c. It is not in the maps by Lohrman, and by Beer and Mädler, or in Schröter's drawings, and so forth. "We know more," says a recent writer, singularly ready to believe in lunar changes; "we know that at a later period, with the powerful Dorpat telescope, Mädler carefully re-examined this particular region, to see if he could detect any additional features not shown in his map. He found several smaller craterlets *in other parts*," (the italics are mine,) "but he could not detect any other crater in the region where Dr. Klein now states there exists a large crater, though he did find some very small hills close to this spot." "This evidence is really conclusive," says this very confident writer, "for it is incredible that Mädler could have seen these minute hills and overlooked a crater so large that it is the second largest crater of the score in this region." Then this writer comes in, of course, in his turn, with the customary phrases. "During the six years, 1870–6, I most carefully examined this region, for the express purpose of detecting any craters not shown by Mädler," and he also can certify that no such crater existed, &c. He was only waiting, when he thus wrote, to see the crater for himself. "One suitable evening will settle the matter. If I find a deep, black crater, three miles in diameter, in the place assigned to it by Dr. Klein, and when six years' observation convinces me no such crater did exist, I shall know that it must be new." Astronomers, however, require somewhat better evidence. It might well be that a new crater-shaped depression should appear in the moon, without any volcanic action having occurred. For reasons already adduced, indeed, I hold it to be to all intents and purposes certain that if a new depression is really in question at all, it is in reality only an old and formerly shallow crater, whose floor has broken up, yielding at length to the expansive and contractive effects which would act with exceptional energy at this particular part of the moon's surface, close as it is to the lunar equator.—*Proctor in Belgravia.*

THE DEMIDOFFS—THEIR ORIGIN.—Demid Grigorievitsch Antufeoff, a crown-peasant of Pawtschino, removed in the seventeenth century to the Government town of Tula, to the south of Moscow. On his death in 1690 he left to his son a well-established manufactory of arms and a handsome capital; small, indeed, when compared with the present wealth of the Demidoffs, but it was the foundation of this wealth. Four years after Peter the Great came to Tula. In his suite was young Schafiroff, a passionate sportsman and a crack shot, who, wanting some repairs done to a pistol made by a then famous German armorer, was recommended to go to Nitika Antufeoff. The latter was told to take plenty of time, but to do the repairs well. In a few days he brought it back, and the gentleman, having closely examined his favorite weapon, expressed to the gunsmith his great satisfaction at the manner in which he had repaired the pistol. But Antufeoff begged his pardon for having been unable to repair it, as it was too old, and having instead made an entirely new one. "What!" exclaimed Schafiroff, in a rage, "you, a peasant, pretend having made this pistol?" Humbly Antufeoff drew from his pocket a second pistol; it was the old pistol. Schafiroff was greatly surprised, and informed the Czar of the existence of this clever artist. Peter, who always put the right man in the right place, appreciated him, as we shall see presently. In 1696, during the war with Turkey, Nitika received the order from the Czar to make 300 halberds, "as good as this pattern." "I shall make them better," Nitika proudly replied; and he kept his word. On his return from Azof, which had been ceded to Russia, Peter stopped at Tula, and visited Nitika at his house, where he drank to the health of Nitika's wife, whom he did not fail to kiss, as he was in the habit of doing to every pretty woman. From that time Nitika was in such favor with the Emperor that, in 1701 he gave him a large tract of land in the forest of Milonoff, near Tula, where there were rich strata of ore, for the erection of a factory. He further bestowed on him the iron-works of Nevianska; the right of searching for copper in the Ural Mountains; and also gave him large estates, with numerous serfs; conferred on him nobility for life under the name of Demidoff, a name which his father had assumed, and in 1720 invested him with hereditary nobility. The great mines of Schuralinsk, Nishni-Taglisk, and Werchne-Taglisk were gradually opened by the former gunsmith, who died in 1725. His descendants gave their chief attention to the production of iron; but this did not prevent them from promoting several other useful objects. Thus, they rendered the Tschussovaja navigable, established good roads, and in general did as much for the colonization of the country as the Strogonoffs; in fact, it may be asserted that these latter and the Demidoffs Russianized the Ural.—*London Society.*

A GREAT NATURALIST.—Robert Dick gathered insects while he collected plants. They both lay in the same beat. After his bread was baked in the morning and ready for sale, he left the shop to the care of his housekeeper and went out upon a search. Or he would take a journey to the moors or mountains, and return home at night to prepare the next day's baking. He began to make his entomological collection when he was about 25 years old. He worked so hard at the subject, and made so many excursions through the country, that in about nine months he had collected specimens of nearly all the insect tribes that Caithness contained. He spent nearly every moment that he could spare, until he thought that he had exhausted the field. He worked out the subject from his own personal observation. He was one of those men who take nothing for granted. Books were an essential end, but his knowledge was founded not on books, but on nature. He was not satisfied with the common opinion as to the species or genus to which any individual of the insect world belonged. If he had any doubts about an insect, from a gnat to a dragon-fly, he would search out the grub, watch the process of its development from the larva and chrysalis state, until it emerged before him in unquestionable identity. * * * Few constitutions could have stood the amount of toil and privation which he endured, during his long course of inquiry into the fossils, plants, grasses, and mosses, over the length and breadth of Caithness. Robert Dick had often walked from 50 to 60 miles between one baking and another, with little more in his scrip than a few pieces of biscuit.—*Robert Dick—Smiles.*

EQUINE SAGACITY.—A pleasant story has just come to us from the Cape of Good Hope. In Graaf-Reinett, as in all the old Dutch towns in the colony, there is, in the centre of the place, a large market square, where the farmers, traders, and others, arriving with their produce at any hour of the day or night, may "out-span" the oxen or horses from their wagons, send the cattle out to the "commonage" to food, while they bivouac at their wagons, as is the wont of African travelers to do, until the 8 o'clock morning market auction. An old horse belonging to one of these parties had wandered about in search of grass and water—vainly, no doubt, for it was during the severe drought from which the country is but now recovering. Coming to the great bare market-place, and finding a knot of men talking there, he singled out one of them, and pulled him by the sleeve with his teeth. The man, thinking the horse might possibly bite, repulsed him, but as it was not very roughly done he returned to the charge, with the same reception; but he was a persevering animal, and practically demonstrated the axiom that "perseverance gains the day," for upon his taking the chosen sleeve for the third time between his teeth, the owner awoke to the idea that a deed of kindness might be required of him; so putting his hand upon the horse's neck he said, "All right, old fellow; march on!" The horse at once led the way to a pump at the further side of the square. Some colored servants were lounging about the spot. One of them, at the bidding of the white man, filled a bucket with water; three times was the bucket replenished and emptied before the "great thirst" was assuaged, and then the grateful brute almost spoke his thanks to his white friend by rubbing his nose gently against his arm, after which he walked off with a great sigh of relief. A story somewhat analogous to the foregoing was told me by a friend, whose uncle, an old country squire in one of our western counties, had a favorite hunter in a loose box in the stable. One warm Summer day he was "athirst," and could get no water. He tried to draw the groom's attention to the fact, but without success. The horse was not to be discouraged; he evidently gave the matter consideration. The thirst was pressing. All at once he remembered that he always had a certain halter put upon his head when led to the water. He knew where it hung. He managed to unhook it from its peg, and carried it to the groom, who at once, in great admiration of the knowledgeable brute, rewarded him in the manner he desired.—*Nature.*

ENGLISH DETECTIVES.—Inspector Field was, as is well known, the original of *Bucket*, and Dickens describes in "Household Words" his excursions into the dangerous districts with this policeman, and the stories he heard from him, from Whicher, and from others of the Scotland Yard brigade. Of course, in reading these, allowances must be made for the self-glorification and overstatement of half-educated people who were telling of their own achievements; but probably the policemen did not venture greatly to deceive Dickens, and their narratives leave the impression of being, in the main, true, or at least based on truth. Very striking some of them are. Whicher described how he followed a swindler with nothing to guide him at first but a mark on the face of a letter which he knew this man was to receive. He was not able to see the address on it at the time it was posted, but he found it out afterward, and followed the letter through two post offices, though the most elaborate precautions were taken in withdrawing it, and by means of it finally discovered the man he was seeking. Very clever, too, was the capture of a forger described by Field. The object in this case was to tempt the fellow out of a place where he was hiding in order that he might be seen by a person who could identify him, and Field knew that his criminal was too cunning to be taken in by any ordinary device. He managed to find out, however, that the forger added to his ordinary professional pursuit the business of a dealer in second-hand carriages and in horses; and he rightly judged that any one who had to do with this trade would be certain to be tempted by the chance of getting a neat gig and a good horse cheap. The man fell into the trap, but, unlike Whicher's prisoner, who was perfectly satisfied with the way he was captured, did not think that he was taken in a legitimate manner, or according to the rules of sport. Other remarkable instances of ingenuity were described by Dickens in what purported to be an account of an interview with detectives, in which he probably related the most remarkable of the stories which he had heard at various times. Of course, there is a huge interval between the cleverness shown by the policemen who have been mentioned and the second-sight of *Inspector Bucket.*—*The Spectator.*

ENGLISH LOTTERIES.—The earliest English lottery on record is that of the year 1569, when 40,000 chances were sold at 10 shillings each, the prizes being articles of plate, and the profit used in the repair of certain harbors. The gambling spirit seems to have developed greatly during the next century; for, early in the reign of Queen Anne, it was found necessary to suppress private lotteries as "public nuisances," a description far better applicable (in more senses than one) to public lotteries. "In the early period of the history of the national debt," says a writer (De Morgan, we believe) in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, "it was usual to pay prizes in the State lotteries in the form of terminable annuities. In 1694 a loan of £1,000,000 was raised by the sale of lottery tickets at £10 per ticket, the prizes in which were funded at the rate of 14 per cent. for 16 years certain. In 1746 a loan of £3,000,000 was raised on 4 per cent. annuities, and a lottery of 50,000 tickets of £10 each; and in the following year £1,000,000 was raised by the sale of 100,000 tickets, the prizes in which were funded in perpetual annuities at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Probably the last occasion on which the taste for gambling was thus made use of occurred in 1780, when every subscriber of £1,000 toward a loan of £12,000,000, at 4 per cent., received a bonus of four lottery-tickets, the intrinsic value of each of which was £10." About this time the spirit of gambling had been still more remarkably developed than in Anne's reign, despite the laws passed to suppress private lotteries. In 1778 an act was passed by which every person keeping a lottery-office was obliged to take out a yearly license, costing £50. This measure reduced the number of such offices from 400 to 51. In France the demoralization of the people, resulting from the immorality of the Government in encouraging by lotteries the gambling spirit, was greater even than in England.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

OLD CARDS.—There are many varieties of size and shape in the old cards. Some are nearly square, some very oblong, but nearly all stiff and inflexible. The French have in most ages adopted smaller cards than ourselves. One pack, specially described, less than two inches long by one inch in width, are made of such delicate cardboard that the whole pack could be slipped into a glove, or held concealed in the palm of the hand. Hindoo and Persian cards, quite circular, two inches and a half in diameter, are extant. One dainty little pack has been made in thin sheet silver, not larger than a lady's finger-nail. Among the engraved figures on a pack of tarot cards in the British Museum, one represents La Papesse, or Pope Joan—a female occupant of St. Peter's chair whose real existence was once believed in, but who is now consigned to the limbo of exploded traditions. Other tarot figures were Emperors and Empresses, betrothed lovers, charioteers, wheels of fortune, hermits, the devil with a pair of imps, the Last Judgment—three nude figures rising from graves, and looking up to a radiant being. What part such cards could subserve in necromancy or divination it is not difficult to see. One old German pack, with Latin inscriptions at the top and German at the bottom, includes

a queer tarot-card representing a man in a drunken sleep after dinner, and a woman lifting to her lips a flagon of half-gallon capacity—doubtless a pictorial stab at the vice of tippling. The suits from the very first appear to have been four in number. In Italian cards they have usually been called coppe, danari, bastone, and spade; that is, acorn-cups, coins, clubs or batons, and swords. Hearts and diamonds afterward superseded acorn-cups and coins. The French, so early as the middle of the fifteenth century, had cœurs, carriaux, trèfles, and piques, pretty much as at present; and these designations with the requisite translations in languages, gradually spread from one country to another; but Germany long retained herzen, schellen, laube, and eicheln—hearts, bells, leaves, and acorns. The names for our clubs have been more numerous than for any other of the suits—trèfle, fiore, palos, kreuze, in France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. There was something like a distinction into two groups in the character of the suits; *i. e.* southern, comprising Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and South German; and northern, comprising French, Swiss, and North German; but the classification is not very well sustained.—*All the Year Round.*

A LITTLE BIRD.

It was not in the blooming May,
It was not in the dimply Spring,
But deep in the leaden gray
Of the new year's bitterest day,
That a sweet little bird that had lost her way,
A tiny feathery thing,
Lightly perched on my heart's bare spray
(Poor little bird, she had lost her way!)
And folded her downy wing,
And chirruped and sung on my heart's bare spray,
Folding her soft wee wing.

Sitting alone and apart
Her notes rang clear and keen,
And lo! with a strange sweet start,
An exquisite shuddering smart,
Each unborn bud in my frozen heart,
Pent in its deeps unseen,
Flushed to the light, a quivering dart
(Each yearning bud in my frozen heart)
And thrilled into poignant green;
And now she nests in my leafy heart,
Embowered in the shadowy green.
—*Good Words.*

THE HUNTING SQUIRE.—The possessor of one of the finest seats in the country, most happily married, rich, well born, the Squire of Highthorpe Abbey has little cause to grumble at his lot. Genial, generous, hospitable, he is the first M. F. H. who has hunted his country to the satisfaction of its neighborhood. Before he took over the Slottesloe hounds, incessant were the squabbles in the district; master after master succeeded to the command of the pack, yet always came to loggerheads with the subscribers; the farmers wired their fences, and breathed threatenings and slaughter against all who dared to ride over their land; petty spites were at work, and permission was often refused for neighboring coverts to be drawn; the pack deteriorated; foxes were plenty, yet no sport could be got; and at last the question of selling the hounds was seriously discussed. At this juncture Ashby Folville stepped in. He had just succeeded to the paternal estates, and to a father who was as fond of chemistry as the son was of sport. He agreed to take over the hounds. He took a pleasure in their working and management, and he would pay keepers, stoppers, damage, everything, himself. Need we say so liberal an offer was gladly accepted? Young, wealthy, and known to be a venturesome rider, the country soon rallied round him. What was denied to crabbed elderly men was granted to him. Neighboring land-owners sank their jealousies; the farmers were won over, and became the most ardent of the supporters of the hunt; gorse covers, where the woodlands were deficient, were judiciously planted. At the end of some four years the number of hounds on the books reached 40 couples, boasting some of the best blood from the finest kennels in the Kingdom. Slowly but steadily the fame of the pack increased. Hunting-boxes in the neighborhood were let at double their former rents. A large joint-stock hotel, with the most extensive stabling, was erected at Highthorpe. Men came down from London with their horses to hunt with the Slottesloe, as they went into the shires to follow the Pytchley or the Quorn. The name of "the Squire" became as a household word in the sporting circles of the country. It was known that he was no dandy master of hounds, with no more idea of the points of a foxhound than an otter has of flying, and that he did not leave all the work to his whips, as certain "Governors" of yachts leave all the work to their "Captains." Mounted on his powerful brown horse, it must indeed be a quick thing which fails to see him close up at the finish. In spite of every obstacle that falls in his way to negotiate, he can tell you the name of every hound that was leading during any part of the run; he has an eye for country such as few cavalry officers possess; his ear, never at fault, tells him in an instant the course his hounds are taking, and, when sound is useless as a guide, he seems to have an instinctive knowledge of all the turns and dodges the fox is up to. It is not therefore surprising that when its master shows such sport "the Slottesloe" should be a great favorite with all who can and dare ride, and that the right to wear the uniform of the hunt (olive-green with buff facings) should be much coveted.—*London Society.*

TALENTED ROYALTY.—The quality that is looked for in royalty is activity, readiness to take part in all that is going on, method in arranging the proceedings over which it is to preside, punctuality in carrying them out, and the power of seeing what works of public beneficence it can usefully promote, and how to promote them. In the discharge of this part of her duties the Princess Alice especially shone. The outbreak of the French war afforded her an occasion of showing how she could organise relief for the fainting, and care for the wounded soldiers; and the military hospital of Darmstadt was a model to Germany, not on account of the superiority of its scientific arrangements, for throughout Germany every arrangement of the kind was admirable, but because of the systematic superintendence of women under the guidance of the Princess. Lastly, nations like their royal families to be clever, to be alive to what is going on, to aid in the highest progress of the people. It may seem hard that so much should be asked for in the representatives and members of a few families. But as a matter of fact, however it is to be explained, an extraordinary amount of liveliness of intellect obtains in the royal houses of the present day. This is not the time to speak of the royal family of England; but if we look abroad it is astonishing how much personal ability is found in the very narrow circle of royalty. The Kings of Sweden and Portugal are authors, the Emperor of Brazil and the King of the Belgians, the Count of Paris and the Duke of Aumale, are all men who, if they were not of royal lineage, would hold their own in the first intellectual society. The Kings of Spain and Italy have yet to show what they can do; but they have, at least, passed through a better and more laborious education than most of the highest of their subjects. The Crown Princess of Germany shared with the late Queen of Holland the reputation of being among the few very clever women of any rank in Europe, and now she is pre-eminent. Last, but not least, Princess Alice was the light of intellectual life in Darmstadt, and steadily upheld the importance of learning, of knowledge, and of honest inquiry in the conduct of life. The patronage of clever men and women by royalty is only a small matter. The true service to the nation is rendered, as it was rendered by the Princess in imitation of her father, when royalty makes it felt, as its own deep conviction, that varied knowledge and the width of view which varied knowledge generally carries with it, are indispensable elements in the good guidance, not only of politics, but of every-day life.—*The Spectator.*

AN ENTOMOLOGICAL CLOWN.—In the midst of heavy professional work Grimaldi found time and energy to pursue a most fatiguing hobby—the collecting of insects. He had formed a cabinet which contained 4,000 specimens. There was a kind which came out in the month of June, called the Dartford Blue, for which he was particularly eager. His enthusiasm in this pursuit may be measured by the sacrifices he made for it. After the performance was over at Sadler's Wells he would return home to supper, then about midnight start to walk to Dartford, a distance of 15 miles. He would arrive there about 5 in the morning, rest and breakfast at a friend's house, then go out into the fields; sometimes a search for hours would be rewarded with only a single specimen. At 1 o'clock he would begin his return walk to London, reach there in time for tea, and hurry off to the theatre. On the same night, after the performance, he would again walk to Dartford, recommence his hunt, return in the same manner as on the previous day, and play again without rest or sleep. On the third night the pantomime was played first, which enabled him to quit the theatre at 9 o'clock. Seemingly impervious to fatigue, he once more started on his 15 miles' walk, and this time, arriving at his journey's end by 1 in the morning, was able to obtain a night's rest before commencing his quest. The next day being Sunday, he had an opportunity of recruiting his strength, and he must have sorely needed it. A circumstance which had made him particularly eager on this occasion was that he was making a small collection for charming Mrs. Jordan. Some time afterward his entomological pursuits were brought to an abrupt termination; a band of thieves breaking into his house in Penton-place, whither he had by that time removed, wantonly destroyed the cabinet, flies and all, which, with his models and drawings, were worth about £200. So disheartened was he by the loss, that he gave his nets and all the débris to a friend, and thenceforth the flies had one enemy the fewer.—*Temple Bar.*

THE VENDETTA.—The *vendetta*, like the duel, does not make men less ready to take offense, as one might have fancied it would, but more ready. To be touchy, a bully, a swashbuckler, and to prove your mettle, becomes a point of honor, whereas, if you do not carry a weapon, and public opinion does not sanction personal violence, it becomes obviously better breeding not to offend and provoke, nor to be too easily provoked yourself, as also more convenient in every way. A Corsican, like an Italian, stabs a man on the smallest provocation, and, like an Irishman, thinks it no dishonor to shoot at him from behind a stone wall. Having killed his victim, he escapes into the *maquis*, the wild, open country, covered with impenetrable, odorous brushwood, and there lives supported by his sympathizing fellow-countrymen, practically safe from pursuit, for the gendarmerie do not care much to venture into the wilds on such an errand. So a Corsican gendarme in the French service, bound with others on a service of pacification in a disturbed district, and who climbed up behind our mule-cart, without leave asked, chatting affably, informed us. Moreover, the people of the neighborhood always give these "banditti," as they are termed, timely warning of the approach of the Police. Some of these gentry have killed quite a large number of men; and if only the murders have not been committed for purposes of robbery, the banditti are most popular, especially among women. But robbery and theft are counted dishonorable, and the Corsican banditti, therefore, justifiably object to be confounded with the banditti of Greece, Italy, or Sardinia. A traveler is perfectly safe, though the district through which he travels be infested with them; and when acts of pillage have been committed in their name, they have always executed summary vengeance on the offender who has thus dared to take their dreaded name in vain. A poor man was robbed on the mountains of all his belongings by one who said that he was Seraphino, a celebrated bandit; the poor man went on his way weeping; as he went, a respectably-dressed and kindly-mannered person came up to him and asked what was the matter. Upon being told, he took the direction in which the robber had just gone, and soon after the poor wayfarer heard a shot fired. This was followed by the return of his friend, who brought him back his goods and chattels, informing him that the thief was dead, and that he himself was Seraphino, the bandit. Honesty is a Corsican virtue; so are hospitality and generosity. Sexual morality does not appear to be their strong point, though any insult to an unmarried girl incurs the implacable vengeance of her relatives. I was told, however, on excellent authority, that the father of a distinguished Corsican having been murdered, the son, who was too enlightened to revenge himself after the approved fashion of his countrymen, handed the culprit over to French justice, which sentenced the man to only a few years' imprisonment, the result being that this miscreant, now at large, threatens to exterminate, not this son only, but all his family. It is difficult, one must own, to feel much liking for such a race of rascals. Yet I am disposed to think that a really good Corsican, when you do get hold of him, is a very noble person indeed. Such was Paoli, and such was, we believe, the coachman who drove us in all our subsequent expeditions from Ajaccio.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE MAGAZINE—ITS EDITOR.—You find a publisher, and you catch your editor—and catching the editor is easy enough. There are men and women of more or less literary reputation, who are ready enough to lend their names by way of puff for the sake of some additional notoriety. They will be powers in a small way—or in a greater; nor do they dislike the sense of authority involved in patronizing or snubbing aspiring contributors. We fancy that in most cases the work of supervision sits easily on them. "All contributions may be carefully considered;" but we have a shrewd suspicion that we know what is meant by that. Distinctly written manuscripts have the fairer chance; for any one who has the slightest critical or editorial qualifications can tell, on a very superficial inspection, whether the applicant, in sending in his testimonials, is craving a favor or laying them under an obligation. Generally speaking, there is some small clique or coterie of little-knowns, who have rallied round the new chief, and undertaken to help him to work a monopoly. So the services of absolutely anonymous outsiders are at a discount; while very often the title of the proffered article may indicate as much as the name of the writer. Nineteen-twentieths of the packets that carry such a burden of hopes and fears are returned "with thanks," after having taxed the resources of the office to the extent of opening and making them up again. There are exceptions, we know, to that mode of editing. Magazines, like ancient families, must have a beginning somewhere; and there are editors who are determined to do their utmost for the new venture, which, at best, has to contend with long-established favorites, and who take a positive pleasure in unearthing undeveloped genius. And that is the editor to whom we should pin our faith, had we been rash enough to stake something pecuniarily on his enterprise. When he draws his chair round to the fire after dinner, and lights his post-prandial pipe or cigar, in place of taking up the evening journal, or some rival periodical, he helps himself to a heavy armful of papers. Lying back luxuriously on his cushions, with vague hopes of possible discoveries to soothe him, he flips his fingers through the pages of manuscript. A sample or two taken almost at random, suffices. With a shrug of the shoulders he throws a packet aside, and another and another follows in course, with what the unfortunate rejected would call most hasty judgment; when suddenly he draws himself together. There is something in the set and stiffening of the shoulders that might suggest a pointer drawing in a scent, or a spaniel cocking its ears in a cover, while a sparkle of dawning interest lights up his indifferent eyes. There is really something in this young man. That expressive picture by itself bears some evidence of original genius. There is talent in that scene, though it may be crudely conceived, and power in those characters, although they are sketchy and unshapely. The story may have to be revised or rewritten, but it contains the elements of a success, and the promise of a literary career. He sits down on the spur of a moment and dashes off a note. The novice receives it next morning with a throbbing pulse, and is elevated straightway to the seventh heaven. He keeps the momentous appointment in a mingled state of nervous excitement and irrepressible jubilation, for we may presume that he has the sensitive literary temperament. And in the place of the austere critic, whose approbation he has had the audacity to court, he makes a cordial and sympathetic acquaintance, who mingles advice with hearty encouragement, and welcomes him as a man and a brother into the aspiring guild of the penman.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

DREAMS.—There seems no doubt that in sleep the imagination acts independently of the will and the conscience and the reason. Even passion or desire is incapable of producing a required dream; in the midst of intense grief dreams are frivolous and irrelevant, and the dearest images cannot be recalled at pleasure. The moral sense is non-existent; there is animal fear, but no remorse; there is personal anxiety, but no responsibility. The confused multitude of images destroy the orderly succession which constitutes the category of time; you know the numerous instances where the dreamer remembers on waking that he has gone through an almost interminable series of events, and yet it is proved by circumstances that he has only been asleep for a few moments. The image of a word will suggest by its sound a whole series of events in the most ludicrous connection. There is a story given by M. Maury in his work "Le Sommeil et les Rêves," where the word "kilomètre," coming up in the mind of the sleeper, sent him walking an enormous distance counting the milestones; then changing to "kilogramme," placed him in a grocer's shop, in which he was put in a balance against a number of weights; then from a jumble of sound transported him to the Island of Gilolo, of which he did not remember ever to have thought; then to a garden full of the flower Lobelia; then to Cuba with Gen. Lopez; and lastly to a game at Loto. In the same way, when the excitation of the senses is not complete, the lightest impression suggests some curious analogous image. Descartes mentions that the bite of flea made him think himself wounded by a sword. Dugald Stewart mentions a dreamer with a hot bottle at his feet fancying himself going up Mount Ætna, and there may be some present who will remember an analogous effect of sounds, especially those of music. So far there is meaning in the expression of a noted physiologist, that sleep is a short insanity, and that you should never make any decision or calculation for some time after you wake, for you may be unconsciously still under the power of some dominant image which the normal action of the senses will clear away.—*Lord Houghton, in Fortnightly Review.*

THACKERAY'S "ESMOND."—"Esmond" is undoubtedly Thackeray's greatest work—not only because in it his story is told with the directest purpose, with less of vague wandering than in the others—but by reason also of the force of the characters portrayed. The one to which we will specially call attention is that of *Beatrix*, the younger heroine of the story. Her mother, *Lady Castlewood*, is an elder heroine. The term as applied to the personages of a modern novel—as may be said also of hero—is not very appropriate; but it is the word which will best convey the intended meaning to the reader. Nothing sadder than the story of *Beatrix* can be imagined—nothing sadder, though it falls so infinitely short of tragedy. But we speak specially of it here, because we believe its effect on the minds of girls who read it to be thoroughly salutary. *Beatrix* is a girl endowed with great gifts. She has birth, rank, fortune, intellect, and beauty. She is blessed with that special combination of feminine loveliness and feminine wit which men delight to encounter. The novelist has not merely said that it is so, but has succeeded in bringing the girl before us with such vivid power of portraiture that we know her, what she is, down to her shoe-ties—know her, first to the loving of her, and then to the hating of her. She becomes as she goes on the object of *Esmond's* love—and, could she permit her heart to act in this matter, she too would love him. She knows well that he is a man worthy to be loved. She is encouraged to love him by outward circumstances. Indeed, she does love him. But she has decided within her own bosom that the world is her oyster, which has to be opened by her, being a woman, not by her sword, but by her beauty. Higher rank than her own, greater fortune, a bigger place in the world's eyes, grander jewels, have to be won. *Harry Esmond*, oh, how good he is; how fit to be the lord of any girl—if only he were a Duke, or such like! This is her feeling, and this is her resolve. Then she sets her cap at a Duke, a real Duke, and almost gets him—would have got him only her Duke is killed in a duel before she has been made a Duchess. After that terrible blow she sinks lower still in her low ambition. A scion of banished royalty comes dangling after her, and she, thinking that the scion may be restored to his royal grandeur, would fain become the mistress of a King. It is a foul career, the reader will say, and there may be some who would ask whether such is the picture which should be presented to the eyes of a young girl by those who are anxious not only for the amusement of her leisure hours, but also for her purity and worth. It might be asked, also, whether the Commandments should be read in her ears, lest she should be taught to steal and to murder. Beautiful as *Beatrix* is, attractive, clever, charming—prone as the reader is to sympathize with *Esmond* in his love for this winning creature—yet, by degrees the vileness becomes so vile, the ulcered sores are so revolting, the whited sepulchre is seen to be so foul within, that the girl who reads the book is driven to say, "Not like that; not like that! Whatever fate may have in store for me, let it not be like that." And this conviction will not come from any outward suffering—not from poverty, ill-usage, from loss of beauty or youth. No condign punishment of that easy kind is inflicted. But the vice is made to be so ugly, so heart-breaking to the wretched victim who has encouraged it, that it strikes the beholder with horror. Vice is heart-breaking to its victim. The difficulty is to teach the lesson—to bring the truth home. Sermons too often fail to do it. The little story in which Tom the naughty boy breaks his leg, while Jack the good boy gets apples, does not do it. The broken leg and the apples do not find credence. *Beatrix* in her misery is believed to be miserable.—*Anthony Trollope, in Nineteenth Century.*

DISSERTATION ON DUMPLING.—In the collection of Arbuthnot's works, pronounced unauthentic by his son, we find "A Learned Dissertation on Dumpling," written in the Doctor's style, and not unworthy of his pen. The dumpling-eaters, we are told, were brought into Britain by Julius Cæsar, and, finding it a land of plenty, wisely resolved never to go home again. The "race" grew by what they fed on, and increased so rapidly that the whole island is overrun with them. The dumpling was of foreign origin; but, every generation growing wiser, the dumpling grew to be a pudding. One projector found milk better than water; another introduced butter; another plums and sugar; and yet, to the reproach of our historians, who eat so much pudding, the first professors of this noble science have no place in history. "The invention of eggs was merely accidental; two or three of which having casually rolled from off a shelf into a pudding which a good wife was making, she found herself under a necessity either of throwing away her pudding or letting the eggs remain. But concluding, from the innocent quality of the eggs, that they would do no hurt if they did no good, she wisely jumbled them all together, after having carefully picked out the shells. The consequence is easily imagined; the pudding became a pudding of puddings, and the use of eggs from thence took its date. The woman was sent for to court to make puddings for King John, who then swayed the sceptre, and gained such power that she was the making of her whole family." It can scarcely be doubted that this passage suggested to Charles Lamb his inimitable essay on "Roast Pig;" and, if so, it would be difficult to overestimate its literary value. And we can imagine Elia turning over the pages of this "Dissertation," and smiling as he read: "The head of man is like a pudding; and whence have all rhymes, poems, plots, and inventions sprung but from that same pudding? What is poetry but a pudding of words? The physicians, though they cry out so much against cooks and cookery, yet are but cooks themselves; with this difference only—the cook's pudding lengthens life, the physician's shortens it. So that we live and die by pudding." In one form or another, pudding, according to this facetious writer, rules the world. The success of war and fate of monarchies are entirely dependent on pudding; "for what else are cannon-balls but military puddings, or bullets but dumplings? with this difference only—they do not sit so well on the stomach as a good marrow pudding or bread pudding.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A PAPER HOUSE.—Just as there are countries possessed of paper armies only, so there are theatres that seem greatly dependent upon paper audiences. In the eyes of the manager an empty house is the most distressing of spectacles; rather than that, he would seek spectators in the highways and byways and compel them to come in. The audience admitted gratuitously is in the nature of a decoy; it may lure a paying public into the theatre. The appearance of the house is an evidence of success, and the success of an entertainment—even its supposititious or rumored success—is a sure means of attraction. It has been estimated that some 30,000 orders are distributed weekly by the London managers, and that if one-half of the number now entering theatres gratis were required to pay for the privilege, the theatres would collectively profit to the amount of over £150,000 per annum. "To sow orders broadcast," writes one well informed on the subject, "has now become one of the most important of theatrical functions; and an 'acting' manager, who has a list of persons to whom he may send orders with a certainty of their being distributed, ranks higher than the best of actors." A manager whose origin had been humble, and who had scarcely moved among the socially distinguished, once described an acquaintance as his greatest benefactor, adding the explanation: "He gives away my private boxes to respectable people." At the same time it is indisputable that orders are bestowed upon many both able and willing, under a different system, to pay for their seats. The gift of an order is attended with a certain demoralizing effect; the recipient is thenceforward disinclined to pay for his admission, and finds an unworthy pride in his privileged state, flattering himself that he is much better off than his neighbors; he obtains for nothing what they would be required to pay considerably for. It is alleged, however, that a certain Nemesis waits upon the play-goer provided with an order. His sense of enjoyment is vitiated and numbed. The play is less pleasant seen for nothing than when properly paid for—the result of some effort to secure a place, and even of some sacrifice of personal comfort. And "orders" have the reputation of being a 'bad,' an unsympathetic audience. They are said to be critical, cynical, hard to please. They undervalue the entertainment set before them; naturally—it has cost them nothing, and perhaps they have arrived at the theatre under conditions ruffling to the temper. The orders may have reached them at the last moment, disturbing their other arrangements, including those relative to dinner and digestion. The gentleman may have had no time to make due change in his dress; the lady may have hurriedly assumed a crumpled red opera cloak to hide the incompleteness or the unpicturesqueness of her toilet. It is not so surprising that they should survey moodily, with saturnine eyes, the transactions of the stage.—*Belgravia.*

S. S. "LUSITANIA."

I read in Dante how that hornèd light,
Which hid Ulysses, waved itself and said:
"Following the sun, we set our vessel's head
To the great main; pass'd Seville on the right

"And Ceuta on the left; then southward sped.
At last in air, far off, dim rose a Height.
We cheer'd; but from it rush'd a blast of might,
And struck—and o'er us the sea-waters spread."

I dropp'd the book, and of my child I thought
In his long black ship speeding night and day
O'er those same seas; dark Teneriffe rose, fraught

With omen; "Oh! were that Mount pass'd," I say.
Then the door opens and this card is brought:
"Reach'd Cape Verde Islands, 'Lusitania.'"
MATTHEW ARNOLD.
—*The Nineteenth Century.*

THE FIRST CLEARING-HOUSE.—Besides the constitution of the English corn market by Gresham, another financial reform is associated with the Grasshopper, and that is that the clearing among London bankers was first and for a long time held there. This institution of the clearing by London bankers has had an enormous influence on the London market, for it has enabled an extraordinary facility and rapidity to be given to transactions and an enormous economy in the use of money. It is this feature of the London money market, the small amount of actual money with which it is worked, which distinguishes the London money market from others. It was in its beginning a very simple expedient; that bankers, instead of paying separately, should exchange the checks they held against each other, and only pay once a day the balance in cash. This has since been greatly extended and improved, and in 1810 the bankers were obliged to take a clearing-house for themselves in Lombard-street, and now they want a larger one. Upon the model of this banking institution the great railway clearing-house has been established here, and other like establishments in other countries. The tickets that pass over several lines, and the payment for which has to be divided among the companies in various proportions, are thus cleared. By this means not only is a passenger in this country enabled to take one ticket anywhere in these islands, but from London to St. Petersburg or Constantinople, or from New-York to San Francisco. Thus, one good principle receives various developments, and institutions dissimilar in form grow from a healthy root. The commencement of the Clearing-house is held to be recorded by an entry in the ledger for 1773: "Quarterly charge for use of Clearing-room, 19 shillings 6 pence." Unluckily, in this grand series of books, still ranging from 1731 to this day, there is a very ugly entry in 1751: "For Brydges, for killing the buggs in the shop, £1 1 shilling." The smaller animals, nevertheless, kept up the war and mastered the great bankers; so that in 1794 they had to pull down the house, and for a time move into Change-alley, beyond their back door.—*London Society.*

CORNWALL.—None of the dirt and blackness here of the coal districts of counties further north. The red earth, on the contrary, gives the landscape a warm and cheerful tinge, that a very little redeems its barren aspect—though its cheerfulness is almost as dismal and out of place as the smiles of a mute on guard. It follows that the miners, too, are red, and not black. The effect they create is only the more weird and startling. The blackness of the coal-miner conceals his pallor and any little eccentricities of form or symmetry of feature wherewith nature may have endowed him. The red tinge of the Cornishman but seems to render yet more conspicuous the pale, cadaverous hue of his countenance, from out which a pair of eyes shine forth with dull or brilliant lustre in a melancholy stare that at once appeals to your compassion. Watch them in groups, waiting for the hour to strike that sets the man-engine to work, and takes them down, one by one, to their daily tombs, and you will pity many a pale face as it disappears with a piece of candle grotesquely stuck in a lump of clay in the cap that covers the matted head. At the dinner or tea hour, they return to earth one by one, up the ladder that took them down a few hours ago. Other spots of Cornwall again are silent for ever; a death-like silence that makes itself felt. Shafts have been sunk here, and money too, only to bring forth ruin to some, disappointment to many. The pits are tenanted with the ghosts of departed hopes, and the atmosphere they breathe is made up of the sighs and lamentations that followed them. Here it is that the image that should have been gold has proved itself nothing but clay. The silence of these districts is eloquent. The tall chimneys are monuments of man's ingenuity, but also of the vanity and uncertainty of many a worldly scheme.—*The Argosy.*

A QUEEN OF FRANCE IN PRISON.—Here are some particulars about the Queen. Her room was the third door to the right, on entering, opposite to that of Custine; it was on the ground floor, and looked into a court which was filled all day with prisoners, who through the window looked at and insulted the Queen. Her room was small, dark, and fetid; there was neither stove nor fire-place; in it there were three beds—one for the Queen, another for the woman who served her, and a third for the two gendarmes, who never left the room. The Queen's bed was, like the others, made of wood; it had a palliasse, a mattress, and one dirty, torn blanket, which had long been used by other prisoners; the sheets were coarse, unbleached linen; there were no curtains, only an old screen. The Queen wore a kind of black spencer, ("caraco,") her hair, cut short, was quite gray. She had become so thin as to be hardly recognizable, and so weak she could scarcely stand. She wore three rings on her fingers, but not jeweled ones. The woman who waited on her was a kind of fish-wife, of whom she made great complaints. The soldiers told Michonis that she did not eat enough to keep her alive; they said that her food was very bad, and they showed him a stale, skinny chicken, saying, "This chicken has been served to Madame for four days, and she has not eaten it." The gendarmes complained of their bed, though it was just the same as the Queen's. The Queen always slept dressed, and in black, expecting every moment to be murdered or to be led to torture, and wishing to be prepared for either in mourning. Michonis wept as he spoke of the weak state of the Queen's health, and he said that he had only been able to get the black spencer and some necessary linen for the Queen from the Temple, after a deliberation in Council. These are the sad details he gave me.—*Memoirs of Count Fersen.*

EQUAL TO AN EMERGENCY.—Readiness in unforeseen emergencies is of the greatest value to manager and actor alike. A word fails the memory at an important stage of the play, or some accident occurs to mar or even put a stop to all further proceedings. On such occasions fertility of resource is of the greatest moment, and has over and over again saved the credit of all concerned. In fact, the readiness of an actor or manager to turn an apparent disaster into a happy interlude is much on a par with the presence of mind that guides a skillful General to victory. This readiness was well displayed on the stage by Luguet, when playing the bearer of an important dispatch, on the contents on which the plot of the drama turned. By mistake the property-man gave Luguet a blank sheet of paper, which he handed to the mimic King, who, not having studied the words which ought to have been written on the dispatch, was in a quandary. He got out of it by handing the paper back to the messenger, with the command: "Read it to me, sirrah!" Luguet, however, was equal to the occasion, and responded: "Alas, Sir, born of poor but honest parents, I have never learned to read."—*Chambers's Journal.*

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS.

MORNING MASS IN A HISTORIC FANE—SAD EVENTS OF THE SEASON—MEMORIES OF BAYARD TAYLOR—A PICTURE OF GEN. GRANT—AMERICAN ARTISTS, SINGERS, AND ACTORS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1878.

Nature, grown suddenly gracious, accorded us a beautiful Christmas day; otherwise, it would have been scarcely endurable for us two, alone in an alien land, with floods of domestic joy and all that flowing about us, and not a drop for us. Had it been "dark and dreary," as "some days must be," and most days are here, one would have been tempted to treat one's self to syrups of poppy and mandragora, and so sleep it over. We heard Mass that morning in the old church of St. Roch, in the Rue St. Honoré, where the music is especially fine. After the service, we wandered about, looking at the pictures and sculptures, and so came upon the tombs of several eminent personages. Corneille is buried here, and also Lenotre, the prince of landscape gardeners. The Tuileries gardens, those of Versailles and Fontainebleau, and the grand terrace of St. Germain, are his work. Louis XIV. offered to bestow on him a coat of arms, but he replied. "Sire, I have my arms. I hold to them—three snails crowned with a head of cabbage. Suffer me to add a spade, for to that instrument of labor I owe the favor of your Majesty." Surely, the manly pride of this "grand old gardener," whose memory still "smells sweet and blossoms in the dust," ought to rebuke the snobbish spirit of certain of our republican agriculturists and mechanists, who, disappointed in their hope of foreign decorations, still cry to heaven against the French Government and the American Commissioner-General, refusing to be comforted. There was that day a gorgeous display of priestly vestments, and altar treasures enough to astonish the Magi around a lovely life-sized infant Jesus in a beautiful crèche; there were thick clouds of incense and grand billows of music, with an all-pervading atmosphere of pompous worship, before which it would seem the most haughty and heretical spirit must bow and confess. Yet in the height of it all I noticed near us, leaning against a pillar, a poor working man, probably a smith, for he was grimy and grim to behold, who did not seem awed or subdued or softened. He was brawny and brutal, his face—hard, sullen, haggard and defiant—seemed to say: "What share have I in these pious chants; in this luxury of others; in this Christianity pampered with gold and silver, purple and fine linen, velvet and lace, wax, lights, and incense; in this dainty Madonna, in this pink and white Jesus?" The poor man may have been harmless enough, but he formed for me a dark, menacing shadow to the brilliant picture, and recalled the crowd of hideous men like him, and more hideous women, who stood on the steps of this same church on the morning of Oct. 16, 1793, to hurl maledictions and obscene insults on the head of Marie Antoinette. It was while the *charrette* was here arrested, to allow those fiends to take their fill of cursing, that the last likeness of the heroic Queen was taken—a pen-and-ink *croquis*—by the hand of David, who sat at an open window opposite the church. It is a rude sketch, but terribly faithful, doubtless far more true to the death-like life of that tortured, humiliated, wasted, blanched, yet royal creature than the beautiful, grand woman in the great picture by Delaroche. It was a satisfaction, when descending those steps, to think that only two years after that triumphant occupation by the *sans-culottes* and fishwomen Napoleon, under the orders of the convention, posted there his cannon and killed more than 1,000 of the Terrorists. Civilization and true liberty took a step forward over the dead bodies of these citizen savages and vulgar tyrants. St. Roch seems to have been a historical rallying-point. Here, in July, 1830, the people, incensed by the reactionary and tyrannical course of Charles X., made their great stand against his troops, and finished up with the Bourbons—another step forward. An odd incident of the revolution of 1848 was the depositing on the high altar of this church, by the insurgents, of a large and rich crucifix found in sacking the Tuileries. They had actually paused in their grand frolic of destruction to bear the sacred symbol to a place of safety. St. Roch, like St. Germain l'Auxerrois, has been violently broken into by an indignant populace, but not for the purpose of dragging the dead from their graves. It was to inter, with loving and reverend hands, in that consecrated place the body of an actress—a piece of human clay objected to by the church as especially unholy. It was Duchesnois, the great *tragedienne* of the first Empire, and a true-hearted, generous woman, and the people carried their point against the priests—which was another step forward.

As I said, it was a *triste* Christmas Day. I must confess, republican as I am to the marrow of my bones, I felt a sympathetic sorrow with the Queen and the people of England for the sad death of the Princess Alice, that event of which the awful "Thames disaster" of a few months since was so terrible a portent. If there be one member less of the royal family for the English to pray for, there is one good woman less in the world to pray for them all. But this was a general sorrow, which had made already the sad circle of the globe. We Americans had a more particular, if not private, grief in the sudden death of that well-beloved and eminently representative American, Bayard Taylor. Surely, he "should have died hereafter." It must be that the prodigious amount of work he had done within the last 20 years had undermined a constitution which seemed peculiarly stanch and vigorous. For him, my friend of many years, I feel that commiseration is out of the question. To the loving wife, the young daughter, the father and mother, to fond sisters and brothers, is alone due our sorrowful sympathy. His life was too happy and rich and fortunate to be thought of sadly, even at its untimely close. "Time is not of years." He had lived and loved much. Yes, Bayard Taylor was an eminently fortunate man, first, in a happy and healthful organization, which fitted and inclined him to get the best out of life in the best sense; next, in his parentage and early surroundings. He was nurtured in simplicity, and admonished in love and uprightness; in his childhood and youth only subjected to such influences as go to make honorable, independent, thoughtful men and women. As Boston is a desirable place to be born in, for its atmosphere of "culture" and mental activity, Chester County, Pennsylvania, is an admirable starting-point in life, for a sort of primitive social purity, for a tone of philanthropy and neighborly friendliness, for a certain moral stamina, which has always distinguished that beautiful bucolic region. It was there, in his paternal home, that I first knew well Bayard Taylor, who then, for many miles around, was only "Bayard." It was shortly after his return from his first trip to Europe, while he was tasting the delights of his first fame as a traveler and a poet. He was then tall and slender; handsome, with a face as rosy-tinted as a young girl's, and blushing as easily; singularly ingenuous and engaging in manner, with a quick smile, which always blossomed into a little laugh, half bashful, half benevolent. He was at that time full of fine ambitions and brave day dreams, which were to him already like realities. He seemed to have his hand on the neck of the winged horse of the fairy prince, ready to mount and ride away into a land of wonders and strange adventures. It is not given to many men to realize so many of the wild dreams of young ambition. At that time, and for several years, Mr. Taylor was also fortunate in a great friend: Horace Greeley, who had a hearty liking for him, and much faith in his perseverance and pluck and sturdy stability of character. These personal qualities, more than an impression of genius or remarkable intellectual gifts of any kind, inclined one to share the faith he had in himself and his future. His strong will was based on rare physical as well as moral strength. He thoroughly understood how to make the most of his powers, natural or acquired; he was an admirable intellectual economist. He trained his memory, he sharpened his observation, he put all his acquirements to good practical use, he stored nothing away in mental lumber-rooms, to be forgotten, he hoarded nothing rich and rare where moths and rust might corrupt. All the experiences of life, joys, sorrows even, were put out at interest. In short, he only gathered to send abroad, only harvested that he might sow. I do not know, but my impression is that he left no unfinished work except, perhaps, the great work for which he desired most a residence in Germany, "A Life of Goethe." I remember meeting Mr. Taylor in London in 1852, when he was first dipping into literary life there. He had just come from Athens and Egypt, and discoursed eloquently of Greek temples and battle-fields, pyramids and sphinxes. His enthusiasm was kindling and contagious; he took us with him, by many strange ways and conveyances, and landed us now on the Acropolis, now on Ararat. That was before the "Innocents" had gone "Abroad," or "Thomas Cook & Sons" had conducted monster caravans across the mysterious deserts of Arabia and the sacred mountains of Palestine. Then the Nile still ran golden in the light of mystic romance; then the Sphinx was still awful and Cheops sublime, and freshness was yet possible in treating even of the Dead Sea.

After that we met only at such long intervals that we could easily see what tricks time was playing with us both; but I think we were always sure of each other. His was a constant heart, true to old friends, old faiths, associations, and scenes. He chose the old home for his home, and there he lived his happiest life, one of generous hospitality and sensible social intercourse with his old neighbors. Next to his own country, he loved the land of his dearest alliance, where he was loved and honored, and where he died. Gen. Grant, whom we met soon after hearing of the loss we had all sustained, seemed much shocked and saddened. He had heard, he said, that Mr. Taylor was in his office, actually attending to business, the very day of his death. But that was like the great worker, the "good and faithful servant."

Gen. Grant is about leaving Paris, with Gen. Noyes, for a trip into Ireland, the only country of Europe which he has not yet visited. This done, he will return here and prepare for his journey to India. He expects, also, to visit China and Japan, and to return home from his glorious wanderings through the Golden Gate. By the way, his recent change of plan was not brought about, as has been stated, by the influence of a certain honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, but by that of an older and nearer counselor. Mrs. Grant has been, from the first, most anxious to make the grand tour, the only grand tour nowadays, bent upon putting around the earth a girdle of marvelous memories. It will be for her, like all her other foreign journeyings, a sort of triumphal progress of wifely pride. Oh, the mended times, when Penelope goes everywhere with Ulysses! Oh, the mended manners, when discreet Ulysses can wander anywhere, unmolested by sirens and uninveigled by Circes and Calypsos! The finest portrait I have ever seen of our great General is one painted by Mr. Healy, exhibited in the Court Salon, and now in that artist's studio. It shows him as he is to-day, his face brightened by the welcome of all Europe, the shadows of care and weariness vanished. It has his present air even, that of a happy emancipation from the restraints of policy, especially that negative sort of policy expressed in the wise but tiresome old Italian proverb, "Silence is never written down." The painter has done full justice to the peculiar, compact character of that head, the small workshop in which so much history was manufactured, wherein campaigns were planned, armies organized, and victory decreed—which has the poise of a great will of that quiet, silent, patient sort, which is fate.

Mr. Healy has also painted a wonderfully spirited portrait of Stanley, a strong head, untimely sprinkled with snow, but a fresh young face, which looks out upon you as though full of unrest and adventure, eager for new lands and new Livingstones to discover. Mr. Healy has the studio formerly occupied by the court painter, Winterhalter. It was here that the Empress and the most beautiful ladies of her court sat for the charming pastoral group, supposed to have been painted in the Park of St. Cloud. By the way, Paris is at this season more than ever full of photographs of the Empress, who was almost smothered in violets on her late fête. We see portraits of the Prince Imperial everywhere. This royal young *Pip* of "Great Expectations" must spend most of his valuable time posing. Like Maud Branscombe and Mrs. Langtry, he is exhaling the dewy bloom of his youth in the lofty and unwholesome *atelier* of the photographer among cameras and chemicals. He grows more and more like his father, having, unhappily, the late Emperor's least desirable features—the dull, unfathomable eyes and the big nose. I saw the other day a large photograph, from some painting, representing a gallant young man royally attired, entering the great court of the Louvre on horseback, followed by guards and gentlemen cavaliers, and saluted by files of soldiers. "Who is this?" I asked of the print-seller. "That, Madame, is the Emperor Napoleon IV. entering the Louvre in triumph," was the cool reply. Other picture-dealers openly sell the photograph of the Count de Chambord, a handsome man, not unlike the Prince of Wales, as that of "The King—Henry V." This, of course, is rank sedition, but the Government, wiser than of old, declines to quarrel with either the Imperialists or Legitimists on so small a matter. It amuses them and does not harm the Republic.

I have visited, I must confess, few American studios here. They are apt to be awfully near the clouds, and I do not relish Pike's Peak climbs in this climate. I believe our artists are tolerably busy, in spite of the hard times. We lately visited the charming studio of Miss Gardner, a favorite pupil of Bouguereau, where we saw a picture which pleased us immensely. It represents a domestic scene which, though it happened long ago, and a good way off, comes very tenderly home to the heart of all motherhood to-day. It is the depositing of the baby Moses in his little cradle-boat, among the bulrushes. The mother is taking an agonized leave of him, while the sister remains to watch his fate. It is altogether a beautiful group, but the figure of the young Hebrew girl is especially fine. Mr. Parker, a young New-York artist, has, among other interesting pictures, one of Miss Genevieve Ward as *Lady Macbeth*, which is said to be an admirable likeness. Like many other American art-products, among them the peculiarly characteristic and natural landscapes of Moran and Bierstadt, this portrait was rejected by the American art judges of the late Exposition, which speaks well for it. I sometimes suspect that there was a mistake in that matter, and that the wrong lot of pictures was exhibited, and the right sent packing.

I hear much pleasure expressed in the home triumphs of Miss Ward, who is much admired here, in American and English society, and in French dramatic circles. Regnier, her great teacher, is very warm in his praises and prophecies, and so also is Vicomte Bornier, author of "La Fille de Roland," in whose charming house I hear her spoken of with much enthusiasm. Many people here are also rejoicing in the growing fame and prosperity of Emma Abbott, who is much liked personally. It seems to all a just reward for long, arduous, patient, unflagging effort; for unusual courage and noble aspiration. Yet another brave American singer goes home soon, with ripened powers, the result of long study and a pure and passionate love of her beautiful and noble, but most exacting and elusive, art. Miss Edith Abell, of Boston, a pupil of Lamperti and other masters of the great Italian school, has sung much in Italy, and more lately in England, in the Covent Garden, Crystal Palace, and Albert Hall concerts. I only hope for her such welcome and acceptance as she deserves. She has a voice of great power, admirably trained, and while singing with rare feeling and intelligence, her execution is remarkably brilliant. After toiling so faithfully and bravely in foreign fields, she goes back, bringing her sheaves of golden song. Let her have a hearty harvest-home greeting!

I saw the other day a statement in a stray and rather stale American journal, that Herr Neville Moritz—or Mr. Maurice Neville, as he used to be called—was in New-York and about to make an appeal to public favor in Booth's Theatre. Perhaps ere this he has "been and gone;" if not, you will yet have to confirm or reverse the judgment of London. How far the fact of this actor's really remarkable success in Germany and Russia will influence our critics and play-goers I cannot say, but I think they will see that the man has power and some ideas of his own, and that they will not, like the English, hold that his Hungarian accent is a sin unpardonable and altogether heinous. Should Roscius himself appear at Drury-Lane and spout with the tongues of angels, but not with the born British accent, with all the rising inflections, he would not go down with the British public. When formerly he played in America, Herr Moritz, in any rôle, in which such a thing was possible, showed flashes of genuine dramatic fire, at least, bursts of fine courageous passion, but he then lacked what his English critics say he still lacks, sustaining power, a firm, tenacious hold on the character, so unlike their great Irving, who has all his tragic characters fast, as in a death-grip, from beginning to end. But Moritz has shown rare courage and perseverance, and has, I think, deserved by his own talent and toil all the success he won on the Continent, and more than was accorded him in England, yet that same newspaper authority goes on to say: "Moritz is a protégé of Mrs. Celia Thaxter. To hear him talk, you would think he owed everything to her. 'Whatever I am,' he said the other night, 'Celia Thaxter made me.'"

This must be a mistake of the interviewer. A great actor cannot have so short a memory. To another lady, Mrs. Sarah F. Ames, the sculptor and dramatic reader, Herr Moritz owes the first recognition and assistance he received in America. When he and his delicate young brother came to New-York, poor and friendless, she coming upon them by chance, and seeing that they were no common youths, encouraged them, helped them, toiled for them in fact. To her and her great-hearted husband, the late Joseph Ames, they owed their transplanting to Berlin, and all the friendship of all the good people who thus interested themselves so actively in their behalf, Mr. and Mrs. Thaxter among the number. I happen to know that most of the good fortune which during the last 10 years has come to a worthy and refined but impoverished Hungarian family—things called "providential opportunities"—are due, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of Mrs. Ames, supplemented by the generous kindness of Mrs. Thaxter. I do not suppose that these ladies will quarrel over the question as to who "made" Herr Moritz. A man made by any woman except his mother is not much of a manufacture, but I had an impulse to set the little matter right. I confess to a weakness for justice and fair statement, even in trifles.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Dr. B. Kneisel doubts whether cremation really does destroy germs or emanations by which epidemics are propagated.

There are at present 66½ miles of railroad in Japan, 142¾ miles laid out, with working plans, sections, and estimates completed, and 455 miles projected.

Dr. H. Briem confirms the opinion that plants grow more luxuriantly when their earliest stages of development are accelerated by heat than if they are subjected to occasional retardations of growth.

Strychnine moistened with a solution of iodic acid in sulphuric acid will turn yellow, brick-red, and purple. But this reaction of Selmi is not to be depended upon, as morphia similarly treated gives the same coloration.

Frubini and Ronchi find that the quantity of carbonic acid thrown off by the hand and forearm in darkness is to the quantity evolved in the light as 100 to 113. The amount rises with the temperature, and is greater during the process of digestion than when the stomach is empty.

The Darwinian maxim that the heaviest and finest seeds tend to produce the finest plants has found support in the observations and tests made by Mr. A. S. Wilson on turnip seeds. Large seeds gave a product of 2 pounds 7 ounces per seed, against 2 pounds 1¼ ounces in the case of small seeds.

Papers like silk are manufactured by the Aschaffenburg Paper Company. The mass is dyed any desired color, and the papers are printed with any pattern by the cylinder machine. These papers are used for covering paste-board boxes and packing-cases, and for wrapping up articles of luxury.

It is maintained by Mr. C. W. S. Siemens, as a thing proved undoubtedly, that during the Turko-Russian war the moral effect of all torpedoes, especially the Whitehead, had more to do with their effectiveness than the actual weapons themselves. "By a few judicious lines" he says "in the prominent daily papers, harbors may be cheaply and safely defended."

A curious phase of the protectionist principle in industry seems to have developed itself in Russia. It is charged by a writer in the *Chemiker Zeitung* (Dec. 5) that German chemists and technologists who are invited to Russia receive fair treatment there until they impart all they know, and then they are subjected to every kind of intrigue, and ultimately dismissed. This sort of policy, whether carried out on a limited or extensive scale, may not unfairly be described as an endeavor to copy the exclusive conduct of the Constantinople cur cliques.

As about 30 hundred-weight of slag are made for every ton of pig-iron, the importance of utilizing this waste product is very obvious. In England, slag has been turned to account in the formation of breakwaters, such as that at the mouth of the Tees. Bricks, paving-setts, concrete, and other articles are also made of it. Three millions of slag bricks, most of which go to London, are manufactured annually. Glass-works are now in operation at the blast furnaces in Northamptonshire, where the slag is run direct from the iron-furnaces into the glass-furnaces, mixed with other materials, and converted into glass for bottles, &c.

Dr. T. B. Henderson, of Glasgow, Scotland, placed a strong rat in an atmosphere of phosphuretted hydrogen gas, and the animal died in about 10 minutes. A large female rabbit lived only 23 minutes in air having but 0.2 per cent. of this gas. A great increase of the respirations was noted at first, but these became slow and labored before death. Intense contraction of the ventricles of the heart, especially when the proportion of the gas administered was large, was very marked, but the lungs did not appear to be affected. Small quantities appeared to cause irritation of the skin, as the animals scratched and bit themselves incessantly; then drowsiness was produced; and finally the creatures curled themselves up, so as to bring the forehead to the floor, and died. This gas is so poisonous that even 1 part of it in 5,120 of ordinary air will cause death. No odor of the gas could be detected after death in any organ of the body, nor did the gas produce any local action on the skin.

Prof. Lockyer thinks that human life on the planet Mars may be very much like human life on the earth. Although the light cannot be so bright, yet the organs of sight of the inhabitants may be so much more susceptible as to make their vision quite as good as ours. Probably the heat on Mars is less than on the earth, as the polar snows extend further toward the equator, but it is by no means less in proportion to the lessened power of the solar rays. Several remarkable seas are now definable in the southern hemisphere, where, as in the case of the southern hemisphere of the earth, water covers a much larger area than in the northern hemisphere. One of the southern seas of Mars is very like the Baltic in outline. Another sea near the equator is 1,000 miles in length and about 100 in breadth—a long, straggling body of water, pretty much the shape of the letter S laid on its back, stretching from east to west.

Large consignments of German cutlery and hardware, manufactured by G. D. Schaaf, of Solingen, have reached England, and some of them have arrived at Sheffield, where they have produced no little excitement. The goods for the most part are exceptionally fine, and the prices remarkably low. Tailors' scissors, for example, cutting true from heel to toe, were offered at half the local price, and the Sheffield men themselves conceded that the get-up and finish equaled any of their own make. The cheapness of spring cutlery and "Lancashire goods," so-called, was startling. Four-blade knives, with pearl handles, were offered at 6 shillings 6 pence a dozen; braces and bits at half the usual price; small hand-vises at 8 shillings a dozen; hinges at 5½ pence a dozen, and pliers and compasses at equally low rates. This is the first "invasion" of the kind from the Continent of Europe, and it is a bearding of the lion in his den with a vengeance. The English attempt to explain the disparity in price by saying it is owing to the long hours and low pay of German workmen and to the more general use there of machinery.

As the result of experiments made on the Jablochkoff candle arrangement of carbons, but without an insulating material between them, Mr. H. Wilde has devised an improved method of producing and regulating the electric light. He found that when the electric circuit was completed at the bottom of the carbons close to the holders, the arc traveled to the points and remained there so long as the current was transmitted, whether the carbons were placed horizontally or vertically in an inverted position; and that when the carbons were held in the middle by the holders the arc traveled upward or downward toward the points, according as the circuit was established above or below the holders. These facts suggested the following ingenious means of lighting the carbons automatically: One of the carbon-holders is hinged to a small base plate of cast-iron, which becomes an electro-magnet. The carbon-holder is made in the form of a right-angled lever, to the horizontal arm of which is fixed an armature placed over the poles of the electro-magnet. A small spring in a recess in one of the poles of the magnet presses the end of the movable carbon against the end of the fixed one when no current is transmitted. The coils of the electro-magnet are placed in the same circuit as the carbons, and when the current is sent through the carbons the electro-magnet attracts the armature and separates the end of the movable carbon from the other carbon, and light is at once produced. If the current should be interrupted, it will be seen that the carbons must touch as before. Several pairs can be placed in the same circuit and lighted simultaneously. In this invention there is no expensive clock-work, and there is no trouble whatever in lighting or extinguishing, however far the pairs of carbon may be removed from the next pair of a series in the same circuit.

THE GROWTH OF NEW-YORK.

A DECADE IN THE METROPOLIS.

HOW THE TERRITORY AND BUILDINGS HAVE INCREASED DURING ELEVEN YEARS—SOME VALUABLE TABLES—THE TENEMENT-HOUSE AND THE PRIVATE DWELLING—RISE OF THE FRENCH FLAT—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND TRADE BUILDINGS.

A series of carefully-prepared tables have recently been drawn up under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Building Department, which show the operations of that department from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1878. It is the first occasion on which a [illegible] to show in a connected and condensed form the growth of the City for the period covered by the tables, and the characteristics of that growth. Since no building may be erected without plans and estimates filed with, and permit given by, the Building Department, we learn from these documents how many buildings are erected every year, the aggregate amount annually spent in building operations, the progress of building in each section of the City from year to year, the several descriptions of structures erected, and the number of each kind. The general and the particular growth of the City is thus exhibited, though from the rather rude classifications adopted by the department the information given is less specific than might be desired. At the same time, the form in which the tables have been drawn up renders them little available for presentation in a newspaper article, [illegible] involving much tedious labor.

During the 11 years covered by the report, the City has greatly increased its area by the annexation of the Westchester district. This added to it a large territory which seemed to offer special inducements to the operations of the speculative builder; nevertheless, there has been comparatively little building done in the two new wards since they came in. During the same period the community has experienced the two extremes of [illegible] activity and depression, and the building trade seems to have felt the effects of both with great force, but not at the times one might expect. It will be remembered, perhaps, that certain political elements were not without their effect in producing some of the results exhibited by this report. Taking first the general results, it appears that during the past 11 years plans were filed in the department for proposed new buildings, as follows:

Total number of proposed new buildings	19,911
Total estimated cost of same	$284,522,166
From which we find—	
Average number of buildings erected each year	1,662
Average cost of these	$25,848,045
Average cost of each building (about)	14,300

Estimates [illegible] and it will be entirely safe to assume that fully $26,000,000 a year are spent for building [illegible] in this City. [illegible] in many trades for the erection and furnishing of a house calls for the services of [illegible] bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plumbers, plasterers, upholsterers, and cabinet-makers, and indirectly for the aid and assistance of the many more trades dependent upon them. The figures given above include structures of all descriptions, from the vast and costly "office building" in the lower part of the City [illegible] Twenty-third Ward. Unfortunately, the records do not distinguish between new buildings which are actual additions to the previous aggregate, and those which replace older structures torn down to make room for them. It may be regarded as certain, however, that all new buildings erected in the Nineteenth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Wards, and the annexed district, are erected on ground previously unoccupied; [illegible] expansion of the City; [illegible] to deal with localities.

Taking next the general aggregate of the particular descriptions of buildings erected during the past 11 years, with their estimated cost, the results are shown as in the annexed table. Under the general term "dwellings" are included first and second class, French flat, and tenement houses; under "stores," first, second, and third class, and office buildings. The "frame buildings" include every structure built of wood. They were not classified as such until the new wards were annexed. They are all in the most northerly part of the City. The [illegible] on the books are described under this title:

NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, AND ESTIMATED COST OF THE BUILDINGS ERECTED IN THIS CITY FOR 11 YEARS PAST, AND OF THE ANNEXED DISTRICT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Buildings.	Number.	Estimated Cost.
Dwellings	15,717	$199,606,030
Stores and office buildings	1,174	38,446,710
Factories and workshops	1,100	11,441,917
Churches	107	5,755,609
Hotels and boarding-houses	26	6,836,500
School-houses	60	2,698,972
Public buildings	160	12,789,750
Frame buildings	397	1,473,656
Stables	1,070	[illegible]

From the above it will be seen that the cost of the dwellings is about 70 per cent. of the whole amount, the stores and office buildings 13 per cent., and that we have spent more for the erection of public buildings than for manufactories and work-shops. A curious fact is that the expenditures of the whole 11 years for churches and for stables is nearly the same, each being about 2 per cent. of the aggregate sum. Our schools are only 7-10 per cent.

Passing from the general aggregates for the whole period to the progress made year by year, some very interesting and suggestive facts appear. It will be remembered that the great collapse of the era of inflation and speculation occurred in September, 1873; and it might therefore be expected it would be in that or the next year that the heavy falling off in the building business would be shown to have occurred. But this is not the case. The figures given below show that there was an increase year by year up to 1871, in which year the highest point was reached, with the erection of 2,783 buildings, being nearly 900 above the annual average for the whole period. The next year (1872) the number drops down suddenly to 1,726, and to 1,311 for 1873. It will also be noted that, though the number of buildings erected in 1873 was the least in the 11 years, their average cost was the highest. This appears to be accounted for by the fact that, in that year 17 churches were erected, at an average for each of $78,764, which is over $25,000 above the general average. Why there should have been such a sudden collapse in 1872 may possibly be seen in the figures given in another table, from which it appears that the house-building for the preceding year and the two before it had been carried to an enormous figure. It is well known that the jobbing operations of the Tweed Ring in up-town improvements greatly stimulated building in that section. The collapse of that unique institution doubtless had a discouraging effect upon [illegible] speculation. The great decrease in the average cost of the buildings erected, as shown by the annexed table, indicates, it may be assumed, not only the fall in the price of material and labor, but the adoption of a simpler and less ornate style of building than was the fashion in the flush times of inflation:

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS ERECTED AND AVERAGE ESTIMATED COST OF EACH FOR THE PAST 11 YEARS.

Year.	Number Built.	Estimated Cost.
1868	2,014	$17,100
1869	2,848	17,100
1870	2,351	14,700
1871	2,783	15,900
1872	1,726	16,100
1873	1,311	19,700
1874	1,886	12,000
1875	1,404	12,900
1876	1,379	11,500
1877	1,432	9,300
1878	1,673	9,100

The Building Department makes the classification of structures which appears in the table below. In this table is given the average number of structures of each classification, with the average cost of each, erected during the past 11 years. First in the order of cost, it will be noted, and last in number, come the hotels, two of which were erected every year, at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million each. It will easily be seen that the hotels here referred to are not of that class which the casual observer might mistake for a dingy lager-beer saloon, were he not informed by a tin sign, of obviously recent manufacture, that it is a "hotel." Next for cost come the "office buildings," which include such structures as the Western Union, Equitable, and other like buildings, but also every $300 coal and wood office, which cuts down the average. The great difference apparent in the average cost of first and second class dwellings is partially explained by the fact that any building intended for habitation which costs less than $5,000 is second class, but there is no limit upward to the cost of first-class dwellings, and this has the effect of greatly raising the average. It is a very rude classification. Dwellings should be divided into at least five different classes to give an accurate idea of the whole. In the three classes of stores enumerated, it appears that the favorite is the first class; there being more of these built every year than of second and third class together, though the average cost [illegible] of one to more than five times the combined cost of a second and third class store. Public buildings, such as armories, libraries, and places of public amusement, are usually costly affairs, but the general average is brought down by the classification under that heading of [illegible] structures:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF DWELLINGS BUILT EVERY YEAR, WITH AVERAGE ESTIMATED COST OF EACH BUILDING.

Description of Building.	Average Number Built Every Year.	Average Cost of Each.
First-class dwellings	570	$16,000
Second-class dwellings	174	3,700
Tenements	640	12,000
French flats	44	19,800
Hotels	2 4-11	232,900
First-class stores	53	46,500
Second-class stores	16	6,800
Third-class stores	22	1,800
Office buildings	6 2-11	124,100
Manufactories and workshops	100	10,400
School-houses	5 5-11	44,900
Public buildings	14 6-11	79,900
Churches	9 8-11	53,700
Stables	97	4,900
Frame buildings (since 1875)	36	3,900

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES AND TENEMENT-HOUSES.

It would appear that when the investor in real estate considers how best to lay out his money, the question he asks himself is whether he shall put up a first-class dwelling or a tenement-house. Second-class dwellings, intended for one or two families, have not been considered paying investments in a city where [illegible] as costly as life in New-York. It is said that they are now coming into vogue, probably through the effects of rapid transit, but the statistics show they have in the past been quite as much out of favor with builders as second-class stores. For individual comfort a first-class residence, for profit a tenement-house, would seem to be the rule, and we have seen by a former table that the average cost of the two classes of structures only differs by one-fourth, the first-class averaging $16,000 each, and the tenements $12,000. Furthermore, it will be observed that the number of these buildings approximate pretty closely on the average for the 11 years, while the second-class dwellings erected during the same period are for twelve times less: tenements, 7,041; first-class dwellings, 6,271; second class, 1,938. It must not be forgotten that in the estimates of the cost of all the buildings, the cost of the lot is excluded. Of course, a vast number of houses classified as first class are structures intended for people of comparatively moderate means, so that we are not, in the subjoined table, presented with so violent a contrast of the very rich and the very poor, as at first sight might be imagined. Yet the small number of [illegible] which a family in moderate circumstances could afford to rent, speaks volumes for the conditions of living in this City. Even in the dwellings included [illegible] only [illegible] all the 11 years can show, every [illegible] is reckoned which was built up to 1875, when for the first time there were put into the classification of frame buildings.

In that year the last State census was taken, and from the returns made it appears that there were in the Twelfth Ward 5,148 of these "frame buildings," in the Twenty-second Ward, 1,892; in the annexed district, 3,688. Of dwellings of all descriptions in the whole City there were 67,138, at an aggregate valuation which was one-half the aggregate value of all the dwellings in the State, although the City's proportion in numbers was only about one-eleventh of the whole. The average value of the dwellings was computed at $16,156 each, including the lot. Turning to the returns of the number of persons to an inhabited house, we find that in this Twelfth Ward it is [illegible] In the Sixth, and Seventh Wards, in the lower part of the City, show [illegible] 26, 26, and 25. For the City altogether the proportion is 15.90. For the City of Brooklyn it is only 9.54. From these figures it will be seen that, taking New-York City as a whole, the dwellings of its inhabitants may be fairly divided into two great classes, first-class residences and tenement-houses, and the subjoined table gives their average annual increase, with their estimated cost (tens and units omitted) for the 11 years named:

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS AND OF TENEMENT-HOUSES ERECTED EVERY YEAR, WITH THE AVERAGE ESTIMATED COST OF EACH.

Year.	First-class Dwellings: Number Erected.	First-class Dwellings: Average Estimated Cost Per House.	Tenements: Number Erected.	Tenements: Average Estimated Cost Per House.
1868	863	$18,600	508	$12,100
1869	849	19,400	655	12,800
1870	822	17,000	807	11,400
1871	1,049	16,100	1,196	11,700
1872	499	18,200	880	12,400
1873	206	21,200	718	12,700
1874	284	16,000	680	12,600
1875	282	12,000	314	10,900
1876	139	12,100	394	9,700
1877	321	10,900	548	8,800
1878	526	11,200	358	8,100
Total	6,271		7,041	

In connection with the topic of dwellings, the sudden increase of French-flat houses deserves to be mentioned. The tables show that from 1868 to 1874, inclusive, plans were filed for only two houses of this description, and the cost of each was estimated at $150,000. In 1875 a sort of French-flat mania seems to have broken out, and the number filed then and since has been as follows: 1875, 112; 1876, 115; 1877, 157; 1878, 99. The cost, however, of these houses was vastly reduced from that of the two former, the average for each house during the four years [illegible] ranging from $26,000 to $13,000. The falling off last year probably results from a sudden experience on the part of householders that small-sized flats are not the perfections of comfort, elegance, and convenience that they were at first reputed to be. As to the reduction of their average cost, this comes from the custom, which seems to have grown up, of calling buildings French flats which are, in fact, nothing but tenement-houses [illegible] the locality where the latter tenement-house population abounds.

A few words on the cost of church-building may have interest. We have built or rebuilt churches at the rate of nearly 10 a year, and the average cost of each has ranged from $126,465, at which rate six were built in 1876, to $5,400 each, for which [illegible] The greatest aggregate amount spent in this way in any one of the 11 years was in 1873, when $1,338,000 was spent in erecting 17 churches. The smallest amount expended was during the last year—$37,000 only.

RATIOS.

The following ratios have been computed from the tables. They show the proportions which the numbers of the several classes of structures erected every year bear to each other. Under "dwellings" are classed all [illegible] under "business buildings," stores of the three classes, office buildings, and workshops:

School-houses	1.00	Business buildings	67.00
Churches	1.78	Dwellings	268.56

	First-class.	Tenements.
First-class dwellings to tenements	11	10

	First Class.	Second Class.
First-class dwellings to second-class dwellings	320	100

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
First-class stores to second and third class	330	100	170

The growth and improvement of localities will be shown in a subsequent article, from the returns by wards.

JUSTICE PINCKNEY'S TRIAL.

The proceedings for the removal of Justice Wm. [illegible] Pinckney were not concluded yesterday, despite the Referee's statement on Friday that the case must be closed at the next session. Eight witnesses testified to the accuser's "general judicial deportment," and dignified bearing of the accused Justice. Among them were United States Commissioner Davenport and ex-Assemblyman Keegan. James E. Davies, the [illegible] clerk of Justice Pinckney's court, testified that he was frequently in attendance at the court-room while Judge Pinckney was on the bench, but never saw him under the influence of liquor, although [illegible] in the course of the Spencer [illegible] In [illegible] Commissioner Davenport testified that he had sometimes found Justice Pinckney [illegible] but never saw him intoxicated. Janitor Lewis, who had charge of the court-room, [illegible] in the Justice's room several times, but never to the Justice himself; he had frequently seen the Justice "feeling pretty good," but never saw him intoxicated. Other witnesses having testified to the sobriety of the Justice, the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

SEAMEN SUING FOR WAGES.

In the month of October last the steam-ship Cleopatra shipped a full crew of seamen at this port, and sailed for Nassau, New-Providence. On entering that port the vessel struck a rock and was abandoned to the underwriters. The crew was sent back as passengers to this port, and their wages were tendered to them for the actual time they had served. They refused it and claimed wages for the whole voyage. On the owners declining to pay, they brought suit against them in the United States District Court, and United States Commissioner Lyman is taking testimony in the case as referee.

IN DEFENSE OF HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Catherine Griffin, of No. 259 West Twenty-seventh-street, on Friday saw Benjamin Johnson, living in the same house, fighting with her husband, and attempting, as she says, to split open his head with a hatchet. When she saw Johnson strike the second blow, she got her husband's pistol and fired wildly at him, the bullet striking a finger of Johnson's left hand and producing a painful wound. She was arrested, and Justice Flammer, not appreciating her defense, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, committed her for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

WHAT THE HOUSE HAS DECIDED TO DO WITH THE MONEY.

A DEBATE IN WHICH MESSRS. HALE, M'MAHON, BUTLER, AND KNOTT TOOK PART—FRYE'S AMENDMENT AND THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE'S MINORITY SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED, AND THE BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House resumed, as the regular order of business, the consideration of the Geneva Award bill.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said the majority bill was for the benefit of the insurance companies, and no one else. Congress after Congress had declared that the insurance companies had no claim either in equity or law, and yet they had come again and again with their arguments and speeches, (even dogging members in their seats,) and would not be put down, hoping to weary Congress and get their claim through.

Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, supported the minority report. The error in the majority report was in supposing that national claims had been submitted by the tribunal and nothing passed upon but a bundle of private claims. On the contrary, the claims passed upon had been national claims. When private claims had been presented to the tribunal they had been presented as witnesses to show the extent of the damages sustained by the Government. The fundamental principle of the minority bill was that no indemnity should be paid to any one who was not an actual loser.

At the close of Mr. McMahon's speech the previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, the understanding being that Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, should be allowed 25 minutes, and that Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, should have as much time as he desired before the vote should be taken.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, made a speech against the claim of the insurance companies, and in favor of that of the war premium men. He reviewed the history of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty and of the treaty of Washington, and said that it was agreed that national claims only should be submitted. When the matter, he said, was to [illegible] before the tribunal, it was whispered around that one of the counsel of the United States was the retained counsel of the insurance companies. Whether that rumor was right or wrong it is not necessary to consider, but the effect of it was to bring from the State Department a peremptory order to its counsel and agents not to allow the Geneva tribunal to make any disposition whatever in relation to the classes of claims that should be paid. The tribunal awarded a sum in block which covered everything. "That money, in my judgment, belonged to the United States, without any trust, any legal duty, or any claim of any class of citizens whatever. One proposition in regard to it is to pay the money into the Treasury. I do not believe there is a Southern gentleman on this floor who will vote for that. The other proposition is to give it to somebody, to whom it shall be given as an indemnity. It is proposed to give it to the insurance companies, or to give them some right to go into the court and see [illegible] what they call a claim of subrogation. They have no legal right to it now. They made $4,000,000 by their war risks. Are they to make $4,000,000 more? Now, who are the war premium men? They are the class of men who paid premiums, and who have got no return for those premiums. They were obliged to pay 10 and more per cent. insurance to get their ships across the water."

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, closed the debate. His position was one of absolute impartiality. He contrasted the bill of the minority with the bill of the majority, the former being a mere act of grace, the latter an act of clear-headed justice. He did not stand as the advocate of any one class of claimants, but as the humble champion of justice. The insurance companies might be the bloodiest, cruelest monsters they were represented; still they were composed of citizens of the United States and looked to the Constitution and laws of the country for simple justice, and the Government that refused justice to its humblest citizen was a despot to be despised.

Mr. House, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Rejected—42 in the affirmative; the negative not counted.

The next vote was taken on Mr. Frye's amendment to the majority bill, and it was agreed to on a standing vote—yeas 135, nays 50.

It provides that no claim by or in behalf of any insurance company shall be admitted or allowed by the Court of Claims unless such claimant shall show, to the satisfaction of the court, that during the late rebellion the sum of its losses in respect to its war risks exceeded the sum of its premiums or gains, and then the allowance shall not be greater than such excess. No claim is to be admissible in favor of any insurance company that was not lawfully existing at the time of the loss, under the law of some one of the United States.

Mr. Conger, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table. Defeated—yeas 98, nays 121.

The question was then taken on the substitute reported by the minority of the Judiciary Committee, and it was adopted on a standing vote—112 to 73.

It revives and continues the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, fixes the number of Judges at three, requires the court to convene and organize as soon as practicable in Washington, and limits its existence to 18 months. The first class of claims is to be those described in section 11 of the former act, and claims for damages directly done by Confederate cruisers on the high seas, aside from [illegible] miles of shore. In cases of whaling vessels 10 per cent. additional is to be allowed in lieu of freight, and the same allowance is to be made (with 6 per cent. interest) on judgments heretofore rendered in favor of whaling vessels. The second class of claims is to be for 2 per cent. additional interest on former judgments. On all judgments to be hereafter rendered the interest allowed is to be 5 per cent. The third class of claims is to be for the payment of premiums for war risks, deductions to be made of any sums paid back in diminution of such premiums, so that only the actual loss shall be allowed. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay (without further adjudication by any court) the 10 per cent. upon whaling vessels and their outfit (with 6 per cent. interest) on awards heretofore made, and also to pay 2 per cent. additional interest on all judgments heretofore made. Judgments rendered in the first class are to be first paid, and then judgments in the second class, and if the money be not sufficient to pay all the judgments of the second class, they are to be paid pro rata, and the like rule is also to apply to judgments in the third class. No foreign-born person is to be excluded if sailing under the United States flag. The act is not to be construed as renewing or continuing any of the commissions of Judges or officers of the former court. Any balance that may remain shall be a fund from which Congress may hereafter authorize the payment of other claims thereon.

This is the minority substitute as reported by Messrs. McMahon, Frye, Butler, Conger, and Lapham.

The bill as thus amended was then passed—Yeas 118, nays 93.

Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania, reported back (from the Appropriations Committee) the Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill, and they were concurred in.

The House then, at 5:30, adjourned.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NEW CASES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

The reports to the Sanitary Bureau during the past week show a marked decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and also an increase in the deaths from the first-named disease. The following are the figures for the past week:

SCARLET FEVER.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Sunday, Jan. 12	6	5
Monday, Jan. 13	30	15
Tuesday, Jan. 14	31	9
Wednesday, Jan. 15	32	11
Thursday, Jan. 16	28	10
Friday, Jan. 17	22	9
Saturday, Jan. 18	15	7
Total	193	66

During the preceding week the cases numbered 274 and the deaths 54. The increase in the number of deaths is accounted for by the fact that a number of the cases reported during the preceding week reached the crisis of the disease during the past week and resulted fatally. It is believed that the disease reached its highest point during the week ending 11th inst., and the officials of the Health Department predict a gradual decrease for the future.

During the past week the cases of diphtheria and deaths from that disease were as follows:

DIPHTHERIA.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Sunday, Jan. 12	1	3
Monday, Jan. 13	14	5
Tuesday, Jan. 14	10	3
Wednesday, Jan. 15	4	8
Thursday, Jan. 16	10	3
Friday, Jan. 17	4	5
Saturday, Jan. 18	8	2
Total	51	29

The figures for the preceding week were 65 cases and 22 deaths.

THE EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE.

The Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. John P. O'Neill, of this City, has been recently appointed Receiver, was organized April 3, 1869, under the general laws of the State of New-York regulating insurance corporations, $100,000 being deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in pursuance of said laws, as security for policies. The company continued in business until June, 1872, when it reinsured its outstanding risks with the late Continental Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. O'Neill was appointed Receiver in May, 1877. At the time of the reinsurance the Empire had outstanding about 6,300 policies, covering $12,500,000 insurance. These policies were lapsed or surrendered to the Continental, with the exception of about 800, covering about $850,000 insurance, which are still outstanding. The amount of the company's deposits with the Superintendent of Insurance still remaining there, and with the accumulations thereon will, it is believed, nearly extinguish all policy claims. The Superintendent of Insurance will, it is understood, make the distribution to policyholders on a present valuation of their policies at 4½ per cent., and the surplus, if any, will be paid over to Mr. O'Neill, the Receiver. All owners of the Empire Mutual policies should file their policies and last premium receipts as early as possible with Receiver O'Neill, at No. 90 Nassau-street, as proof of their claim. It is supposed that a dividend will be paid within six months.

JOHN N. STEARNS' DENIAL.

HIS REPLY TO THE CHARGES WHICH WERE MADE AGAINST HIM.

Mr. John N. Stearns, the Superintendent of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Sunday-school, against whom charges of immorality were recently made, has written a card in which he denies the charges, as follows:

"I absolutely deny that I have ever had any criminal relations with any woman, and believe the young lady named in connection with this matter—a girl without mother or father—to be as pure and virtuous as my own daughter. The accusations which have been made against her character are brutal and infamous. These accusations I never heard of until the 25th of November last, when I put in an absolute denial, and courted the fullest investigation. I had determined six months before that to sever all connection with the church at the close of the year. These accusations had nothing to do with this decision. I determined to leave the church because I could not work in harmony with leading officials and members, and also because my health was so utterly broken that I feared that to continue would be to carry me into the grave. Another strong reason was that I could not foot the bills of the church and have sufficient cooperation in raising money. I resigned as Trustee and Treasurer in April, 1878. The church was then owing me over $2,500 floating debt, besides $5,000 mortgage, which I had been obliged to assume. Some two months after, at the written request of the Pastor and the urgent solicitations of D. A. Manson and G. P. Wilson, I reluctantly consented to serve again. Upon re-election I raised $1,400 for interest and bills then overdue, on their solemn promise that in the early Fall they would help raise the amount. I borrowed a portion of the money and had notes discounted for the remainder and paid the bills. When Fall came, no effort was made to raise the money, and I was forced to have the notes extended. The middle of October I resigned again as Treasurer, and submitted a financial exhibit showing over $3,300 floating debt, money advanced by me, with the statement that I was unable to advance more money, though I did advance afterward $300 more before my resignation was accepted. There is now due me over $3,600, of this amount $600 is in notes discounted at the bank for which I am responsible, and which fall due this month. The agreement, which has been published without my knowledge or consent, I signed because I believed they would keep everything out of the papers, for the threat was made to publish it if I did not sign it. By inserting the word 'alleged' before the words 'criminal relations' and agreeing to 'defend my moral character,' I understood them to confess that the charges were not proved. The night I signed it I was unable either to sit up or fully comprehend the nature of the document which they had drawn up, and, lying there in great pain and weakness of body, my wife, who knows the infamy of this whole business, and who has watched over me so faithfully and devotedly in all my sickness and prostration, advised me to sign it, believing that only in absolute rest could my life be saved. I had been in Florida less than a week, most of the time spent in bed, and had hardly begun to recover when summoned by telegraph, I came home. Reaching New-York Thursday, Jan. 10, I that day demanded both of the session and the National Temperance Society an immediate investigation."

BUTTER FOR EXPORT.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN AMERICAN AND CERTAIN FOREIGN BUTTERS.

The following correspondence sufficiently explains itself:

I.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1879.

Mr. J. B. Thompson, No. 54 Broad-street, New-York City:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 5th ult., transmitting samples of French, Danish, and Swiss butter for analysis, I inclose herewith the report of the chemist of the department, to whom the matter was referred. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM G. LE DUC, Commissioner.

II.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1879.

Hon. William G. Le Duc, Commissioner:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following results of analyses of the samples of French, Swiss, and Danish butters received from J. B. Thompson, of New-York. For sake of comparison, analyses were made of a specimen of Iowa butter of second quality, of New-York dairy butter of first quality, and of oleomargarine. The French, Swiss, and Danish butters, when received, were rancid, and would hardly count as third-rate butters in our market. The composition of each will be seen in the following table:

Name of sample.	Fat.	Casein.	Salt.	Water.	Sugar.	Total.
Iowa, 2d quality	86.09	1.82	2.76	9.05	.13	99.85
New-York dairy	83.92	1.23	4.16	7.66	1.82	98.79
Danish	90.94	1.46	2.75	4.17	.52	99.84
French	87.36	.86	4.74	6.80	.18	99.94
Swiss	87.78	1.91	2.50	6.26	.65	99.14
Oleomargarine	84.92	1.19	6.65	6.89	.60	99.25

In the above analyses the presence of 1.82 per cent. of sugar in the New-York dairy indicates beyond doubt the addition of this substance to the butter, a practice not uncommon, and which has been imitated by some of the oleomargarine makers. The small quantity present in the other samples is probably due to the products of decomposition present in the butters, which products deported themselves in a manner similar to sugar in their effect upon reagents employed in analysis. In the above analyses there is nothing which, to my mind, would indicate one sample as possessing greater keeping qualities than another, while, as a matter of fact, as already stated, neither of the three foreign butters kept well. In animal fats the fatty acids form from 93.5 to 96 per cent., while in true butter fat the fatty acids average from 85.5 to 87.5 per cent. of the butter fat, and never exceed 89.6 per cent. In the sample of oleomargarine the fatty acids equaled 95.96 per cent. of the fats, thus proving conclusively that this sample was manufactured from animal fats. Although the results thus far secured do not appear to throw much light upon the question, I am still of the impression that the matter is one for chemical analysis to settle, and I shall hope to be able to resume its consideration at no distant future. Respectfully,

PETER COLLIER, Chemist.

MR. ANGELL'S STORIES ABOUT ADULTERATIONS.

Prof. J. M. Merrick, chemist, of Boston, and H. W. Vaughan, State Assayer of Rhode Island, take exception to some of the statements in Mr. Angell's paper on adulterations, which was read at the meeting of the Social Science Association, in Boston, the other day. In a joint published card they say:

"It is true that adulteration enough is practiced to be a matter of serious concern, but it is not capable of proof that 'water used to mix with milk is generally taken from impure sources,' that 'thousands of gallons of so-called milk are sold in Boston that do not contain one drop of the genuine cow-product,' or that 'Cayenne pepper and curry powder usually contain red lead; mustard, chromate of lead; vinegar, sulphuric acid, arsenic and corrosive sublimate.' It is not true that half the vinegar sold is 'rank poison.' It is not true that the 'lover of coffee cannot secure himself against imposition, even by buying the whole berry.' It is not possible to analyze a sample of sherry wine and decide that 'there is not a drop of genuine wine in a gallon.' It is not a 'mystery what becomes of all the genuine milk which the millions of cows in this country produce.' It is not true that the mania for adulteration is such that the 'actual ... product of the cow is destroyed to make room for a factitious article.' It is not possible for us to even guess 'from what substances, no more 'cheaper and more nasty' than those, the 'artificial butter and cheese can be made.' If artificial cheese has been made from diseased animals, and put upon the market, we are so ill informed as never to have heard of the fact. The whole article is too ridiculous for serious comment. It is alarming and misleading, and calculated to do harm by exciting needless fears. It tends also to bring scientific men into contempt by leading the public to think that such outrageous stories are indorsed by them."

THE MORMON POLYGAMISTS' REPLY.

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Deseret News* of Jan. 6, contains the Mormon polygamists' reply to the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring plurality of marriage a crime, written, it is currently reported, by Bishop Taylor. It is as follows: "The question that naturally arises in the public mind is, 'What are the Mormons going to do about it?' So far as we understand their views and feelings, we should say they will leave the matter in the hands of the Almighty. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is composed of people who are chiefly citizens of the United States. Many of them came from foreign lands. When they took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States they made no promise of submission to any interference with their religious liberty; neither did they covenant that Congress or any Court should decide what might or might not be considered a part of their religious faith. The celestial marriage, including the doctrine of a plurality of wives, was revealed to them directly from God. It does not matter who may dispute this as a fact. They have evidence of it, which to them is complete, leaving no room for doubt. Congress, many years after this doctrine became an integral part of their religious creed, the practice of which was commanded by the Almighty, passed a statute declaring what God has authorized a crime against the law. The Supreme Court now affirms that law to be valid. Does this affect in any way the truth that God has revealed and commanded? Not in the remotest degree. The principle which underlies the plural marriages are just as true to-day as they were at any previous time, and no human law or court decision can possibly alter or abrogate them. The issue is between the Supreme Being and those who venture, ignorantly or otherwise, to oppose His purposes and designs."

SETH GREEN'S FIRST HUNT.

IN THE CANADA WILDS FORTY YEARS AGO.

KILLING A BEAR—THE CONVENIENCE OF HAVING A TREE HANDY—THE PACK OF WOLVES—HOW THEY CIRCLED AROUND THE HUNTER—LOST IN THE WOODS—PARCHED WITH THIRST—FINDING WATER—HOW SETH RODE HOME.

I have got a creek that has no fish in it. It is a stall in my back. As I am confined to my house for want of something better to do I will try and give you an account of my first hunt for large game. During the Summer of 1837 I was fishing for salmon trout at Port Hope, Canada. In September two friends of mine, Marsh and Howe, proposed that I should go back with them some 25 miles from the clearing, to their shanty. The trail was mostly a blind one, marked here and there by blazed trees. After a long tramp we reached the shanty, and went to sleep by a rousing fire. Next morning we had a good breakfast of rabbits and partridges we had killed on the trip. Breakfast over, we made our plans for the hunt, and it was agreed that we should try and drive the game toward one another. We started then, travelling due west, with an interval of some 20 rods between us. I had not gone far before I lost sight of my companions. It was a fine morning, the sun was bright, and I followed the shadows of the trees, and supposed I was going due west. I did not know I was on the wrong track until I had gone many miles to the north of my comrades. If I had not met with some game, following the shadows perhaps as I had been doing, I might have come back in the neighborhood of where I started from. There was some game, however. At about 11 o'clock I saw a large black bear looking right at me. I threw my eyes up a small tree that stood near, and thought if I missed the bear, and he came for me, I would make tracks up that little tree. I had been taught to believe that a bear would not climb a tree, but I never was more mistaken in my life, for they can claw up a tree that isn't more than three inches through. I ran my eye along that tree and along my rifle-barrel, and pulled the trigger. The bear fell. I loaded up again right quick, took another look up that tree, and then went, cautious-like, toward the bear. Now, between me and the bear there were quite a number of small trees, but I kept my eyes on them all the time. Presently I got near the bear, and dead for sure he was. He had fallen between two small logs, and I had a hard time to pull him out, as he weighed fully 300 pounds. When I went to look at him, I found my bullet had gone square between his eyes, and that I must have killed him stone dead. The arrangement with my companions was, that if any of us killed any large game, we were to fire, as a signal, three shots as quickly as we could load. I blazed away, but no answer came. The reason was that I was many miles to the north of them. My position, as I made it out just then, was pretty much as follows: Here was a boy of 19 years old, 30 miles from any house, with 300 pounds of bear on his hands, and only a jack-knife to skin him with. I did skin him though, took the hide and one of the hams, and started for the blaze-line we had gone out by. My load was dreadfully heavy, so I had to rest once every 30 rods. I kept on, though, until I thought I had gone far enough to notice the blaze. But there was no sign of a blaze. "May be," I thought, "I have gone past it." So I turned back to look for it, but with no better luck. Then I just made up my mind that I would go straight by a compass and I did. I walked until it was most night, when I looked around for camping ground. I came across a big log which would make a first-class back for a fire, and I found a pine-tree, full of dry knots which stuck out so that I could use them like rounds on a ladder and shin up the tree in case wolves were prowling around, for wolves were plenty in those parts. I built a rousing fire and broiled some bear's meat, and had a prime supper. I lay me down and was soon fast asleep. How long I slept I don't know, but it must have been some time, as my fire was almost out when I awoke. I was kind of chilled with the cold, and set about raking in the ashes to get a brand to start a fire again, but before I had a blaze I heard some kind of an animal nigh me. This made me so uneasy that I guess I must have built up that fire with one hand and kept the other hand on the limb of the tree. Just then the animals began to snort and stamp their feet, and I knew that they were deer and that I need not be afraid of them. Before I had my fire going well I heard a pack of wolves coming along, and the deer made tracks, but the wolves didn't follow the deer, for they stopped short near me, and commenced circling and circling around me at a distance of some 25 rods.

As my fire grew brighter the wolves lounged off somewhat further. There they kept, a going round in a ring, a-yelping and howling only in that dreadful way as naturally belong to a pack of famished wolves. I kept throwing chunks into the fire until I got myself warm. Then I began to grow sleepy. To keep me awake I cooked bear meat and ate it, until I couldn't swallow a morsel more. I found it was almost impossible for me to keep awake. May be it was the cold that was benumbing me. I rubbed tobacco in my eyes to keep them open. But it was of no use. Do what I could I went asleep, and when I awoke my fire was nearly out and the pack of wolves not more than three rods from me, their tongues a-lolling out and their green eyes blinking at me. I saw my danger, and seized my wooden poker in one hand and a limb of the tree in the other, expecting to draw myself up the tree if the wolves tried to lay hold of me. My fire luckily began burning, and as soon as it was in a blaze then away scurried the wolves, making a terrible snarling and howling. The chances would have been dead against me if I had been asleep five minutes longer. Then, perhaps, somebody else in another country would have done the fish-hatching. You may bet I didn't go to sleep any more that night, for it was nigh on to morning before those wolves cleared out.

I started again for the clearing, which I expected to reach by that night, but I was mistaken. Now, I hadn't had a single drop of water since the morning of the day before, save the little I had licked off the leaves of the trees, when a slight rain had fallen. My tongue just stuck in my mouth, and was as dry as my hand. I traveled along until 3 o'clock, when I struck a little stream of pure, cold water. I never was more tickled in my life. I was very much pleased when I saw my first shad wriggle in the eggs and hatch out at Holyoke on the Connecticut River, but it was of small account when compared with the sight of that pretty stream. I thought when I lay down to drink I would fill my mouth with water and just spit it out, but I could not, it went down too quick, so I took a dozen great gulps before I was through. Then I made the woods just ring with my laughter. Then I tried the water again, and must have kept up drinking for about an hour.

After that I started on, and had not gone far before I killed a yearling buck. I cut off as large a piece as I thought would last me to eat while I was in the woods. It was a big chunk of venison—you may be sure of that. Soon it was night again. I built me another fire, turned in, had a good sleep with nothing to disturb me. Next day I traveled until 2 o'clock, when I heard the sound of an axe. I followed up that sound, and found a man cutting wood to burn and make ashes. The man told me I was nine miles from the road. He started me right, and I found it at last. It was night then, and raining. I rolled myself in my bear-skin, and went to sleep. About 3 o'clock in the morning I thought I heard a wagon coming along, and so it turned out. I did not see anybody in the wagon guiding the horses, so I stopped the team, and, as it was going my way, I got in. To my surprise, in the bottom of the wagon lay a big man sound asleep. The large man was full of some kind of liquor, and, as he was liable to sleep some time, I took the lines and kept the horses going. I had as much as 16 miles to go yet. Now, thought I, if I can get to my journey's end before that drunken man wakes, it would be ever so much of a help to me. If he wakes, may be he will tell me he isn't going as far as I want to go, and will put me out. So I kept pretty quiet, you may believe that, pushing the horses all the time. It was daylight after awhile, and I arrived at Port Haven before my sleeping friend awoke. I was getting out of the wagon as prudently as I could when the man awoke, and as he said he wanted to go to Port Haven, it turned out all right after all. My two companions I found at Port Haven. They were mighty uneasy about me, and said they were preparing to go back and have a look for me. They didn't go.

SETH GREEN.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1879.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, from Abraham W. Godfrey, of the firm of E. Godfrey & Sons, to James E. Andrews. The preferred debts amount to $3,037 83.

A schedule of the liabilities and assets of Moreno Marx, Isaac Marx, and Meyer Marx, composing the firm of Marx Brothers, assignors to Martin Lippmann, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The liabilities are $37,411 82; nominal assets, $76,818 59; and the real assets, $19,649 82. The schedule of Sarah May, assignor to Joseph Schwarzschild, was also filed in the same court. It shows liabilities amounting to $22,048 66; nominal assets, $20,037 58, and real assets, $5,077 79.

A COUPLE OF MAMMOTH ICICLES.

Two enormous icicles, weighing 300 or 400 pounds each, were formed on the roof of the Post Office by the freezing of the condensed vapor from the steam-escape [illegible]. These masses hung from the inner walls over the rotunda, and about 75 feet above the glass roof of that portion of the building. Yesterday morning, as the weather became mild, fears were entertained that they might fall. Capt. McAfee, Assistant Custodian, took a squad of men to the roof, slipped nooses of rope over the icicles and broke them off, and, lifting them to the top of the dome, had them chopped to pieces and thrown to the street.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 30.030 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Jan. 17, 30.387 inches; minimum, at 1 P. M., Jan. 16, 29.589 inches; range, .798 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 25.7°; maximum, at 4 P. M., Jan. 13, 37°; minimum, at 12 P. M., Jan. 12, 18°; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 853 miles. Remarks—Jan. 15, snow from 10 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, 0.7 inch; Jan. 16, snow from 0 A. M. to 3:30 P. M., amount of water, 1.00 inches; Jan. 18, snow from 5 A. M. to 7 A. M., amount of water, .01 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.18 inches; depth of snow, 12½ inches.

A FISH STORY FROM MEXICO.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE DESCRIBED BY A UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICER.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 8.

Under date of Dec. 9 an officer of the United States war steamer Pensacola writes from La Paz, Mexico, as follows: "The most exciting event of our cruise thus far was the capture to-day of an immense devil-fish. Ever since our arrival in these waters several huge fish have been observed in the vicinity of the ship, and much speculation has arisen as to what they were. One making its appearance this afternoon, our gunner, George P. Cushman, decided to establish his identity if possible, and accompanied by Assistant Engineer Edwards, Midshipmen McDonald, Wood, and Graves, and Paymaster's Clerk Spaulding, gave chase in the dingey. The fish, swimming slowly and near the surface of the water, which is very clear here, looked like a great shapeless brown mass, frequently throwing above the waves the thin, white tips of its sides like the dorsal fin of a shark. It allowed the boat to approach within a few yards of it without showing symptoms of alarm when it suddenly sounded. The harpoon, thrown by Mr. Cushman, struck, but not with sufficient force to hold, for the fish freed itself and disappeared, after dragging the boat with great velocity for several seconds. Another was seen, however, after a short search, and was approached more successfully. As it showed an indifference to our presence equally great to that of its companion, we pulled the boat directly over and no more than a foot or two above it, and Mr. Cushman, standing in the bow, plunged the harpoon firmly into its flesh. In an instant that seemingly passive mass was transformed into an infuriated monster, which first threw itself bodily out of the water, and then, settling down to business, sent the harpoon-line whizzing out at a rate that would have made it decidedly uncomfortable for us had the line become foul. The strain soon came upon the dingey, and we were whisked along with the speed of an express train. It was a ride that, for novelty and speed, could rarely be equaled. Imagine our situation, in a light boat with such a monster attached to it, which, as it rushed along, now on the surface, and again diving deep, threatening to upset us among the sharks, and you can realize the intense excitement of the moment. The only available thing in the boat, a bucket, had been made fast to the harpoon line to offer some additional resistance, but the fish seemed to regard it no more than a feather, and with the bucket out of sight under the water, continued to draw us up and down the bay at full speed. During all this time its efforts had been confined to an attempt to escape, but as its load grew heavy it became belligerent, and several times turned upon the boat, exhibiting the full capacity of a mouth some two feet in diameter, and lashing the boat with its sides. We made up our minds that if the fish decided to jump into the dingey we would quietly slip out. But a vigorous resistance from boat hooks and oars induced him to resume his flight in each instance. By this time all hands on the ship were watching the struggle, and the whale-boat was sent to our assistance, but for fully an hour both boats, lashed together, were towed with no signs of exhaustion from the fish, the thrusts of boarding-pikes seeming only to accelerate its speed. Finally, its immense exertions told upon it, and it came to the surface directly between the two boats, where it was placed *hors de combat* by blows from an axe, and [illegible] was towed ashore and dragged upon the beach. It required the united exertions of nearly 40 men to accomplish this undertaking. A more formidable-looking monster than this devil-fish could hardly be imagined. It was shaped somewhat like an immense bat, measuring 15½ feet in width by 11 feet in length; it was 39 inches thick, and weighed probably 2,000 pounds. It had but one fin, unless the wing-shaped extremities by which it propelled itself can be considered such, and that at the base of a long thin tail, similar in appearance to a riding-whip, and which is preserved as a memento of the adventure. Its eyes are placed in flexible projections, which seem to have been used to grasp and convey food to its mouth. The mouth, large enough to engulf a man whole, was destitute of teeth, but furnished with solid bones, that in the dying agonies of the fish, ground large pieces of wood as a stone-crusher would stone. The color of the flesh was rough as a coarse file, and of a dark grayish hue on the back, with white patches toward the head, and pure white on the under side. Several Mexicans present viewed the capture with great satisfaction, as they affirm this creature is one of the most dreaded enemies of the pearl diver. The capture of a devil-fish seems to be an event of rare occurrence. One was caught by the officers of the Narragansett several years ago in this very harbor, but, with that exception, none of the old salts on board have ever before seen one captured."

PRINCE NADASKY, OF AUSTRIA.

WHY HE WAS MARRIED A SECOND TIME TO HIS WIFE IN FAR-AWAY OREGON.

The Portland *Oregonian* of Jan. 4 prints the following story, translated from the Oregon *Deutsche Zeitung*:

"A few days ago the *Oregonian* contained a list of marriages during the year, and among them appeared the following notice: 'Dec. 12, Prince C. J. Nadasky and Marie von Reiche.' The oddity of a titled wedding in Oregon led our reporter to investigate, and here follows the true story: Prince Carl Johann Nadasky, sole heir of a wealthy and influential Austrian family and a long line of illustrious ancestors, was, during the revolutionary year of 1848, a young officer in the Imperial Austrian Guard. When the sentence of death was passed upon Robert Blum, the famous revolutionary leader, and a favorite of the German people, the young officer was detailed to command the detachment of soldiers whose bullets were to terminate the life of the noblest and bravest man of his age. The fortitude Blum displayed at the execution, and his parting words so impressed the young soldier, that a few months' study of the liberal publications of those days sufficed to lead him into the revolutionary party. But the feudal Government triumphed, and Prince Nadasky, together with many other prominent leaders, was taken prisoner and condemned to death. Through the influence of his relatives his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he was sent to the dark cells of an Austrian fortress. Eight long years he lived the life of a convict, when at the birth of the Crown Prince of Austria he was liberated, but banished from his country for life. He came to San Francisco and devoted himself, under the assumed name of H. Nador, to the business of flower gardener, earning a livelihood and accumulating a small fortune. About five years ago he was married to a German lady of noble birth, who was impressed with the cultured and gentlemanly demeanor of the gardener. Not more than a year past he removed to Salem, in this State, and bought a small property for his business. But the happy pair had been blessed by a lovely boy, and the father found no rest in the thought that his dear ones were destined to lead an obscure life, away from the honors and luxury due them, and took passage for Europe. He went to Vienna, and in an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph succeeded in obtaining his pardon, and being reinstated into his ancestral inheritance. Post haste he sped back to his family, and under his real name he was again married in this city to his faithful wife. The steamer Idaho, which left here Dec. 20, took the happy couple and their young son back to the castles of the Prince in the beautiful mountain regions of old Austria."

MORE RECIPROCITY TALK IN CANADA.

From the Ottawa Free Press, Jan. 15.

The visit of Sir Edward Thornton to Ottawa at this juncture has given rise to all sorts of rumors more or less extravagant. Nobody seems disposed to believe that it was a merely formal call on the Governor-General and his royal consort. Within the last day or two, it has been discovered that the object of Sir Edward's mission was neither more nor less than to convey to Lord Lorne a desire expressed by the Washington Cabinet for the renewal of negotiations for a reciprocity treaty as a consequence at once of the threatened retaliatory policy of Sir John and the representations made to certain United States Ministers recently by Dr. Schultz—Sir John's duly accredited envoy. We are not in a position to do more than chronicle these rumors. But with regard to the latter we may say that it is amusing to note the gleeful manner with which the Conservatives talk of the probability of there being something in it. Those who have all along been boasting of the national policy, now exhibit signs of being immensely relieved at the prospect—still we fear far off—of its being swallowed up in reciprocity, which, after all, is the only true road to prosperity our rulers promised as the result of their return to power, but which they can hardly expect to extract from the [illegible] of 40,000,000 people threatened by 4,000,000.

DIPHTHERIA IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 18.

The obituary column of the *Sun* this morning announces the death of three interesting children of Mr. John Gambrill, on the eastern shore of Maryland, from diphtheria, all occurring within four days. Two of the children died on the 23d of December, 1878, and one on the 27th of the same month, at Riverside, Talbot County, Md., the residence of their grandfather, Mr. Augustus Gambrill. As a general rule diphtheria has been as bad in Baltimore during the past year as in some other years previously, but the physicians have been more successful in their modes of treatment. Just before Christmas, in one locality in the north-western section of the city, in houses provided with all the comforts and modern conveniences of life, children of 8 or 10 families living within a stone's throw of each other, were stricken with this disease. The total deaths from diphtheria last year in Baltimore were [illegible]. The greatest number of deaths in any one month, 41, occurred in March, 1878. During that year 41 deaths occurred in the Eighteenth Ward from that disease while in the Second Ward there were but six deaths from diphtheria. Colored persons, with their open mode of living, do not begin to suffer like the whites from this disease, and it seems certain that among those who have the greatest conveniences of life diphtheria and diseases allied to it have their strongest hold.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA'S TASTES AND HABITS.

HER TREATMENT OF PRIME MINISTERS—THE BOOKS SHE READS—HER DAILY OCCUPATIONS—PERSONAL LIKES AND DISLIKES.

From London Truth, Jan. 2.

Most Premiers have been extremely deferential toward the Queen, and the only one who was not so—Lord John Russell—had no reason to congratulate himself upon his [illegible], for he got into very ill odor at Court, and found no support there in trying times. He was one of the very few statesmen who ever received a downright sharp answer from the Queen. This was in 1860, after the Italian revolution, when the different Grand Dukes were being dispossessed. The Duchess of Parma, in great distress, wrote to the Queen, beseeching her to intercede with Victor Emmanuel, so that her private property might not be confiscated; and the Queen, compassionately willing to do what was asked, showed the letter to Earl Russell. "The Constitution demands that I should answer that," remarked his lordship, in his piping, ungenial voice. "Well, then, answer it," said the Queen curtly, and turned away much offended. It has often been said that the Queen liked Lord Palmerston, but this is an error. Her favorite Ministers have been Lords Melbourne and Aberdeen. Sir Robert Peel she at first disliked intensely, but her aversion wore off when she came to know him better; and exactly the same thing occurred in the case of Mr. Disraeli. Lord Beaconsfield is perhaps not aware that until he acceded to the Premiership in 1868 the Queen had only read one of his novels—"Henrietta Temple." She read all the others in the course of the three months after Mr. Disraeli had become her chief adviser; and in due time enjoyed "Lothair," though the present Premier has never ranked among her favorite authors. For this his lordship may console himself, seeing that Thackeray and the late Lord Lytton are under the same ban as himself. The Queen likes Dickens' novels, one or two of George Eliot's, but chiefly Wilkie Collins' and Mr. Black's—the latter's descriptions of Scotch scenery being very dear to her. The Queen also reads and re-reads Walter Scott's novels—which is more than most of her subjects do now, more's the pity. On the whole, though, she inclines rather toward the serious reading of history and theology, and the libraries at all her palaces are richly stocked with books of chronicles and memoirs, though it has been noticed that she never calls for a French book, having a deep objection to French literature in all its branches. Every one who has conversed with the Queen on theological or historical subjects has remarked how thoroughly Protestant is her religiousness, and how she yet keeps up quite a sentimental feeling of sympathy with the Stuarts. Going one day into the library at Windsor Castle, she discovered the librarian engaged in reading some strongly Jacobite memoirs. "Oh, you need not put them away," she said with a pleasant smile. "You know I am Jacobite myself." This does not quite tally with the story which Macaulay used to tell of the Queen's opinion about James II. The historian being on a visit to Windsor, her Majesty observed: "I have been reading your history, Mr. Macaulay, and am afraid I cannot say much for my ancestor, James II." "Your Majesty's predecessor, not ancestor," answered the historian, who apparently thought that the Queen had not been well informed about her own lineage.

The Queen leads a very quiet, and yet a busy life, and few great ladies find time to compress so many occupations into a day-time as she does. She breakfasts at 9, lunches at 2, and dines at 8. From 3 to 5 she generally drives or walks out; but the remainder of her hours is devoted to State business, study, or correspondence with members of her widespread family. All the Queen's private letters are written in English, not in German, as many think; and, in fact, German is so little spoken among the royal family that even when the Crown Prince of Germany comes over he speaks English at Court like his wife's relatives. The Queen reads all the daily newspapers, and the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, with the vein of toadyism that distinguishes them, print several copies of their journal for the royal palaces on special paper. The Queen's devotion to State affairs is well known, and her intervention in them, particularly when religious questions are involved, is not at all half-hearted. She also exercises her own discretion very freely in the appointment of Bishops and Peers. Dr. Tait was nominated by her to the See of Canterbury before Mr. Disraeli had recommended any one; and about a year previously her Majesty had flatly refused to bestow a mitre on Dr. Wordsworth, owing to the protests which this divine had emitted when Dr. Stanley was made Dean of Westminster. A little later she consented to appoint Dr. Wordsworth to the See of Lincoln, but rather as a compliment to his scholarly attainments than out of any feeling for his views as a churchman. As to peers, the Queen, anxious to preserve the prestige of the nobility, has made it her rule never to ennoble men of small fortune, unless they were persons of fairly advanced age, having no sons. On a certain occasion, when advised to raise to the peerage a diplomatist more ambitious than wealthy, she replied pretty shrewdly, "I should be rendering him a poor service," and the diplomatist had to be content with the ribbon of G. C. B. I have just alluded to Dean Stanley. He is, of all divines in the Church of England, the one whom the Queen likes best as a preacher, and this liking is backed by a strong personal regard. During the lifetime of Lady Augusta Stanley her Majesty was a frequent visitor at the Deanery, and there on several occasions met Mr. Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle (who, by the bye, refused the Grand Cross of the Bath at the same time when Mr. Tennyson declined a baronetcy) is no courtier, and his unsophisticated manners more than once amused the Queen. One day, being perhaps a little hard of hearing, and wishing to hear her Majesty's remarks distinctly, he came close to her, dragging a chair after him, and having made himself cozy by her side, proceeded to question her as to her historical likes and dislikes, instead of waiting till he was himself questioned. It should be mentioned in connection with these visits to the Deanery that whenever the Westminster boys heard of them they used to troop out and pray that a half-holiday might be commanded for them, a petition which was always complied with.

A STEAM-BOAT THEATRE.

THE NOVEL SCHEME J. HOLMES GROVER PROPOSES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LAKE CITIES.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, Jan. 17.

J. Holmes Grover dined at the Central Depot yesterday, on his way through the city from Chicago to New-York. There are few people in the theatrical profession who will fail to recognize the name of this gentleman, who parts his name in the middle and his hair on both sides. He is, perhaps, the most eccentric genius that ever fretted in front of the footlights. His eccentricity is unlike that of his cousin, the author of "Our Boarding House." Though a genius, continuity is unknown to him. This author-actor-editor-sailor, and tinker-tailor, has earned for himself the title of "The Poor Millionaire." In the war of the rebellion he was a Colonel of Engineers, and shortly afterward appeared as an actor in his own play of "I. O. U.," the title of which he can very appropriately repeat to a great many persons in this world. In 1869 he was for a few months United States Consul at Ancona, Italy, and very soon thereafter he was heard of as an ill-starred Irish comedian, playing through the small towns of England. He next followed the fortunes of George Francis Train as his manager, but after a time became disgusted with show life, and went into business on a grand scale in Philadelphia. He carried on an extensive commission business, and was reputed very wealthy, but late in the Fall of 1875 there came a crash, and Grover was nowhere to be found. He made no money by the failure; he never did by anything; and although the Eastern papers chronicled the departure of J. Holmes Grover for South America, he was all the while teaching French in Adrian, in this State, under the name of Prof. Marie Dow. Some months he lingered in Adrian, giving instruction to large classes in elocution and the languages, and then the political campaign came on, and he engaged himself to New-Jersey, where he appeared as a Republican stump speaker. He next started a dramatic paper in New-York called the *Arrow*, which had a sparkling existence of a few weeks. Last Summer he was manager of a line of pleasure steamers in Philadelphia, and while acting as such he no doubt formed his present crazy scheme.

This enthusiastic and eccentric genius now proposes to build a floating theatre. In other words, he announces that in the Spring he will launch a steam-boat at Buffalo which will contain a theatre capable of seating 1,000 persons, with stage, scenery, and all accessories complete. He then proposes to engage a dramatic company and, with this "floating opera-house," visit all the cities and towns that lie on the shores of the great lakes, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee included. The steam-boat theatre will be moored at the most convenient dock in each city visited, and after the performance on warm moonlight nights the canvas roof will be raised and an excursion on lake or river given the audience with music, dancing, and refreshments all at command.

NOBODY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PARTRIDGES.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 18.

Mr. R. B. Coleman, of the Carrollton Hotel, was cited before Judge Johns, at the Middle Police Station, yesterday, charged, on the oath of John F. [illegible], with violating chapter 460, act 1878, "by having partridges on Jan. 8, out of season." The prosecution was at the instance of the Society for the Protection of Game. Several witnesses testified, and a bill of fare of the hotel was shown as evidence. One witness said he saw a number of dressed birds in the hotel, which he recognized as partridges; he could tell a partridge anywhere, on the wing or on [illegible]. A cook of the hotel said birds had been served at the hotel; he didn't know that they were partridges; didn't know a partridge from a duck when it was dressed for the table. Mr. Coleman said he was not a proprietor of the hotel, and was not responsible for its management, nor in any way connected with the alleged violation of the bird law. He declined to say who were the persons who buy supplies for the hotel. As he was charged in the warrant with having the partridges, the Justice decided that the offense was not proved, and dismissed the case.

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SPECIAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
STEAM-BOATS—Eleventh Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Eighth Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Eleventh Page—1st col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Eighth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 19, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE.—Banker's Daughter. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
BROADWAY.—Les Fourchambault. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 2 P. M.—Les Huguenots.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Rendezvous. Matinée.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Philharmonic Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service weather reports indicate for this region to-day, colder and clear or partly cloudy weather, with south-west to north-west winds and rising barometer.

SHALL WE HAVE A PENSION LIST?

The Pension bill, almost the sole product of a week's labor in the House, should be sufficiently wasteful to satisfy the worst demands of the Congressional system. Everybody knows that it is a job, which certain elements in both parties agree to perpetrate for purposes unworthy of examination. And its adoption by a House controlled by the Democrats is rendered more characteristic by the failure to provide the twenty millions or more which the Government will be required to expend. A body that is not ashamed to facilitate the squandering of a vast sum, under the pretense of pensioning soldiers or their dependents, ought not to be afraid of voting the requisite money. But this is not the Democratic method of doing business. It is easy to cut down estimates one year by postponing appropriations until the next; and it is convenient to seem liberal in the matter of a Pension bill if the outlay it involves can be kept out of sight. How the Government will provide the money is of less moment to the supporters of the bill than the applause which in certain quarters may be elicited by the passage of the measure.

But the bill, scandalous as it is, does not open the Treasury doors quite wide enough to satisfy everybody. It is brought down to the level of the vulgar, and there are persons of a higher grade who imagine that they should be specially cared for on a scale suited to their antecedents and tastes. They are anxious to be made pensioners upon Uncle Sam's bounty in a manner that shall not derogate from their dignity. We acquit Gen. Shields, for whom provision was made last session, of this sort of nonsense. It is strange, nevertheless, that a plain and gallant soldier, who has had fine opportunities in three States, should not be content with the rewards they have bestowed upon him, or with his position on the nation's pension roll. Other men, being poor, do the best they can for themselves. In Gen. Shields' case, poverty became a pretext for conferring an honorary distinction as a means of securing him a more comfortable maintenance at the public cost. As the Democrats are responsible for the device, which Republicans helped them to execute, neither party can make capital out of it. The fact remains, however, that under the guise of a charitable act for the benefit of an old soldier, an evil tendency in our politics was materially strengthened.

For if Congress may allow personal considerations to assert themselves in the form of special additions to the pension list, where is the thing to end? Last session, Shields was put on the retired list, with a snug monthly provision; this session Averell is an applicant for a similar favor. In the Senate, a few days ago, a bill introduced by Gen. Burnside was read twice and referred, authorizing the retirement of Brevet Major-Gen. W. W. Averell, with the rank of Brigadier-General. The object, of course, is to relieve Averell of anxiety as to his living for the remainder of his days. There is no pretense of peculiar claims in his case. He left the Army years ago, and at a more recent date held the United States Consulate at Montreal. What reverses have overtaken him we do not know; but it is plain that the mere fact of a man's needing the pay of a retired Brigadier-General is not a sufficient reason for granting it. This, however, is the only plea on which the Rhode Island Senator can rely. Gen. Averell wants a pension, and therefore he should be pensioned. It is not a secret that there are many similar cases awaiting the success of Gen. Burnside's bill. Gen. Averell's title is as good, in equity, as Gen. Shields', and there are scores of hard-up heroes whose claims to participation in the nation's bounty are as legitimate as theirs.

It is time, then, that a definite understanding should be had upon this subject of pensioning men by special acts of Congress, and upon the subject of pensions generally. We are drifting unconsciously toward a practice hitherto condemned, while discarding the general principle which in other countries makes the practice defensible; England proceeds on the hypothesis that they who give to its public service their best days are entitled to public provision when their capacity for service ends. Soldier and civilian fare alike. There is half-pay or a retired allowance for one, a superannuation allowance for the other. In addition, there are pensions conferred upon occupants of certain high offices or upon individuals who perform exceptional public service. The American system knows few of these features. It provides for the soldier who remains in its service until he be disqualified by age or infirmity; and, subject to limitations, it does the same for Judges of the Supreme Court. But as regards the civil service it knows nothing of pensions, and it recognizes no claim on the part of persons who were once in its Army, save that which arises under general laws. The Shields case was an innovation which the Averell case is intended to enlarge. Some general rule is therefore desirable. Shall Congress go on granting pensions, without rhyme or reason, as capricious majorities may dictate, or shall a stop be put to the practice before it goes further?

Mr. Halstead's method of laying the third-term ghost illustrates the looseness that prevails in this connection. He would create the office of Field-Marshal, with a salary of $50,000, for the benefit of Gen. Grant, in order that he may be put upon the retired list with $25,000 a year for life. If the Republic must provide for its Shieldses and its Averells, why not for its Grants? If it may lawfully care for men who have had ample opportunities for caring for themselves, why may it not deal munificently with every candidate for office who stands in the way of somebody else? The questions carry their own answers. Several retired Presidents had the misfortune of being poor, but not one of them was pensioned. There are thousands of citizens, in old age struggling with poverty, who in other days served their country honorably, as civilians or as soldiers; but no member of either party in Congress has proposed to grant them pensions. What cannot be defended as a system ought not to be attempted for the benefit of individuals.

THE PATENT DEBATE.

In the debate on the Patent bill, the Senate has now grappled with the most difficult problem that Congress will have to solve in the revision of the Patent law. It is as important as it is difficult, and one which vitally affects that very large part of the public who are users of patented articles. The question relates to the extent of the pecuniary liability of those who are charged with infringing patents, and the amount which the owner of the patent may be entitled to recover for the wrongful use of his invention. Under the present law, this matter is left in general to the courts. This has been well enough in actions brought at law, where the plaintiff's recovery is limited to the actual damages which he has suffered and proves, and which in general are measured by the market value of his invention. But in suits in equity, the amount of the recovery is determined by a different rule. The plaintiff's claim is not restricted to the actual damages which he has sustained by the alleged infringement, but he may sue for the profits which the infringer has made by the use of the patented article, though such profits are immeasurably greater than the amount of damage or the market value of the invention. If patent causes were chiefly tried in courts of law, the complaints of the unjust operation of the law would be too few and feeble to move Congress to provide remedial legislation. But in practice, the law side of the court has been so completely abandoned for the equity that the entire patent litigation of the country may be said to arise in the latter tribunal.

Nor is it probable that Congress would now be called upon to regulate this matter if what jurists regard as the true and just doctrine of profits in equity were established in patent cases. But it is claimed that since the present statute was passed in 1870, the courts have bound themselves by a rule which is false in theory, and which must lead to hardships and injustice in practice. This rule was laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Mowry against Whitney, decided in 1871. The patentee there claimed the profits which the infringer had made by the use of the patented invention, and it was held that he was entitled to recover them. In applying the law to this case, the court stated that the profits to which the plaintiff was entitled were to be measured by the saving or the advantage which had accrued to the infringer by the use of the plaintiff's invention. This rule worked no injustice in that case, for the defendant had made a certain amount of actual profits which were due to the plaintiff's invention, and which were a fair measure of what should be paid for its unlawful use. But soon afterward this theory was carried to its logical results by the same court in the case of Mevs against Conover. It was there shown that the user had split wood 75 cents a cord cheaper by the plaintiff's machine than he could have done without it; but in selling the wood he had made no profits, but, on the contrary, had lost money. The Supreme Court, applying the saving theory previously advanced in the case of Mowry, said that the defendant would have lost more if he had not used the patent wood-splitter, and held that he was bound to pay over the amount which he had saved by using it.

In many cases, as in that of Mowry, this general rule of measuring the profits claimed by the patentee will work no injustice or hardship. But it also compels the unsuccessful defendant to account for profits when his ledger shows losses, and lays the foundation for claims to immense sums of money which the patentee has not lost or the alleged infringer made. No more striking illustration of this can be found than that of the "cotton-worm" cases. A patent was taken out for a mixture of Paris green, flour, &c., prepared for killing cotton worms. As soon as the virtues of this discovery became known, hundreds of cotton-growers prepared and used the mixture without license, and thus saved vast quantities of cotton which would have been destroyed by the worms if the worms had not been killed by the mixture. Suits, it is said, have been begun for the infringement of this patent. If the saving to each planter is to be the measure of recoverable profits, the patentee may claim an amount a thousand-fold greater than he could have made by selling his mixture, and his suits may bankrupt every cotton-grower who has unlawfully used it. This case also forcibly illustrates what is claimed to be the fundamental fallacy of the present rule of recoverable profits. It has been estimated that in general the public get 90 per cent. of the advantage of every invention and the patentee not more than 10 per cent. Whereas, under the law as it now stands, the latter may claim the entire amount. Thus, in the cotton cases, it is obvious that the greater part of the saving went to the public; but, under the present rule of profits, the whole might be decreed to the patentee. The above, it is true, is an extreme case. But the immense sums often reported as profits by Masters in Chancery doubtless led the Supreme Court of the United States to say, in a very recent case, that the rule by which the courts are now fettered "has produced results calculated to suggest distrust of its universal application even in courts of equity."

The bill now before the Senate is designed to free the courts from the rule by which they have bound themselves. If it becomes a law, it will revolutionize the equitable doctrine of profits in patent cases. It completely abolishes the account of savings, and provides that no profits shall be accounted for in any case except those actually resulting from making for sale or selling the thing patented, or its product. When the invention or its product is not made for sale or sold, but the patent is unlawfully used in another way, as for instance a patent plow or reaper, or a railway switch, the amount of the recovery is to be measured by a license fee. If a license fee has already been established by a reasonable number of transactions, this is to be taken as the measure of the damage done to the patentee. In the absence of such a license fee, one is to be determined from all the evidence in the case. This proposed radical change in the law has already aroused considerable opposition in the Senate, where it has been objected to as being in the interests of wealthy corporations. On the other hand, the advocates of the measure acknowledge the practical difficulty of satisfactorily remedying the defects in the present law, but claim that the plan now proposed is, on the whole, the best solution of the problem.

NATIONAL WEALTH.

A recent work of M. Vacher, Vice-President of the Paris Statistical Society, on the wealth of France, has attracted considerable attention in Europe, as it goes to show that the French people are not only prodigiously rich, but that in spite of the enlargement in the taxes, caused by the war indemnity and the increased size of the standing Army, they are annually adding vast amounts to their acquired possessions. It is true that some of the estimates made by M. Vacher have been questioned, not only by foreign but by French economists, on the ground that his deductions are sometimes drawn with too liberal a hand; but after making reasonable allowance, the fact remains that France is perhaps the wealthiest nation in the world, her only possible rival for this position being Great Britain, and these two countries are so nearly equal in material resources, that it is hard to say which is in the ascendency. By taking the legacy and succession duties paid during a series of years, and ascertaining the proportion borne by the properties subject to these taxes to the whole number of deaths, a rough, but in the main a fair, estimate may be made of the average wealth of every citizen, and, of course, the aggregate of this would give the wealth of the country. Following out this plan, M. Vacher found that the value of real property possessed by Frenchmen was, in round numbers, $21,600,000,000, while they held personal property to the amount of $18,700,000,000, making the total wealth, as represented in money, the enormous sum of $40,300,000,000. A similar test was made not long ago by Mr. Giffen, of England, who arrived at the conclusion that the worth of real property owned by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom was $15,700,000,000, while the personal property held by them was set at $23,500,000,000, thus making a total of $39,200,000,000. This would indicate that France was the richer country, though for ordinary purposes of trade she does not seem to possess the financial resources of the British Isles.

But the method just given is only one means that has been taken of arriving at a result. The other has been to make a careful direct estimate of the worth of property of all kinds, taking as a guide local and general taxes returns, sales and leases of lands and houses, the profits of industrial pursuits, and the incomes derived from stock investments. The conclusions reached after this elaborate research may be more satisfactory to many as indicating that the property has been appraised upon a plan less subtile than a scale of averages. But the result is to increase the valuation of France about $6,000,000,000 over the sum given above, while Great Britain and Ireland gain under the same process more than $3,000,000,000. It must be said, however, by way of correction, that the French statistician includes in this last aggregate the probable worth of highways and other public improvements which find no place in the English classification.

The sums total given above are so large that even the most trained mind cannot grasp their real significance, though when it is said that either one of them represents more than what might be termed the assessable wealth of the entire world of a century ago, some faint conception may be formed of the industrial progress that has taken place during the last hundred years. And what is even more encouraging, the movement is still going on, for according to M. Vacher, during the past ten years the wealth of France has increased at the rate of $750,000,000 per annum. By what means this conclusion is reached we are not informed, but it seems to be partially if not wholly sustained by certain statistical statements which M. Vacher does not seem to have used. In a report of the work of the French fire insurance companies, published in a late number of *Le Moniteur de Paris*, it is shown that these institutions had at risk in the year 1870, $12,500,000,000. Since then there has been a constant increase in the value of property insured, so that in 1877, the last year of which a report is given, there was at risk $17,500,000,000, showing each twelve months an apparent gain in insurable property of nearly $600,000,000. Now, there is no reason for supposing that this augmentation was due to a growing belief in the advantages of insurance protection, as during this period the losses by fire throughout the country were tolerably uniform, ranging annually in amount from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, with that natural increase to be expected from the growth of the risk involved, and hence no particular motive would exist for changing past customs in this respect. But besides this insurable increase in wealth, there must have been additions in value made in classes of property upon which no fire insurance would be needed, such, for instance, as lands, shipping, and stock securities. It thus seems apparent that the estimate of annual savings as given by M. Vacher is not an exaggerated one.

It is natural that Americans, on reading of the large accumulations by foreigners, should turn their thoughts homeward and ask what the financial progress of this country is? This is a question much easier asked than answered. Not only is there no general system of taxation by which our national wealth can be determined, but prices in countless instances have not yet followed our currency in throwing off the uncertainty caused by inflation. Judged on a gold basis, the wealth of the country must have advanced, even during the five last years of business depression, though it may safely be said that this progress has been slow when compared with that of France. At the close of the war it was estimated by some—we do not know on what data—that the gold value of assessable property in the United States was about $14,000,000,000, or five times the amount of the national debt as it then was. Most persons would say that in the last fifteen years there had been an increase in worth, though it might be hard to fix upon any sum which would command popular credence. A method of computation which the insurance figures we have referred to has suggested to us may be used for want of a better means, though we are not prepared to defend the results as being even approximately correct. Taking it for granted that property in France is insured to the same extent that it is with us, then the amounts thus protected must bear the same relative proportion to the entire wealth of the country. Now, in France, something like two-fifths of the property is insured, and if the ratio hold good here—a supposition rather favorable than otherwise to this country—our wealth would stand at $16,000,000,000, as the fire insurance companies doing business here protect property in the United States to the extent of about $6,500,000,000. To show how rapid is the progress of France it is only necessary to say that in ten years her citizens, if they go on as they have done, will be richer in increased worth by as much as the entire insured property of this country! While on this subject it may not be out of place to say that France each year saves at least $60,000,000 more than this country by putting up her buildings in such a manner that they cannot easily burn down.

TRICKERY AND STEALING.

The recent Wall-street incident of a customer taking up bonds he had ordered from a broker, and departing without paying for them has come up in the courts, and may be used as an illustration of the difficulty of distinguishing downright stealing from borrowing, cheating, embezzling and other ways of getting another man's property without paying for it. Years ago, when business ways were simpler, theft was thought to be pretty clearly defined and well understood. Unless the actual taking of the property was done against the owner's consent, the person could not be convicted as a thief. He might be tried for false pretenses, or for embezzlement, or arrested and imprisoned for a civil debt, but punished as a thief he could not be, if the property was willingly and knowingly put in his possession by the owner. But the increasing variety and ingenuity of attempts to get property by easier ways than paying for it have led to many refinements and niceties in the courts. In the bonds case, the story is that the customer called and asked if the bonds he had ordered had been purchased. The Cashier said "*yes*"; and he asked to look them over. The Cashier handed them to him, he examined them, popped them into his pocket, said he would go for a certified check, and departed. The next heard of him he was in Montreal. Over such a case as this the lawyers might get up a very entertaining argument—to lawyers. What can be done in such a case in the way of punishment might depend on very nice questions as to the intent; whether the Cashier intended to deliver the bonds as sold, or only to let the customer have an opportunity to examine them; and whether the customer intended to get them for nothing or really meant to go for and bring back the money, but found afterward he could not do so.

It has been decided that if two persons are negotiating in the horse market for a sale of a horse, and the owner allows the customer to mount the horse and ride him, to try his pace, and the customer rides away and keeps the horse, this is stealing; for the horse was not delivered to him—he only had leave to ride. But there was a case once in England where the customer asked the price of the horse, and the seller said £8, and told the groom to deliver the horse. The customer mounted, saying to the seller that he would return immediately and pay him. The seller answered "Very well," and the customer rode away, but never came back with the money. The Judge said this was not stealing, for the horse was sold and delivered as property, on credit.

There is a story of a landlady of a lodging-house who one day wanted a large bank-note changed, and she sent it by the servant-girl up stairs to a lodger, to ask if he would change it. He told the girl he had not gold enough in his wallet, but would take the note out to his bankers and get the change from them. She let him take the note away, and he never came back. This was decided to be stealing, because the landlady never intended to part with the note unless she had the change. The servant-girl had no authority to deliver it to the prisoner to take away with him, and so it never came to his possession as his property. So, there are two cases of messengers convicted of stealing things given them to carry to customers. In one a farmer sent his man with some pigs to show to a lady who wanted to buy a pig, but charged the man to bring the pigs back—he was only to show them, not to sell and take the money. In the other, a footman came to a silversmith's with a false story that his master wanted to buy a silver pitcher, and the silversmith let him take two for the master to choose from. In these cases the messengers sold the pigs and pitchers and were sent to jail for stealing, for the Judges said the owners never gave the things to them as property, but only to carry back and forth.

A scamp called at a silk-dealer's and selected two pieces of silk and asked to have them sent to his house, where he would pay for them. The shopman took them there, accordingly, and the buyer deceived him into taking false bills in payment. Meantime, the goods had been charged to the buyer on the silk-merchant's books. The Judges held that this was not stealing, because the shopman was authorized to deliver the goods on receiving payment, and he had supposed the bills given him were payment, and had intended to deliver the silk as property.

A sharper in a Cincinnati railroad depot drew a passenger awaiting the train into conversation, and while they stood chatting a third man came up and accosted the sharper with, "If you want to go on this train you had better get your baggage and pay your freight bill." The sharper turned to the passenger and said he had only gold about him, and the railroad men would not allow him any premium on it, nor let him have his things until he had paid freight. "Will you," said he, "let me have $280 in currency, and I will give you this gold to hold as security until I can draw bills out of the bank and pay you." The passenger let him have $280 in bills and took what he supposed were gold pieces, but found on examining afterward that they were worthless. He complained of this as stealing, but the Supreme Court of Ohio said that as he intended to let the fellow have the bills and spend them, and pay him back in other bills, he had voluntarily parted with his property, and the case was not stealing, but swindling on false pretenses. In Illinois, a case very nearly like this was decided the other way. The accused were carrying on the "ball and safe game," as it is called, and one of them appealed to a bystander to lend him some money to bet on his finding the ball. He declared very positively he could see the trick and was positive of winning the bet; and the bystander lent him the cash. Of course, it was lost; and there was a prosecution for stealing. The court held that if the bystander was deceived by the prisoner's positive assurances that he could not lose the money, but would win the bet, so that the owner of the money did not expect it would be spent and paid back in other money, but expected the same bills to come back as soon as the bet was decided, then he had not parted with the possession of the money as property, but had only allowed the scamp to have the custody of it for a temporary purpose. So there was a conviction for stealing. The court said the question in cases where the person charged as a thief gets the thing into his control by consent of the owner, the question always is whether the owner intended to part with the ownership of it to him, in which case there is no larceny, or whether he only meant he should take it to return it or put it to some particular use for the owner.

ART AND THE COMMON LOT.

It is quite clear that art is a rising power all over the world. It is talked about and written about more than ever before by people in general; artists of first-class ability are everywhere held in honor, and what is more, their work is generously paid for. Thus far, indeed, the kind of art which comes from individual genius and goes easily with its personality, such as painting and music, has won the palm; and surely, no work is better paid for than a fine picture or a sweet song. This fact apparently belongs to the individualism of our modern life in its quarrel with the old empires of Church and State. They who could paint a picture or sing a song needed no armies or priesthoods, no guilds of workmen or confederacies of princes, to back them up and help them out; and for a while castles, palaces, and churches stood aghast at the marvel of the uprising of this new liberalism in the form of the spirit of beauty in color and in tone. Of course, the new political power soon learned how to master this brilliant genius, and the royalty which subdued the Renaissance to itself conquered art, and not only turned painting and music to its own uses, but also put its hand upon the heavier arts of sculpture and architecture. It is apparently true that kings and princes were the great patrons of early modern art, and in this fact we find the difference between the ages of the Medici and of Louis XIV. and our own time.

Art now waits closely upon the footsteps of science, and is not afraid of the new liberty. Science has been teaching us to see into the nature of things, and showing us how to act according to this nature. Science is the knowledge of nature and life, while art is the power to shape things according to nature and life. It is, in other words, the way to put the true idea and spirit into the chosen material, so as to make it tell its meaning at once and always. A great picture or a great statue is so much power in color or in form, and a fine building is so much force in wood, or stone, or iron. Without this rendering of its ideas into art, science is meagre, unsatisfactory, and depressing. In fact, much of what is called the infidelity of science comes from not giving it fair play, and not allowing science the help of art to carry analysis beyond negation, and to put things together in forms of fair life after taking them to pieces in the aspect of death. A large part of the recent enthusiasm for art comes from the cry of the human mind for some relief from the dissections of science by the beauty of the lovely creations of art.

Our popular liberty is working in the same direction by asking the help of art to make common life as wholesome and as winsome as it can. The cry, indeed, was at first merely for cheapness or the most surface and show for the least money, and farm houses in a small way had the trick and pretense which the city mansion set forth in its ambition. But there is now an evident yearning for something that looks like true art, a desire for houses and furniture that have use and beauty at once, and which carry the truth of nature into the graces of life. The fear, of course, is that our people will mistake the superfine for the fine, and that in running away from bare lath and plaster they will run mad after polychrome, bric-a-brac, queer windows, and odd gables. They have paid dearly enough for much of this folly to be ready to heed the voice of common sense and good taste, which is now speaking to them from so many judicious books and sensible teachers and wholesome examples. There is a disposition now to build good houses in America for our representative American people to live in, without being discontented with the common lot that refuses them rare fortune or brilliant gifts. Some of our architects—too few of them, indeed—have been able to answer the question of a man who has learned at the public school how to earn a few thousand dollars to build a house for himself and his young wife and children: "How shall I live in health and comfort and in tolerable refinement, and have a house that shall be at once wholesome and pleasant to my family?"

The charming treatise of Viollet-le-Duc, the "Story of a House," goes upon the plan of spending two hundred thousand francs—forty thousand dollars—for a French country house that will do for Summer and Winter. Without saying that such a house would have been cheap in America at twice the money, if it could have been built at all, we may be quite sure that our great need is not of such grand examples, but of far more simple and frugal houses, such as come within the means of men who earn their own living and do not look far above the common lot. As land now is cheap not far from our great cities, and the access is certainly more easy, the opportunity of building and owning a house to one's self is growing, and the motive is likely to increase as the coming wave of prosperity brings to intelligent and industrious men new means, with sobered expectations and improved taste. There is no reason why a sensible man should not have a good piece of architecture for his residence at the cost of a few thousand dollars, with an acre or more of ground with capacities for beauty as well as production. Good materials are cheaper in the long run than bad or indifferent materials, and the form in which they are shaped is by no means costly in proportion to its grace. In a sightly house there is not of necessity any more material or expense than in an unsightly one, and there may be in an ugly building, as in an ugly coat, more outlay than in a shapely one. A good-sized, well-proportioned room owes its attraction more to skill and judgment than to high cost, and good color on the walls, however frugally arranged, and honest furniture upon the floor, however simple, may give a plain home a range and comfort, and even beauty, that are often sadly missed in more ambitious structures. A fine and perhaps bold roof, too, may crown the house without extravagance, and the carriage of the timbers, like the poise of the man's head, depends more upon a certain spirit than upon expenditure or prodigality. It is often taken for granted, indeed, that good taste is courtly, proud, and exclusive, and that beauty is a pet aristocratic dame, who scorns the homes of the people and fancies only the palace and its peers. But God and nature and true art teach us otherwise. There is beauty everywhere in all true health and wholesome living. The common air, the light of day, the lowliest flower, the simplest affection, every generous thought and earnest purpose, wait upon the supreme loveliness, and no reform could be greater than one which would strike at all excesses and extravagances in the name of true art, and bring the severe rule of beauty to bear upon the artifices of fashion and self-indulgence.

Our great and growing Republic calls for this reform and will have it, and to a certain extent is having it. Our girls and boys are carrying from the public schools lessons of taste and examples of proportion and color and use that will not be laid aside with their school books. They will ask and are asking that they may have the best of God's gifts in their every-day life in homes that shall answer all essential material uses and leave room for the spirit of beauty and the grace of true life. We may look for this result in two ways—one, the way of plain experience; the other, the way of high inspiration. As a good pastoral poem calls at once for patient observation and commanding genius, as in Burns or Wordsworth, so the true home for the common lot will appear at the call of frugal use mated with beautiful art.

MANHOOD UNMANNED.

It is very common and natural to think that civilized men, especially Americans, are of a practical turn, are the makers and providers of money in all matrimonial partnerships where money is needed to carry them on. It is thought, also, that they must have a sense of manliness and proper responsibility which would prevent them, under any circumstances, from depending upon anybody but themselves for the maintenance of their family. While all this is true, of course, of the great majority, it is surprising how many husbands and fathers there are, even in the Republic, who appear to disbelieve that husbandship or fatherhood, or both, involve actual accountability. They may have a notion that they ought to take care of their family, if they can do so without trouble, if the means are readily procured. But, if there be difficulties in the way, if sacrifices are to be made, they fold their hands and leave the issue to fortune, imagining that they have done their duty by wishing that things might be otherwise.

This is a mild and favorable presentation of the inner life of any number of American families whose heads are intelligent, and rank themselves as respectable. If these were invalids or dipsomaniacs, it would not seem singular; but that able-bodied, fairly-educated men, with no more vices than are usual with the masculine race, should fail from any cause within their control to support those who in every sense belong to them, and whom they have deliberately chosen to provide for, hardly seems credible. Perhaps we should not credit it, were it not for the strange, unexpected, often painful revelations made here and everywhere through divorce suits tried in the public courts. It is shown almost daily by unimpeached and unimpeachable testimony that husbands and fathers assuming to be reputable, and frequently held to be so until detected as base counterfeits, have for years done nothing toward the subsistence of wife and children. In many cases they have not even looked after themselves, but have meanly eaten the bread—and yet it did not choke them—earned by the women they have solemnly promised to love, honor, and protect.

The popular opinion that woman is a dependent creature; that she cannot make her own way in the world; that she needs to be guarded, hedged round, cared for by noble man, is pitiably controverted on every side in each city, town, and village of the country. It would be supremely mortifying to all of us if we should know how large a proportion of women furnish food, shelter, and clothing for their husbands and the offspring these have begotten. The actual figures, could they be gathered, would put all manhood to shame, and expose a wide-spread curse. It has always been the boast of the Anglo-Saxon, particularly of the Anglo-American race, that its men are manly; that they respect and revere their women; that they stand between them and the battle of life; that they will not let their women drudge and toil, as so many foreigners do, when they have the health and strength to save them. And the great mass make good their boast—it is so much and so uniformly the Saxon habit that they who shirk the obligation may well be regarded as of alien blood, as they unquestionably are of alien spirit. Still, it must be conceded that the exceptions are humiliatingly many; that there are men and Americans really, and men and Americans nominally, and that the two are irreconcilably different.

The first duty of any and every man, whatever his breed or creed, whether civilized or uncivilized, is to provide for her he pretends to love, and for those who are or should be the product of his love, is ignominiously neglected, though seldom openly disregarded, over all the land. Divorce suits unveil but a portion of them. There are fathers innumerable who support their married daughters, and their daughters' children because their husbands make no effort to do so; are absolutely lost to shame; have fallen in this respect below the lowest brutes. There are brothers without end that feel called upon to maintain their sisters or brothers' families because unnatural husbands and unnatural fathers are too lazy, too unprincipled, too contemptible, to take care of their own. There are honorable, conscientious men who have refrained from marriage and from having children because they have never seen their way clear to their proper rearing, and yet are expected to, and do, give of their hard-earned substance to sisters and brothers, and the progeny of those that have elected to marry and reproduce their kind in the face of prudence, justice, and the common good. The sacrifices which many make that in no sense appertain to them for unwisely wedded kindred, unworthy from recklessness and indisposition to be advised of such sacrifice or of the generous devotion shown, are more pathetic and magnanimous than most of us could be led to believe without detailed facts and the unrolling of countless homes.

What meanness, what injustice, is perpetually practiced in the name of wife and children! Men fawn and beg and lie and swindle and seek to excuse deceit and dishonor for their assumed behoof, while they are really degrading themselves for purely selfish ends. Hundreds of undeserving husbands and fathers say that they cannot do what they would for their own. "Cannot" is an unmanly phrase, and therefore befitting them. Few of them fairly try. They dawdle and whine, and appeal to kind hearts, and get what they should be ashamed to mention. "I would not do it but for my wife and children." He who is ever ready to say so is a mendicant in spirit, a cur in conduct. Wife and children should be noble stimulants to exertion and enterprise, not acquittals for abjectness and self-abasement. Marriage and paternity are within one's option. They are not necessities, nor are they always desirable. When not respected and vindicated, they are discreditable, dishonorable, and dishonoring. A man who cannot, or will not, provide for his wife and children has no right to have them. Before he takes or begets them he should understand his powers. Even wife and children may exhaust his claim to indulgence.

MURDER BY DEGREES.

The recent verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree upon a charge against a wife of killing her husband by slow poison seems the more extraordinary and unwarrantable the more attentively the division into degrees is considered. How can killing by repeated doses of poison be otherwise than deliberate and premeditated? The only question can be whether the accused administered the drug with intent to kill; if he did not, there is no murder; if he did, the first degree is proved. This is illustrated by a case in Indiana two or three years ago. The accused mixed some cantharides in a glass of wine and gave it to a woman with whom he had a friendly acquaintance, and she drank it, not knowing it was drugged, and died from its effects. But there was no intent to kill; the offender's motive was merely to produce excitement and mental stimulation. He was convicted of murder in the second degree, but the conviction was reversed. The court held that some intent to kill was necessary, even to the second degree of murder. If the prisoner had no intent whatever to kill, he was not chargeable with murder at all; if he had such intent, the crime was necessarily of the first degree.

This division of murder into degrees originated in a humane desire to modify the punishment of the less deliberate forms, to discriminate between a killing aggravated by cool, deliberate, long-revolved design, and one done upon a sudden provocation, though intentionally. The common law roughly divided homicides by a single line, into murder and manslaughter, according as they were deliberate, intentional, malicious, or were accidental, involuntary, unpremeditated. But it made no distinction between a long and a short intent. A sudden blow in a quarrel, and assassination by lying in wait, were alike murder if there was a design to kill. Early statutes, in this State particularly, seem to have sought to restrict the idea of murder by introducing "premeditated" into the definition; but the courts held that a design to kill, formed even an instant before the blow, was premeditated, and warranted a conviction of murder. As a more efficient way of incorporating the desired change in the law, these degree statutes have been passed. Pennsylvania was the first State to make the division; many other States have followed: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-York, and Texas may be mentioned without exhausting the list. The phraseology varies, and the line of division is somewhat differently drawn in different statutes, but they all embody the same dictate of natural conscience, that one who contrives a murder by a prolonged plan and method more clearly deserves death than one who is provoked or tempted into it of a sudden, with time, indeed, to form the design, but without opportunity to reflect and draw back.

Many of these statutes mention poisoning by name as a form which, from its very nature, evinces that forecast and deliberation which characterizes the first degree. Pennsylvania says: "All murder perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, [with some other forms specified,] shall be deemed of the first degree." Connecticut, unless her law has been changed within a very few years, has the same definition. In New-Hampshire the statute specifies killing by poison, starving, or torture as examples of the first degree. A verdict that slow poisoning is murder in the second degree is simply absurd.

GENERAL NOTES.

The new Greenback Treasurer of Maine has the Presidents of three national banks among his bondsmen.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* is of the opinion that the estimate of 4,500,000 barrels of crude petroleum, in tank in the oil region, is too high.

There are now 186 American vessels employed in the whale fishery, with an aggregate tonnage of 40,603. New-Bedford, Mass., owns 132 of them.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* condemns the defeat of the bill for the relief of William and Mary College as a piece of Democratic cowardice, discreditable even to Northern Democrats.

The yellow fever relief committee in Grenada, Miss., has published its report, showing that it received $34,498 in subscriptions, disbursed $16,398, and now has claims before it for $12,260.

The Memphis *Appeal* notes that while there are 20,000,000 acres of land in Tennessee unoccupied and untilled, strong men are begging from house to house in that city for employment.

An Eastern schooner has among its crew two daughters of its Captain, and it is said they do their work on deck as handily as able-bodied men. Nothing is said by the chronicler of their efficiency aloft.

Twice an Independent defeated the Democrats in the contest for Mayor in San Antonio, Texas. This year the thoroughly-whipped Democrats, anxious as ever for the spoils, have made this Independent their regular candidate.

The Quebec *Mercury* says that a young lady, who has for some years been a member of the community in the Convent of St. Marie, Hochelaga, recently left the institution by special permission of the Pope. During the reign of Pope Pius IX. she made application to leave.

The Cincinnati *Times* alleges that an old man in that city, after running through a fortune of $95,000 after marrying a second wife, carried the monument he had erected to his first wife at a cost of $1,400 to a marble-yard, and exposed it for sale, after the erasure of the inscription upon it.

The Chinese Minister at Washington having been asked by some one what his countrymen would do if banished from the United States, is said to have replied with felicitous satire, "They will doubtless all go to Ireland, Sir, for that seems to be the only country which Irishmen do not rule."

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union*, a Democratic paper, prints in its issue of the 9th inst. an unverified rumor that the State Canvassing Board had counted the vote of Madison County in compliance with the order of the Supreme Court, and had given the certificate of election to Mr. Horatio Bisbee, Jr., as Congressman from the Second District. His Democratic competitor, Noble A. Hull, holds the Governor's certificate.

Forney's *Progress* tells a story of a thrifty resident of Camden, N. J., who wished a milkman to serve him with a cent's worth of milk a day. The milkman declined to supply less than 2 cents' worth. The gentleman desired until next morning to turn the matter over in his mind, and then decided that he would take the 2 cents' worth on condition that the milkman received as full payment therefor the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and did not call with the milk until 6:30, by which time the paper would be read and ready. The milkman being himself a subscriber for Mr. Childs's paper, which goes everywhere, would not accept the offer.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The second concert of this season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, which the programme stated was the one hundred and fifth concert of the society, was given last evening to a full house at the Academy of Music. The conditions of the entertainment were all favorable, and the society may well be pleased with the result, for certainly no more satisfactory concert has been given in New-York or Brooklyn for many a day. The programme was as follows:

Symphony No. 3, op. 56; "Recollection of Scotland" .... Mendelssohn
Slumber Song from the Christmas Oratorio .... Bach
Miss Cary.
Entr'acte, Ballet Music, "Ali Baba" .... Cherubini
Concerto, No. 1, in E flat .... Liszt
Mme. Julia Rivé-King.
Aria, "Ah mon fils" .... Meyerbeer
Miss Cary.
Overture, "Jessonda," op. 63 .... Spohr

Mr. Theodore Thomas came from Cincinnati to conduct the orchestra, and did his work thoroughly and quietly, as he always does. There was no roughness or lack of finish perceptible throughout the evening, and it seemed to those who have for years been accustomed to Mr. Thomas' conducting as if he had never severed his relations with this band of perfect performers, whose movements he directed with his old-time ease and skill. Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony is always popular with the average audience. It is a graceful and beautiful composition, characteristic of its author, not difficult of comprehension, and yet so well written that the most exacting musician cannot but be charmed with it. Its performance last night was exceedingly good, the third and fourth movements being particularly well given, with a richness of tone and delicacy in the adagio that was entirely satisfactory. The selections from Cherubini's "Ali Baba," performed here for the first time, were an interesting feature of the programme. [illegible] Miss Cary was in excellent voice and sang in her best style. [illegible] Mme. Julia Rivé-King contributed an artistic performance of Liszt's Concerto in E flat. [illegible] The concert was, from the beginning to the end, a success, and was a credit to the society and all the artists who took part in it. [illegible]

THE STRAKOSCH OPERA SEASON.

Mr. Strakosch announces the last week of his season of opera. [illegible]

A NEW TENOR.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A large audience was in attendance at Haverly's Theatre this evening upon the occasion of the representation of "Il Trovatore" by the Mapleson troupe. [illegible]

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Messrs. Carri will give their next concert on Tuesday evening. [illegible]

The Carl Lanzer concerts will come to a conclusion next Tuesday evening [illegible]

The symphony concerts of the Chickering Hall series promise most successful results. [illegible]

The programme which Mr. Max Strakosch has arranged for this evening is of exceeding liberality [illegible]

The end of the month will be signalized in musical records by a symphony concert of which Mr. O. B. Boise is the prime mover. [illegible]

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Arion Society [illegible]

Albany rushes into the melodies, and with excellent discrimination selects M. Edouard Remenyi and Mme. Julia Rivé-King for its representatives in its first grand concert this season. [illegible]

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Gilbert's play, "Engaged," is one of the novelties soon to be presented in this City.

An important event in theatricals will be the reappearance of Mr. John E. Owens to-morrow night, at the Park Theatre. He will play in "Dot," and he will have the excellent support of Mr. Couldock. [illegible]

an order worthy of high respect. Mr. Owens' *Caleb Plummer* will have almost the flavor of a novelty for many young theatre-goers. The part of *Dot* will be intrusted to Miss Minnie Palmer.

Mr. Herman Linde will not appear again as a reader before the public. His next venture will be made upon the stage.

The engagement of Messrs. Tom Thumb and company at Masonic Hall has been extended, and they will give their amusing performances throughout the present week.

The popularity of "The Banker's Daughter," at the Union Square Theatre, is undiminished. [illegible]

"Love's Endurance" has proved an enduring attraction at the San Francisco Minstrels. [illegible]

That fine play, "Never Too Late to Mend," will be produced at the Olympic Theatre to-morrow evening by the Charles Reade Combination, which includes Mr. George Chaplin, Mr. Cyril Searle, Mr. W. J. Fleming, and Miss Dora Goldthwaite.

Miss Ada Cavendish seems to have favorably impressed Western judges with her *Rosalind*. [illegible]

There is nothing new to be said of the Aquarium. [illegible]

The performances which are now being given at the Théâtre Comique are creditable to the management of that house. [illegible]

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will appear to-morrow evening at Niblo's Garden Theatre in "Ben McCullough." [illegible]

Mr. D. H. Harkins will reopen the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Saturday evening with Sidney Rosenfeld's adaptation of "Dr. Klaus." [illegible]

Mr. Lester Wallack's peculiar ability as a comedian is shown in its best light in "Ours." [illegible]

The futile which marred the first performance of that delightful musical comedy, "H. M. S. Pinafore," at the Standard Theatre, have since, in a large measure, disappeared. [illegible]

At the Broadway Theatre there will be no change of bill to-morrow. [illegible]

FOREIGN NOTES.

Proch, composer of the celebrated "Variations," died recently at Vienna.

Mme. Albani is said to have had 20 recalls after the fourth act of "Hamlet" in Moscow.

Herr Ignaz Brüll is writing a new opera. His "Golden Cross" was very successful in London.

M. Faure was to have begun his performances at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, on Jan. 13.

"Never Too Late to Mend," with emendations by the author, Charles Reade, has been revived in London.

[illegible]

A new operetta, "Blindekuh," by Johann Strauss, has been given, with but moderate success, at the Vienna Theater an der Wien.

[illegible]

A MUTINOUS SEA COOK.

[illegible]

ANOTHER WORTH-STREET FIRE.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the cutting-room of Messrs. Springfield, Friedlander & Co.'s manufactory of cloaks and suits [illegible]

RE-ELECTED FOR THE FIFTH TIME.

At a meeting of the German Republican Central Committee on Friday evening, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. [illegible]

KILLED BY FALLING TIMBER.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Moses F. Dewitt, a carpenter in the employ of the Ulster County Iron-works [illegible]

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

METHODS AT THE TREASURY.

ANOTHER CALL FOR $20,000,000 OF BONDS—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Treasury now holds $348,366,300 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $2,490,700; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $2,418,900; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $322,512,404; gold notes, $1,466,920. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $306,544 10, and the Customs receipts $363,512 44. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1878.	1879.
New-York	$1,230,000	$1,208,000
Boston	1,837,000	1,031,000
Philadelphia	92,000	70,000
Miscellaneous	1,144,000	607,000
Total	$4,303,000	$2,916,000

Receipts to-day, $403,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the eighty-second call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for $20,000,000, of which $10,000,000 are coupon, and $10,000,000 registered, bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after April 18, and the interest will cease on that day. Following are the descriptions of bonds:

[illegible]

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $2,436,300.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

A BILL TO BE PREPARED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE TRADE DOLLAR AT PAR—THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND—EX-ASSISTANT TREASURER CHANDLER'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, at its session this morning, authorized Mr. Muldrow to prepare a bill for the redemption of the trade dollar at par, and to prohibit its further circulation in the United States. Mr. Vance was authorized to report the bill introduced by Mr. Cummings to provide for the redemption in legal tenders of the subsidiary silver coin of the United States, and for the reissue thereof.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day held an informal conversation on the bill heretofore reported concerning the Japanese indemnity fund. [illegible]

The House Committee on Printing, after long deliberation, has agreed to report to the House, with favorable recommendation, Representative Singleton's bill to reduce the expense of the public printing and binding.

Representative Lindsey, of Maine, is authorized by the House Committee on Claims to report favorably on a bill relieving Theophilus C. Chandler, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, from all liability for the acts of Julius F. Hartwell, disbursing clerk under Mr. Chandler [illegible]

DEPOSITORS PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

THE OSWEGO CITY SAVINGS BANK REPORTED ABLE TO RESUME.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—A meeting of the depositors of the suspended Oswego City Savings Bank was held this afternoon. About 600 persons were present [illegible]

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE BARK ITALIA PROBABLY A TOTAL LOSS—OTHER ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 18.—The stranded Italian bark Italia, which came ashore on Deal Beach, three miles south of this place on Thursday, now lies 200 yards from shore on her beam ends, and will probably prove a total loss. [illegible]

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 17.—This morning, during a thick fog, the steamer Eleonora, Capt. Johnson, from New-York for Portland, ran ashore on Middle Ground. [illegible]

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The British brig Russian, Capt. Taylor, from Richibucto by the way of Sydney, Cape Breton [illegible]

THE TELLER COMMITTEE'S WORK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—At the meeting of the Teller committee to-day, W. B. Merchant, District Attorney of St. Marys, testified concerning the attack on Newman's house. Nothing new was developed. [illegible]

CLEMENCY TO PRISONERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Governor has pardoned Josiah W. Brandon, of Columbia County, convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to Albany Penitentiary for six months. [illegible]

FIGHTING OVER MINING PROPERTY.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Jan. 18.—A difficulty yesterday over some disputed ground between the Homestake and Pride of the West Mining Companies resulted in the shooting of Alexander Frank [illegible]

WHAT IS WANTED FOR IDAHO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Silver City, Idaho, dated to-day, says that Gov. Brayman's Message favors an extension of the Utah and Northern Railroad, providing the people of the Territory will not be subjected to any additional burdens. He favors the extinction of a leading Indian reservation in order that the valuable lands now held by the Umatillas and other tribes may be thrown open to settlement. He also dwells upon the importance of having a larger military force in the Territory."

CRISTOL BREAKS HIS COLLAR-BONE.

OVERMATCHED IN WRESTLING IN DETROIT—LOSING A CONTEST THROUGH A BROKEN BONE.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—The wrestling match between Col. James H. McLaughlin, of this city, and Andre Cristol, the French athlete, in Græco-Roman style, best two in three falls, for $500 a side and door-money, came to an unexpected termination to-night, Cristol having his collar-bone broken in the first bout. [illegible]

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service is ordered to cause all available colored cavalry recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Trinidad, Colorado, for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry. [illegible]

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1879.

The President has recognized Giovanni Battista Raffo as Consul-General of Italy at New-York.

The President to-day signed the commissions of Orange Ferris, of New-York; James B. Howell, of Iowa, and Asa O. Aldis, of Vermont, to be Southern Claims Commissioners, and L. Bradford Prince, of New-York, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico.

[illegible]

THE STATUE OF GEN. THOMAS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Gen. Sheridan, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, makes the following statement: "The regular meeting of the society having been postponed until the completion of the equestrian statue of Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, at Washington, the artist, Mr. Ward, has given positive assurance that the statue will be completed early in June of this year. [illegible]

HOLDERS OF OVERISSUED STOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—In the Common Pleas Court, to-day, Judge Hare delivered an opinion in the matter of the overissue of stock of the Philadelphia and Darby Railway Company. [illegible]

AN ALDERMAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Jan. 18.—Alderman Kenny Fitzpatrick, the senior Alderman of this city, having been a member of the board for 17 years, died suddenly in the Council Chamber at midnight, while in the act of moving a resolution.

PROVING HIS FATHER A MURDERER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18.—Robert Anderson, on trial here for the murder of his wife, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to be hanged. He was convicted on the testimony of his little son, who was present at the killing.

OBITUARY.

REV. HORATIO N. BRINSMADE.

Rev. Horatio N. Brinsmade, D. D., died at his residence at Roseville, N. J., yesterday morning from disease of the heart. Deceased was the son of Dr. Thomas C. and Elizabeth G. Brinsmade, and was born in New-Hartford, Conn., Dec. 28, 1798. He graduated from Princeton in 1822, and studied theology with Rev. Joel Hawes one year longer. [illegible]

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Dr. H. N. Brinsmade, aged 80 years, died suddenly yesterday at Newark, N. J., from heart disease. [illegible]

Alfred Coit, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of New-London County since July 1877, died Friday night from congestion of the lungs, after five days' illness. He was a representative in the Legislature in 1862, and a State Senator from the Seventh District in 1866.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Michael Casey's house and barn, at Southampton, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. [illegible]

The Cincinnati Tin and Japan Company's factory, on Pearl-street, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $6,000; fully insured in Western companies.

[illegible]

THE COMING CUE CONTEST.

SEXTON WITHDRAWS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CHAMPION BILLIARD TOURNAMENT COMPLETED—MEETING OF THE PLAYERS.

Everything is now in readiness for the opening of the great battle of the cues, and, notwithstanding the retirement of the champion, Sexton, at the eleventh hour, the Brunswick & Balke tournament will begin to-morrow evening at Cooper Institute, with Albert Garnier and Jacob Schaefer as the players. Much interest has been taken by the public in the tournament, and, although the best player retires, there are still enough good players left to assure fine exhibitions. It is predicted that this tournament will develop more brilliant play than has ever been witnessed in the Metropolis, for in their practice the different experts have been unusually successful in netting large runs, and have surprised even the billiard fraternity itself. Garnier, especially, has been developing his powers to a marked degree, and is regarded as a formidable adversary by all the contestants. The list of competitors, as it now stands, omitting the names of Joseph Dion, retired on account of actual sickness, and William Sexton, comprises Jacob Schaefer, George Slosson, Albert Garnier, Thomas Gallagher, A. P. Rudolphe, Randolph Heiser, and Maurice Daly, seven in all. The tournament was originally arranged to cover three weeks, but it will now only continue about two and a half weeks. It has been arranged to play one game on the night of the opening, and two games daily thereafter until the close of the competition. The afternoon games open at 3:30 o'clock promptly, and the evening contests at 8 o'clock. The prizes are money stakes, aggregating $2,100 in gold, divided into a first prize of $1,000, a second of $600, a third of $300, and a fourth of $200. The winner of the first prize will also receive an emblem valued at $500, typical of the billiard championship of the world. [illegible]

The contestants held their final meeting yesterday to determine the general details of the play. There were present Messrs. Garnier, Schaefer, Slosson, Heiser, and Daly, Rudolphe and Gallagher being represented by proxy. [illegible] The experts chose Michael Geary, the ex-champion, for referee, and G. H. Ellis for marker, reserving the right to change the occupants of these two important posts if sufficient cause arose. The following letter, addressed to Mr. L. C. Newhall, the manager of the tournament, received on Friday evening, was then read:

My recent and continued ill-health has prevented me from giving proper attention to practice for the approaching tournament, and I feel I would not be able to do justice either to myself or the public were I to take part therein. Under these circumstances, I deem it best to withdraw from the list of contestants.

WILLIAM SEXTON.

To this the manager replied that, in view of all the circumstances, he agreed with the champion that the wisest course for him would be not to play in the forthcoming tournament. Sexton's action was the chief topic of comment in billiard circles yesterday, and was generally condemned, the tournament contestants themselves expressing disapproval of his withdrawal. [illegible]

AN OLD EXHIBITION LION DEAD.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette, Jan. 11.

"Parker," the old lion, who season after season, has been gazed upon by thousands who have crowded to see Burr Robbins' circus and menagerie, is no more. Yesterday afternoon he breathed his last, old age and its infirmities having weakened him so that death had an easy victory over him. [illegible]

SOUTHERN "GOOD-WILL."

A local correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes: "Those who have no 'sectional' or other kind of dislike or hatred for the white people of the South are dissatisfied with such expressions of good-will as are contained in the private letter from a gentleman in Bennettsville, S. C., published in your issue of to-day, for the reason that the good-will seems to be of so little practical value. [illegible]

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON THE SOUTH.

In a letter explaining a misapprehension of a critic, Frederick Douglass says: "When the influence of office, or any other influence, shall soften my hatred of tyranny and violence, do not spare me; let fall upon me the lash of your keenest and most withering censure. But before you put me to the torture, be sure I am guilty of the baseness of which you accuse me. I never said the negro must suffer and wait, and wait and suffer, nor anything like it. I never said that nothing can be done. On the contrary, I have said that something can be done; we can expose fraud, we can denounce violence, we can kindle the moral indignation of the country against meanness and crime; we can bring out the facts by investigation; we can exhaust all legal means for the protection of Republican voters of the South—and if these shall fail we can adopt such other remedies as the wisdom of our wisest men will suggest and approve. [illegible]"

HOW BRONCO PAT WAS MARRIED.

From the Pioche (Nev.) Record.

"Bronco Pat," finding that he could not get married at Pioche, secured the services of a Mormon Bishop, by the name of Allen, who lives down in the valley, and proceeded to the Utah line, some five miles distant. On arriving at the line the good Bishop proceeded to business and married the couple. When the marriage ceremony was being performed Pat stood on the east side of the line, in the Territory of Utah, and the charming and blushing bride stood on the west side, in the State of Nevada, while Bishop Allen straddled the line, standing on both Utah and Nevada soil, and in this position the young couple were united. This is probably the first couple ever united in the holy bonds of matrimony with the groom standing in a Territory and the bride in a State, while the old fellow who tied the knot stood in both.

AN INDIAN MURDERER HANGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Pendleton, Oregon, states that Apo, the third of the Indian murderers, was hanged yesterday. He protested his innocence to the last.

SOME CURIOUS STATISTICS.

The Saugerties *Telegraph* prints this queer statement: "A gentleman residing at Tivoli, who is in a position to know whereof he speaks, says that he kept run of the number of shad caught at Tivoli last year and who by, and he found that those who fished on Sunday did not catch within one-third as many shad as those who did not. The same proportion, he said applied to strawberry-picking at Madalin, near Tivoli, those who picked on Sunday not realizing within one-third as much from their crop as those who did not."

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 18.—A boy named James McMullin was burned to death at Tamaqua last night by his clothing catching fire at a stove.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Jan. 18.—In the case of Chairman R. M. Speer against the editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*, for libel, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor and defendant each to pay his own costs.

SAFES IN THE BROADWAY FIRE.

Several safes have been removed from the ruins at the corner of Broadway and Grand-street. Two belonging to Howard, Sanger & Co., and a large one containing the books and papers of Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. were opened yesterday, and the contents found well preserved. These safes were made by Herring & Co.—*Press.*

Youthful Beauty
Has a wonderful charm. The fresh, clear complexion of youth is produced by using LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, which will remove tan, freckles, and all other blemishes from the skin. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Umbrellas are THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cotton, from	$0 95
Gingham, any size, from	1 00
Gossamer, patented, from	2 00
Good Silk, paragon frame	2 50
Better quality, paragon frame, ivory handle	5 00

Still finer grades at prices to suit.
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS MADE TO ORDER.
WALKING-CANES IN EVERY VARIETY.
Prices uniform in each of our five stores.

Warm Overshoes.
Largest stock in the City.
SELF-ACTING OVERSHOES, put on and off without using the hand or soiling the glove.
BROOKS, No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

A.—Brooks' Patent Cork Sole BOOTS and SHOES.
Recommended by all physicians.
No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

A few Fine Overcoats and Suits from 5th-av. tailors at half value at SHEA'S, corner Broome and Crosby sts.

Brown's Household Panacea, 25 cents per bottle. The most effective pain destroyer in the world.

All Druggists sell Johnson's Delicious Tooth POWDER. As a delightful mouth cleanser it has no equal.

"Three-Ball Washing Crystal" is adopted as a trade-mark to protect our customers against many worthless imitations. C. H. FISCHER & CO.
Ladies! Try "BLUEDINE," the best Laundry Blue.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

POST—KING.—On Jan. 16, 1879, at Trinity Church, Pau, France, by the Rev. Mr. Tait, MORGAN POST to CORNELIA DE PEYSTER KING, daughter of the Rev. James S. King, deceased, all of this City.

SMALL—GOODHEIM.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, 1879, by the Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, at the residence of the bride's parents, MARTIN SMALL to IDA GOODHEIM, daughter of Abraham Werner, all of this City.

DIED.

AKIN.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., Jan. 18, ISAAC AKIN, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral from the house of his brother, Benjamin Akin, Greenbush, N. Y., Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet 8 A. M. train from New-York at Greenbush Depot.

ANDERSON.—At Bermuda, on the 9th day of January, EDWARD HENRY, son of the late Prof. Henry James Anderson, in the 30th year of his age.

BLISS.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 18, DE LOSS B., youngest son of M. Emma and Egerton A. Bliss, aged 1 year and 9 months.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 77 Sip-av., Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOLTON.—On Jan. 17, 1879, THOMAS BOLTON, Sr., in the 70th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Bronxdale, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. Harlem Railroad train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12:30. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham.

BROWN.—Jan. 18, MARY, relict of the late Samuel Brown, Esq., in the 75th year of her age.
Funeral Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, No. 366 West 33d-st. Friends of the family invited without further notice.

BURNETT.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879, LOUISA G. BURNETT, eldest daughter of the late James B. Waters, and wife of R. J. Burnett, M. D.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

DE BEVOISE.—On Saturday, the 18th inst., at his residence, Woodside, Long Island, ANDREW DE BEVOISE, in the 71st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 12 M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M.

EWEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, at his residence, No. 588 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, HOWARD EWEN, in the 79th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALLOCK.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, 18th inst., at his residence, No. 140 East 15th-st., ROBERT T. HALLOCK, M. D.
Notice of funeral in Monday's *Tribune*.

MORRISON.—At his late residence, No. 124 East 63d-st., on Saturday, Jan. 18, ROBERT MORRISON, in the 51st year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEAD.—In Passaic, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 17, MARIA, widow of Walter Mead, formerly of New-York City.
Funeral to take place on Monday, the 20th, on arrival of train. Trains leave foot of 23d-st. and Chambers-st. at 1:45 P. M. Return train leaves Passaic, 3:48 and 4:55. The friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Funeral at 3 P. M.

NATHAN.—On Thursday night, Jan. 16, EMILY G., widow of the late Benjamin Nathan.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 683 5th-av., on Sunday morning, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.—The members of the Board of Trustees of the above society are respectfully requested to meet at the Buckingham Hotel, corner of 5th-av. and 50th-st., on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., at 9:30 o'clock precisely, to attend in a body the funeral of the late Mrs. BENJAMIN NATHAN. By order of the President.
MYER STERN, Secretary.

PAIGE.—On Saturday, 18th inst., THOMAS M. PAIGE, late chief clerk of Station E, son of Rev. C. J. and A. F. Paige, of Cold Spring.
Funeral services on Monday evening, at No. 313 East 14th-st., New-York. Services at 8 P. M. Friends respectfully invited to attend.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, 16th inst., SARAH E., daughter of George and Margaret Robinson, in the 17th year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Brevo rt-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 19th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

STURSBERG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, ROBERT STURSBERG, aged 51 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 321 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Sunday, Jan. 19, 1879.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4 A. M., for France direct by steam-ship Amérique, via Havre, and at 12:30 P. M. for Europe by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 4 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for Scotland direct by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Nevada, Algeria, Celtic, and City of Chester do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Jan. 23. The mails for Havana leave New-York Jan. 23 and 26. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Jan. 25. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Feb. 12. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Feb. 17.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS, LABELS, CAVEATS, and advice how to secure them promptly, and at the lowest cost, given by S. H. WALES & SON, Editors of the *Scientific News*, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York, who have had twenty-four years' experience in the business. "SCIENTIFIC NEWS" just the paper for Mechanics, Inventors and readers of Popular Science. ONLY $1 A YEAR. Sample copies and pamphlet to Inventors sent free.

CASTILE SOAP PURE.
Having purchased the entire exhibit of Castile Soap at the Paris Exhibition, I now exhibit and offer the same for sale at retail.
GEORGE INNES, Druggist,
No. 47 University-place, corner 11th-st.

FOR OUR RYE AND ROCK CANDY.
(Suitable for all throat and lung complaints,) we use only Baumgardner's Virginia Rye Whisky and finest string Rock Candy, $1 per bottle.
M. & KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton-st. and 709 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public. No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st., New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collections.

PILES PERMANENTLY ERADICATED without knife, ligature, or caustic. Send for explanatory circular, containing several hundred responsible City references. Dr. HOYT, No. 21 West 24th-st.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST.—Open day and evening; running track; rowing-machines, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.; terms reduced.

SOMETHING NEW,
MOLIERE THERMO-ELECTRIC BATH, including Turkish or Russian; ONE DOLLAR EACH. No. 21 West 27th-st.

OFFICE OF THE NONOTUCK SILK COMPANY
REMOVED TO
No. 19 MERCER-ST.

PILES PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT knife, ligature, or caustic; no charge till cured; testimonials from physicians and patients; consultations free. DR. STODDARD, No. 141 West 21st-st.

DR. UNDERHILL'S PURE OLD WINES, from the Croton Point Vineyards, are worth trying. Your druggist has them.

HENRY W. T. MALI & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 383 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 16, 1879.

NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 61 and 63 Worth-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.
What adds a fragrance to the breath
As sweet as violets blue?
What gives the gums a healthy tint,
The teeth a pearly hue?
What adds to Beauty's peerless gift,
Wherever it is seen?
Why! "GALLUP'S" famous Dentifrice,
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"
For sale by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE.

BY HENRY A. HARTT, M. D.

The object of this book is not to make money, but to promote two of the most important works of the century, the cure of chronic diseases and the cure of drunkenness. The remedy which is proposed for the latter is one in which the dealers in spirituous liquors are primarily and chiefly interested, and therefore, by inexorable logic, if it is right therein, they should become the leaders in the cause of temperance, just as capitalists should take the lead in the enactment and enforcement of laws for the protection of property.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—The Prevention and Curability of Chronic Diseases, originally read as a paper before the New-York Medical Library and Journal Association.
CHAPTER II.—The names of eight hundred and thirty-four of the regular Faculty of New-York who have indorsed the project to establish an Institute for the Preservation of Health and the Cure of Chronic Diseases on the broadest scientific and professional bases.
CHAPTER III.—Report of a Public Meeting; speeches by Everett P. Wheeler, Esq., Chancellor Crosby, Prof. R. H. Davis, M. D., Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's, and the author, with the names of a committee appointed thereby to take the measures necessary to found the institute.
CHAPTER IV.—Proceedings of the committee, including an essay on the prevention and curability of drunkenness, the substance of which was presented to the Episcopal Church Congress in Boston in November, 1878.
CHAPTER V.—The Plan for the Establishment of the Institute.
CHAPTER VI.—The Necessity for the Institute.

In enameled paper, 25 cents; in cloth, 50 cents. By mail, 5 cents additional. To be procured at the office of the author, No. 142 East 34th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—BRILLIANT success. Electric effect of Mr. Evans' magnetic oratory. A prominent lawyer ascends the platform and signs the pledge. Bankers and merchants aiding the work. Another Gospel Temperance rally Sunday evening, Jan. 19, at Cooper Institute great hall. Address by President Wm. Mason Evans; subject—"Almost a Life." Edgar M. Chipman and W. T. Armstrong will speak. Charles Pettit, cornet artist, will aid the choir. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
E. COUILLARD, Secretary.

AT CHICKERING HALL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 18TH-ST.
Third year of the Union Gospel Services.
Rev. SAMUEL COLCORD
Will preach at 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Subject—"The Opportunity." Singing by the great choir, led by R. R. McIlvaine. All seats free.
Everybody cordially invited.

AT GRACE CHAPEL,
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Rev. Dr. A. B. CARTER officiates.
SUNDAYS at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7:45.
SEATS FREE.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., West of 6th-av.—The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at 11 A. M., at EVEN-SONG, at 7:45, to young women on "An Old-fashioned Beatitude." Seats free at opening of service.

A.—DON'T FAIL TO BE PRESENT AT THE GRAND MASS-MEETING at Cooper Union this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme will be one of unusual interest.
J. B. GIBBS,
President National Temperance Institute.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 P. M.

A.—MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures for the First Society of Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d-st. Seats free. The Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday, Jan. 19, Rev. C. A. Staples will preach at 11 A. M., and at 7:45 in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

ADVENT MEETINGS AT NO. 138 WEST 24th-st., at 10:30 A. M., 3, and 7:30 P. M., on the Sabbath, Jane Benson, "Evangelist," will speak at the afternoon and evening services.

BISHOP SNOW, WHO IS A SIGN TO BE spoken against, will preach the "Sure Word of Prophecy," in the Medical College, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Four Great Beasts and the Judgment of the Great Day."—Daniel, chap. vii.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Sabbath was Made for Man—What Then?"

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. and 37th-st., Pastor, Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan.—Service on Sunday, Jan. 19, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34th-st. and Park-av.—Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn, of Newport, R. I., will preach, morning at 11; subject, "Consecrated Work: its Laws and Possible Results." Evening, 7:45, "How True Liberals Agree to Disagree." Seats free. Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av., corner 45th-st.—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Vesper music and extemporaneous lecture, 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school and Bible Class, 9:30 A. M. Conference and praise-meeting Friday evening.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIVERSALIST Society,) 57th-st., corner 8th-av. Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor.—Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher will preach Sunday morning at 11 and evening at 7:45. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5TH-AV., ABOVE 45TH-ST.,
REV. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., RECTOR.
DIVINE SERVICE AT 11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av. and 28th-st.—Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Rector Rev. C. C. Tiffany will officiate. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector.—Morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST., Rev. Dr. Shipman, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST.—Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th-st., near Broadway.
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, Pastor.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening.
Public Bible Class Tuesday evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes earnestly desired.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Divine services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, will preach. Seats free in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Edward Judson, of Orange, N. J.

MADISON - AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock; subject—"The Fleeting and the Eternal." Evening at 7:45, subject—"A Glimpse of Heaven and a Fragment of the Victor's Song." Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, Jan. 19. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH OF THE Disciples, corner 45th-st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, 10:45—"Christian Character." Evening, 7:45—"Christ the All and in All." Sunday-school and Congregational Bible-class at 3.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV.—O. B. Frothingham will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Conduct of Life; Treatment of the Body."

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) East 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; Text: Psalm, cxxvii., 3, "Lo, Children are an Heritage of the Lord." This discourse is introductory to a series of discourses on the spiritual education of children. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Topic for evening—"The Cross—The Motive of Life." Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., will preach at 3:30 P. M.

REV. DR. MULCHAHEY, OF ST. PAUL'S Chapel, will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av., corner 39th-st., this Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 127TH-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. H. Forrester, D. D., of Newark, N. J., will preach and administer communion. Rev. A. G. Rogers, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M. Subject: "The Moral Force of our Faith." Strangers welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., the Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; Litany and choral celebration, 10:30; choral evening prayer, 7:30.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
Nos. 57 to 69 West 46th-st.
Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, RUTHERFORD-place and 16th-st.—The Rector, Rev. W. W. Williams, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. All seats free at the evening service.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Prof. Felix Adler will lecture before this society to-day at 11 A. M., at Standard Hall, Broadway and 42d-st.; subject, "Duties of Life."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—MEETINGS FOR worship at No. 144 East 20th-st., (Gramercy Park,) at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

THE RIGHT REV. W. H. HARE, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, will preach the Anniversary Sermon before the Niobrara League, Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av. The sermon will be preceded by an address from the Rev. F. Courtney.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

MODIFICATION OF THE SUGAR DUTIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The oft-reiterated, interesting, and most valuable articles published in your influential journal on the economic questions of the day, induce me to ask the favor of reviewing the proposed sugar tariff in your columns. For the last 18 months the agitation on the so-called sugar tariff has unceasingly been before the public. There has been so much said and written on the subject, that the public in general has become quite bewildered to comprehend what it is all about. I desire, if possible, to give a synopsis of the whole question before I go into the proposed tariff alteration. In 1861, the so-called Dutch standard, or color test on raw sugar was adopted, as a means of collecting duties, and after a few changes in the rates, the final duty, in 1868, was adopted, as follows:

	Per Pound Duty.
On sugar not above No. 13 in color	2 cents.
On sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 15	2½ cents.
On sugar above No. 15 and not above No. 20	3 cents.

This tariff was in operation until July 14, 1870, when it was altered to the tariff now in force. It will be observed that in the tariff above quoted No. 12 was the lowest number, and 2 cents per pound was the lowest duty.

Now, it should be understood, that sugar No. 12 in color, is necessarily 15° of color advanced in raw sugar, and holds the same relation to its quality as a raw material that sound and scoured wool holds to unwashed wool. That is to say, if a duty of 2 cents a pound was levied on all raw wool unwashed, washed, or scoured, people would prefer to import the foreign washed and scoured wool, inasmuch as the duty would be so much less on an ad valorem basis on scoured wool than on unscoured wool. The case with raw sugar was exactly the same. From the date of fixing a duty of 2 cents a pound on raw sugar, beginning with No. 12, it gave almost a monopoly to Cuba, that island being in a position to produce the better article.

As an incontrovertible fact, by the official returns of 1869-70, when this duty was in full force, we imported during that year a total amount of 1,160,460,114 pounds sugar, of which Cuba and Porto Rico sent us 992,239,526 pounds, and the rest of the world only about 223,000,000 pounds. In other words, Cuba and Porto Rico, during the 2-cent tariff on sugar up to No. 12, supplied this country with about 81 per cent of foreign imported raw sugar. When it was found that this one-rate duty arrangement, up to No. 12, deprived our refiners and merchants from importing and using the low grades of sugar which had in the meantime found a market in England, a combination of refiners and interested got to work to upset this tariff so much in favor of Cuba, and in 1870 the present sugar tariff was adopted, which is in short as follows:

	Per pound.
On molasses and cane syrup	1½ cents.
On raw sugar up to No. 7	1½ cents.
Above No. 7, and not above No. 10	1¾ cents.
Above No. 10, and not above No. 13	2¼ cents.
Above No. 13, and not above No. 16	2¾ cents.
Above No. 16, and not above No. 20	3½ cents.
Above No. 20	4 cents.

This arrangement was simply to allow the lower grades of raw sugar to be imported under the new tariff. The change of this more extended tariff on raw sugars was boldly marvelous. In 1872, the first year of this new law being in full force, the importation of raw sugars increased as follows:

	1870. Under 2-Cent Duty. Pounds.	1872. Under Free or Low Duty. Pounds.
Total importation of raw sugar	1,160,460,000	1,897,924,000
Low grade sugars from all countries except Cuba	228,120,000	418,128,000
Sugar imported from Cuba and Porto Rico	992,239,000	1,044,161,000

At a glance it will be seen that the increase in the importation of raw sugar from Cuba was about 11½ per cent, and from the rest of the world it was about 83 per cent.

Now has the effect of the tariff changed in seven years. For we find that in 1877 the whole importing of Cuba and Porto Rico sugar was 968,897,782; 1878, 950,000,000 pounds, which is less than in 1872, and only 50,000,000 pounds more than in 1870, while the importations of the low grades of sugar from all the rest of the world stood in 1877 to nearly 600,000,000 pounds—the exact figures are 599,263,126 pounds. When we poorly and statistically analyzed these figures, we find that, in fact, our tariff, first, gives Cuba a monopoly for the higher grade of sugar, having the means by employing cheap labor to make immense quantities and the money for erecting expensive machinery to produce sugar cheaply; second, that Cuba finds the American sugar market slipping away from her, by the present tariff, or is, in fact, any tariff that will allow our important and enormous sugar revenue from foreign sugar; third and last, the other sugar producing countries are in a position, if the duty is taken off, to compete with Cuba, and, in fact, any other abominable charge, is simply a well-calculated project to get cut rate of duty on raw sugar up to No. 12, the very same Cuba, produces which must help nearly all the sugar from Brazil, Mexico, America, Manila, China, and many of the West India Islands out of our market.

The duty on Cuba and her friends for such a change was very propitious. Our present tariff levies duties by the color test only, regardless of value. Now, in order to evade the higher duty, some cargoes of Demerara sugars were said to have been artifically colored, that is to say, a cheap and high-colored sugar was made to pay the duty of a low-priced sugar. This grievance the Treasury tried to correct. But, sorry to say, there is really no remedy in law for it, as our tariff laws do not prohibit producers coloring the sugar. But the grievance was there, and the Treasury wanted a law to remedy it. During the last session of Congress, the currency called attention to this, and it was in fact recommended, that inasmuch as the polarizing test used by the buyers and sellers in our American cane market as a test to ascertain the value of raw sugar by its saccharine strength, that the Government should avail itself of the same means to see if it is a deceptive to discover the value, if not the color, of raw sugar. Then began the agitation for a one-rate duty on all raw sugars, up to No. 20. Now, this would show would throw the advantage to Cuba for her better class of sugar and deprive us of buying all lower grades of sugar elsewhere. What it was found that such a tariff was rather against the free doctrine of allowing people to buy a raw product, and especially made so by an act of Congress, another ally was brought in to help the one-duty advocates, and that was the adulteration scare.

Now, this adulteration of sugars, if it exists, is entirely another issue, and it is an impudent upon the common sense of the people to make them believe that one rate of duty up to No. 12 would prevent it. Let it be understood, that a No. 12 sugar is a raw sugar and must be so to pass as a raw sugar, and must be 15° more in color than a No. 13 sugar, or, in fact, any lower number, and, if the sugar is more in color up to No. 20, why in the world could or would they not adulterate the No. 20 sugar more out of No. 12? Therefore the adulteration act, although a very proper subject for investigation by a very Board of Health in the country, for the protection of consumers, has no more to do with the tariff than we do a case of love to do with Hudson's quarrel with Sheridan. Now, I am for a tariff for revenue, and we find that the Ways and Means Committee have really proved, by a 6-to-1 vote, to adopt a one-rate rate up to No. 12, which simply means a tariff for and in favor of Cuba.

Should such a tariff pass, we would most decidedly be deprived of exchanging our own manufactures with the large sugar producing countries of the world. We would be compelled to buy that as a free trader I look upon a law which deprives our importers of the privilege of buying a low-priced raw product, such as sugar, as more unjust and despotic than the Duke of Alva. During the 18 months of agitation on the sugar tariff, whether it was by the Ways and Means, the Treasury, Cuban Revolutionists, or Louisiana planters, we have never heard the advocates of reducing the duty on sugar say one to 1 cent a pound. The great public, the real consumers and taxpayers, are left out of this question entirely. It is, that the American consumers hold the same relation to the tariff question that the earthern pitcher holds to the stone. If the stone is flung at the pitcher, woe to the pitcher, and if the pitcher is flung at the stone, woe to the pitcher again; in every case the pitcher is broken. Whatever changes are made in this sugar duty the relief will to felt by the consumers. The tariff will exact its full pound of flesh, which, in this instance, is about 50 to 60 per cent. duty on raw sugar.

MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1879.

TICKET COLLECTION ON THE EAST SIDE ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read and heard much concerning the miserable and incompetent management of the New-York Elevated Railroad, yet I have said nothing concerning the utter want of system prevailing on that line in the matter of collecting tickets. A passenger by the Metropolitan line buys a ticket and knows exactly what to do with it, viz., to retain it until he reaches his destination, and then deposit it in the ticket-box, having his attention called to the matter in a gentlemanly way, if for any reason he may have forgotten it. But on the New-York line he is at an utter loss to know what to do with his ticket—whether to hand it to the brakeman or conductor when he goes on, to keep it until the conductor comes through the car for it, or to retain it until he gets off and then deliver it to some one empowered to receive it. All these three methods are practiced by the New-York Elevated Railroad officials, to the confusion and annoyance of passengers. On coming off a train a few mornings ago, having put my ticket in my pocket to protect my hands from the cold, and not having it in sight, I was compelled to have the conductor search my pocket for it. I trust, Mr. Editor, in future, it would seem, convenience of the public demands that the trains of the road average some 27,000 miles per day, as stated in President Field's report, that the blundering intermanagers are not able successfully to cope with the simple matter of the collection of tickets, to say nothing of other and weightier matters in which they have shown such incompetency and disregard for the public's needs and the public's rights.

W.

IN DEFENSE OF THE EAST SIDE ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper has probably a greater circulation upon the East Side than any other New-York daily, and as the columns of the press seem to be open for the complaints and statements of the public as regards the defective and faulty construction and inefficient management of the New-York Elevated Railroad, will you kindly allow me a small space for the purpose of taking a common-sense view of the other side of the question? that is, to give the railroad company due credit for the herculean efforts they have made, and are still making, to give the citizens of the East Side the benefits and conveniences of rapid transit, and as I am a resident of the East Side, and am glad to avail myself of the privilege of getting to my business in about one-third the time formerly occupied, and as I have failed to see the almost complained of, I desire to offer my testimony in refutation of many of the statements made by my illustrious predecessors.

In the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 5 a most bitter attack is made upon the construction and management of the New-York Elevated Railroad, commencing with this statement: "Built as cheaply as possible, equipped as poorly as possible, run as inconveniently as possible, and with an eye to the biggest possible profits." The gentleman who said this is decidedly in error throughout. As regards the construction of the road, it has been built under the direction and supervision of the best engineering talent in this country. The plans have been drawn under a most careful and thorough calculation as to strain, lateral pressure, crushing weight, tensile strength, and oscillation, experimented upon and thoroughly tested before the work was commenced. The gentlemen at the head of the engineering department is well known as the best that can be obtained, and his previous reputation is such that his fitness for the position he now occupies is established beyond question. The work has been prosecuted and carried forward under the supervision and inspection of a thoroughly capable and well-qualified corps of engineers and inspectors, who have directed and watched the building of every pile, the letting of every column, and the laying of every rail from the Battery to Harlem River. Every pound of iron has been tested, and every foot of timber has been thoroughly inspected. All defective work has been reconstructed, and all defective material has been rejected and thrown out. The remark has often been made in my hearing that "that thing on stilts is going to tumble down one of these days." Now, your friend, gentlemen, That thing is not going to fall. It was built to stay. So much for the construction of the road.

"Equipped as poorly as possible." Now, as regards the equipment of the road. The engines were built by the best manufacturers in the country, combining the latest and best principles known, as well as for their fitness for the work required. The cars are built with best gold-leaf and extra-coarse glass the rolling stock of a rival corporation, it is true, but they are well adapted to the work and are all that may be desired. The Westinghouse Brake is a valuable invention in rapid transit and low fares, but the most drawing-room cars at high prices for a ride of 15, 25, or 30 minutes. A great complaint is made about 15ct. fare being stated. Well, the management are doing all that can be done to accommodate the public in consideration of the fare. At the same time, I and millions like me, if not without fare (and I speak for others as well as for myself) stand to ride in one heated up to 70°, 80°, or 90°, with the heights of 75 to 100 persons mingled together, through profusion of activity or nature, transportability and highly disagreeable to health. Yet, I am entitled to 15ct. for a ride from Rivington to a cold car, just from getting out of a heated one, with a temperature of 50° into an atmosphere of 10° or 20°. So much for rolling stock and equipment.

"Run as inconveniently as possible." The gentleman are again in error. On the contrary, common sense would show to any well-informed mind that it is for the interest of the company to accommodate as many of the traveling public as they can, for therein lies the profits of their business, and the fact of the fact are that the management are doing all that lies in their power to increase the number of their patrons, and the power of the road. The road is still in an unfinished condition as regards terminal facilities; it was opened in the middle of the Winter, and at the earliest practicable moment to satisfy a public demand for rapid transit. Contracts were let for the erection of the depots, but owing to the failure of the company in completing the road, which at the same time the work was being pushed, night and day, and there is no furniture on record where the same amount of work (of a like nature) has been completed in anything like the same time. And now, after the road has been open but a little more than a month, it is expected to be perfectly and systematically organized, though it had been open for years. The demand upon the capacity of the road is altogether unprecedented. No one expected that the road on this early day would carry anything like the number of passengers that are daily being transported over the line.

It is my firm belief that the management that more persistently demand transportation over the road than it has ever yet had, and, in my opinion, with its present facilities and incompetent conditions. The name and reputation of its present Government and Managers is a guarantee that all that can be done will be done to increase its carrying capacity at the earliest possible moment.

"Run with an eye to the biggest profits possible." That the New-York Elevated Railroad Company expected that our city would pay for their transportation matter of money is a fact. But what business man, pray, does not? Does the merchant leave or build his store, stock it with goods, and employ his clerks and salesmen for the purpose of losing money? People generally think not. So much for the profit side of the argument. A word for the hard-worked and peaceable employés of the road. Who, I say, should the civility and courteousness of conductors and brakemen withstand? I believe, my fellow-citizens, I have failed to see a single instance in point. On the contrary, I never saw (and I have seen a great many) a more patient, attentive, and polite corps of men in any road. They are subjected to the most trying ordeal that can be put to the same possible under the sun. If it is trying to the passenger, it is no less doubly so to the trainmen, especially between the hours of 5:00 and 7:00 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M.? Hundreds, pushed and crowded by an eager, hungry crowd until they are exasperated beyond measure, and yet, all to become almost a physical impossibility for them to perform the proper duties of their respective positions, if they had not the patience of Job, they would retaliate, but I have failed to hear or see a single word of incivility or act of incompetency. A few days ago I heard a passenger make the remark: "They have got the biggest set of leaders on this road that can be found in the City." When the gentleman with whom he had attempted to quarrel had not done or said a single word in reply, he continued to say that the passenger was the biggest coward of the two.

A word to certain passengers, and I have done. Try and recognize the necessities of the case and mutually accommodate each other. Try and settle the trainmen, rather than hinder and obstruct them in the performance of their duties. Do not think or fancy that your little fares are the only ones; many more overlook that than that of any other passenger, or that it entitles you to any more privileges or that it gives you the right to take charge of and run the train. Try and accommodate each other; do not obstruct employees who want to get off, and when you are gone, do not pay to prevent others from doing likewise. Do not block up doorways to the conductors, and do not pay to prevent others from the trains and to their homes as well as yourself. Every night the Secretary of the New-York Elevated Railroad trains are blocked up by a disorderly crowd, who utterly refuse to move forward or hence to the extremities of the brakemen. They just as well, if not better, for the good and comfort of the officers of the road and impatient mass of humanity, to go on the train and go to the front hence, as well as their leaders, if refuse to do so through misplacedness of a policeman's sense upon their thick and ugly heads might have a beneficial effect, but moral persuasion or appeals to them on sentiment have no effect whatever. Correct these abuses and follies, and the New-York Elevated Railroad can give passengers more and better accommodation.

J. G. F.

THE PLATFORM AND THE STAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Miss Dickinson, in her new lecture on "The Platform and Stage," says a good many rather clever things, but certainly one of her statements is so utterly opposed to the fact that I desire to protest against its passing current as truth. Of our churches, the lecturer remarks that in a majority of them "you will find a thoroughly conventional man giving to his hungry audience a stone when they ask for living bread—music that neither strifes nor exalts." The lecturer then indulges in a panegyric on the rowdy h'boys who shout in the galleries of the theatres, and declares that "everybody likes the jolly fellow, even if he is in shirt-sleeves or a dirty hat."

Miss Dickinson complains that the church is not made "a place which people want to enter, a place with which they have the same pleasant associations they have with the theatre." Each to his taste, and no one need find fault with Miss Dickinson for preferring the presence of the "h'boys" in the gallery to the class of people dotting round in our churches. But when Miss Dickinson further said that the poorly-clad men and women can find no place in our churches, she certainly made a misstatement. She says: "If here and there, one straggles in and sitting up the door they are not politely invited to remain, but impolitely shown out of the door by the usher, the usher being, of course, a man who wears a dress coat." Miss Dickinson confesses to having "elevated herself beside" on the play, and if she can listen unmoved to the sublime musical compositions so rendered at many of our churches, I do not envy Miss Dickinson. For my part, I have enjoyed the thrilling exhibition of the finest musical compositions ever written, and I have felt a glow of rapture and a rushing wave of tender emotion, which I have felt in the theatre, and felt when the author of the music was a man who wore a dress coat. Miss Dickinson's remark upon the "jolly fellow" who "even if he is in shirt-sleeves or a dirty hat" is, I fear, a sad reflection upon the effect of our sermons, if the mere sight

THE HOUSEHOLD.

DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Hot-house strawberries are among the novelties of the season. They are to be found only in the fruit stores, and are an expensive luxury. Small cups, containing eight berries, sell at $1 each, and larger ones, holding 32 berries, sell at $2 50. The prices current for fruit of other kinds in the lower Broadway stores are as follows: Jamaica pineapples, per pair, 50 to 75 cents; California pears, per dozen, 75 cents to $1; Florida oranges, per dozen, 40 to 75 cents, and Valencia oranges 40 to 50 cents, the rates being regulated according to the size. Fancy apples sell in the same establishments at 30 cents per dozen, and bananas at 40 to 75 cents per dozen. In the markets and on the fruit-stands inferior qualities of fruit are sold at lower rates. In Washington Market catawba grapes sell at 30 cents per three-pound box, apples at $2 to $3 per barrel, California pears at 40 cents to $1 per dozen, Florida oranges at 30 to 50 cents per dozen, and Valencia oranges sell in the streets at the rate of 30 for 25 cents, but they are not of very good quality. Fresh tomatoes are in larger supply and cheaper. A considerable quantity was received a few days ago from Nassau, New-Providence; they are selling at the rate of 75 cents per five-quart box. The best in market come from Florida and Bermuda, and sell at $1 25 per box, holding six quarts. By the single quart, the price for all kinds is 30 cents. Hot-house tomatoes sell in the fruit stores at 75 cents per pound, their freshness being the great point in their favor. Radishes raised under glass sell at 5 cents per bunch, and celery at 6 to 10 cents per bunch. Honey is plentiful and cheap. White clover sells at 38 cents per 2-pound box, and buckwheat at 28 cents. Eggs from near-by points sell at 36 cents per dozen, and Southern and Western at 28 cents; limed eggs are a little cheaper. The newest thing in the fish markets is pompano, caught in the Gulf of Mexico. They sell at 50 to 75 cents per pound. One weighing 16 pounds, the biggest ever caught, according to the testimony of the oldest fisherman, was exhibited yesterday in Washington Market. Shad is in larger supply and lower, selling at 35 to 40 cents each.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

English Plum Pudding.—One pound of flour, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, one pound of sugar, (good weight,) one pound of suet, chopped fine, one pound of almonds, chopped fine, juice of two lemons, grated rind of one, one nutmeg, half an ounce of cinnamon, half an ounce of allspice, half of a 5-cent loaf of bread grated, eight eggs, two glasses of brandy, one tablespoonful of salt. Mix with beer, and boil eight hours in water enough to cover.—L.

Mince Pies, I.—One coffee-cupful of minced meat, three cupfuls of apple, half a cupful of suet, two pounds of raisins, chopped a little, two pounds of currants, one ounce of ground mace, half an ounce of cloves, a little salt, and sweeten to the taste; one cupful of brandy, and three quarts of cider.—Lillie.

Mince Pies II.—Take two cupfuls of minced meat, two of large fresh raisins, seeded, one of citron, two apples, one lemon, peeled, and chopped fine, one of molasses, one of sugar, one nutmeg, half teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one bottle of russet cider; for crust, two cupfuls of butter, four of prepared flour. This will bake four pies; they should bake one hour in a moderate oven; if the oven is too hot the juice will run out.—M. A. W.

Scotch Short-cake.—One pound of butter, half pound of sugar, one and three-quarter pounds of flour; knead well together and roll out in cakes one half inch thick.—Astoria.

Scotch Short Bread, II.—One pound flour, half pound butter, one-fourth pound sugar; cream the butter and sugar together and add the flour. Roll it half an inch thick and bake slowly. If the cake is preferred very sweet use six ounces sugar.—Mrs. B.

Indian Loaf.—Take one pint of sour milk, one half pint of sweet milk, one teacupful of molasses, one-half teacupful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, one large teaspoonful of salt, three cups, one pint of wheat flour, one quart of yellow Indian meal; bake in a deep tin basin, in an oven of same heat as for cake, for one and a half hours.—C.

Fritters.—One pint of milk, one egg well beaten, flour to make a rather stiff batter; before dropping into the boiling lard, add one teaspoonful of baking-powder. May be varied by adding sliced apples.—Cousin.

Custard Pie.—One quart milk, three eggs, one tablespoonful corn starch, one dessertspoonful extract vanilla, one cupful sugar, a very small pinch salt; beat the sugar and eggs together, mix the corn starch in a little of the milk, and stir all well together. This is far superior to the ordinary custard pie made with four eggs. Less sugar may be used if preferred.—Cousin.

Cranberry Jelly.—Wash and pick over two quarts of cranberries, add one pint of cold water, and place on a quick fire in porcelain-lined saucepan, stir occasionally to prevent burning, when soft mash through a colander, add one quart of sugar, boil 10 minutes, and pour into fancy molds.—Lillie.

To Season Sausage.—Use pepper, salt, and sage to suit the taste, and mix thoroughly.—Blue Ridge.

One Way to Cook Tripe.—Cut your tripe in small pieces, put it on the fire and par-boil it; take a small onion, cut it in pieces, and fry in butter, one can of tomatoes, and pour in your fried onion, with butter, pepper, salt, and a little sugar, and when boiled well strain the water from your tripe.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A bill of fare for a dinner for five or six persons.

How to clean tripe such as is sold in the markets.

A receipt for potato salad.

How to gild horseshoes for decorating.

How to cleanse brass from rust or other stains.

How to manufacture bay rum for home use.

FOLK-LORE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Nature draws attention to a society recently formed at Cape Town for the collection of South African folk-lore. An explanatory circular says: "The existence among the aboriginal nations of South Africa of a very extensive traditionary literature is a well-known fact. Not a few stories forming part of this literature have been written down; and as in some of them terms occur which no longer appear to be used in colonial language, and the meanings of which are, in many instances, not fully understood, there is no doubt that we meet in them with literary productions of great antiquity, handed down to the present generation in a somewhat similar manner to that in which the Homeric poems reached the age of Pisistratus. But European civilization is gaining ground among the natives, and within a few years the opportunities for collecting South African folk-lore will be, if not altogether lost, at least far less frequent than they are now. This would be a great loss to 'the science of man,' particularly as there is much which is exceptionally primitive in the languages and ideas of the South African aboriginal races. There are not a few missionaries and other Europeans in South Africa who have ample opportunities for collecting South African folk-lore. Some of these, however, are not aware of the importance of such collections, and those who are would be greatly encouraged in the task of making them if a channel for their speedy publication existed. In the hope of contributing toward the collection of South African traditionary literature, a Folk-Lore Society is in course of formation at Cape Town, which already includes members in distant parts of South Africa. The publication of a small periodical every second month is also proposed by the society."

MARRIED IN A SLEIGH AT TWO IN THE MORNING.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Jan. 17.

The supposed marriage of Harvey Weeden and Miss Lizzie Anderson, by Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Leetonia, Ohio, is likely to lead to serious trouble. The young woman protests that she was married against her consent, and the minister's conduct is severely criticised. According to the story of the reverend gentleman, who is Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Leetonia, on the 26th day of December, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, he was awakened by Mr. Weeden, and asked to marry him and Miss Anderson; that, finding that the parties had no license, he, at the request of Mr. Weeden, got into the sleigh and accompanied them across the State line, and there performed the marriage ceremony in the public highway, they sitting in the sleigh; that the parties then returned to the residence of Mr. Van Skiver near Columbiana, and there took breakfast. The reverend gentleman says that both parties were not only willing but anxious to have the marriage ceremony performed. On the other hand, Miss Anderson says she accompanied Weeden for the purpose of attending a party at his mother's house in Columbiana; that when she got there she found he had deceived her; that she begged him to take her home, but instead of doing so kept her in the sleigh, called up the minister, drove about four miles, and had a ceremony to which she did not consent; that after she got back to the residence of Mrs. Weeden she made her escape and went home, where she has since been quite ill. William S. Anderson, of Austintown, a brother of the girl, and Con. Brown, visited Leetonia, and had a difficulty with the minister, Mr. Alexander, for which they are under bail to answer on Saturday next.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR GROVER.

Speaking of the committee which made the report containing the serious charges against Senator Grover, the Portland *Oregonian* of the 6th inst. says: "Who are the authors of the report? There is but one Republican among them, and this fact is a sufficient answer to the charge that the committee was moved by partisan considerations in reporting the delinquencies of Democratic officials. The Legislature which appointed this committee is Democratic in both branches. A majority of the committee are Democrats of unquestionable standing in their party. Mr. Holloway, of Yamhill, is a man in whose integrity his people have so much confidence that he has been twice elected to the Legislature from a Republican county. Mr. Thompson, of Wasco, is a man of highest standing for intelligence and honor, and a Democrat whose record, even in a party sense, has never been impeached. Mr. White, of Umatilla, though formerly a Republican, has acted consistently with the Democratic Party for many years past, and was elected to the Legislature by the highest majority given to any candidate in the strongest Democratic county of the State. Mr. Ross, of Jackson, though now acting as an independent, has a Democratic record of many years' standing, and never was a Republican. The only Republican on the committee is Mr. Thompson, of Multnomah, and he has never been an extreme partisan. The members of the committee are men whose lives disprove the assertion that they have been or could be actuated by 'personal spite' in any matter, and least of all in a matter of responsible official duty. The attempt to parry in this way will not do. The committee found official misconduct, and reported upon it; and their language, though always plain and direct, as it should be, is always temperate and discriminating."

HABITS OF THE TROUT.

AN AMATEUR FISHERMAN WHO DOES NOT BELIEVE THEY STRIKE THEIR PREY WITH THEIR TAILS.

A correspondent of the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* does not believe that brook trout ever turn somersaults and strike a fly with their tail. He writes:

"Amateur fishermen, like amateur deer-hunters, are subject to nervous excitement, and the splash of a large fish after food on the surface of the water when the party is intently watching for something to turn up is slightly disturbing to the experienced. But the trout, as its name implies, *Salmo fontinalis*, trout of the fountains, is a dweller in cold, swift, bubbling water, in or where there are many springs, or in the tumultuous water under cascades. There it is in its element; strong, active, and alert in looking for its food, and quick in taking it. Now, it is not to be supposed that the trout in the lakes of the Adirondacks are of this description. They lack the necessary element to make them typical—rapidly running water—they are not brook trout, but merely lazy loiterers in still water, and approach more nearly to the other branches of the *salmonidæ*, dwellers in deep, still water. But many of them are merely in transit through the little lakes to the creek beyond, which they find not so intolerable as mountain lakes in general by reason of the altitude; the high and abrupt mountains, where the slowly melting snow keeps the water cold during nearly the whole season; where the springs are large and abundant near the sides and beneath the lakes, and which are practically formations on a large scale, but not calculated to develop the characteristic of the brook trout. I have never penetrated into these wilds, but I have been on the Black River, running from them on the west above Trenton Falls, and on Lakes George and Champlain, in Western Massachusetts, and in the lakes and creeks in the mountains in North-western Connecticut. Then I have been at home with trout fishermen, and know the characteristics of brook trout. They are never found in the mountain lakes, and no trout fisherman ever expects to find them there. They are simply brook trout. They are a peculiar fish. Born in very rapid, cold water, they are endowed with great activity and strength, and they are very cautious, sagacious, and suspicious. The most tempting bait will not tempt them to bite if there is anything suspicious or unusual about it, which they are quick to discern, even in the act of biting, often changing their mind at the last moment to the great disappointment of the fisherman. Especially is this so late in the season and when the streams are low, clear, and they are much fished, or when they often see men or animals. This is especially the case throughout this region, as it is a favorite Summer resort of New-Yorkers, who flock with their families to every hotel and farm-house they can get admitted to for two or three months—the men hunting in the hills, and the amateur fishermen catching pike in the lakes and scaring rather than catching trout in the brooks. Between the dye stuffs and chemicals poured into the streams from the mills, which kill every fish until the strength has been dissipated by dilution, and the fishermen, the trout have a poor time of it, and they are becoming scarce and shy.

"During a recent visit I went over the ground I had fished so much, but it was discouraging. After a long walk and many trials, when I had not caught a fish, hot and tired, I resolved to go about a half mile further across a bend of the river, where a very cold and large spring poured its waters into the creek, just above where the water swept under the roots of a large elm. The hay-makers had recently been there, and I thought they had frightened the grasshoppers, as many of them had settled into the water. I accordingly caught some of them, crawled up to the body of the tree, and cautiously looked down among the long, black, and snake-like roots to see if there were any trout. The water was probably five feet deep, shoaling off to the other side, and among the roots was a large trout, evidently unconscious of danger. Keeping my eye upon him, I cautiously threw, or rather snapped, a grasshopper out on the water, but he paid no attention to it. I exhausted my stock without result. In the meantime, I had seen on a shoot running out from a large limb a nest of worms, greatly disturbed by a pair of ichneumon flies. They were squirming and running out on the limbs, and every now and then the female would dart down on some one and deposit an egg in the soft pulp in the sugar of the back. They seemed to know that that meant death, and some of them were already swaying above the water like a long pendulum. Here was my opportunity. I cautiously raised myself and reached out my pole till a fat fellow settled on it, and I secured him, and then got ready for the next to descend to the water, as their fear of the flies made them reckless. There was a gentle breeze up stream that met the current and raised the ripples, and the worm swung backward and forward just above them, and nearing them, until it struck one a little higher, and then there was a splash—a glimpse of the fish and the worm was gone. Bracing myself for the encounter after letting him have a moment to enjoy the meal, I raised the pole high and swung the baited hook as near as I could to the swarms swimming about, letting it gradually near the water, and there was another splash—the fish was hooked and darting for cover. Here was a trial of skill; the trout darting to get among the roots and break loose, and I trying to keep it out. Finding its efforts in vain, and smarting from the hook, it dashed up stream, evidently intending to pass the riffle to safety above. I gave it line slowly so as to keep the mouth open and against the current, and after many frantic efforts landed it—one of the daddies of the creek, and weighing over two pounds.

"This illustrates the habits of the trout. It would not touch the grasshoppers, because they were only plentiful when men were around, and they resembled the fisherman's fly. But the worm, that comes down morning and evening, or at all times during the day, swinging just above the water for a considerable time, until it was near enough to be caught, did not excite suspicion. Now, suppose that trout, in darting to catch the worm in motion, had missed it; in instantly turning at the surface of the water its tail would have seemed to strike the worm, especially if more distant from the fisherman, and then turning to catch it, it would seem to a careless observer an intentional part of the programme. Again, a trout will occasionally change its mind when on the point of striking, seeing something suspicious, but instantly reassured, it will immediately seize the fly. Of course, the tail at such times will appear above the surface, and if it knocks the fly into the water (a very improbable circumstance) it is then less suspicious. And two trout may start for the same fly, and one of them will miss it, and its tail will generally rise above the surface of the water; and at a little distance, to an excited amateur, the fish will appear as one. It is astonishing how quickly a trout will strike at a moving object, miss, and turn and seize it; but its aim is generally unerring. Much of their game is caught in this way. And, as a fly is generally a little above the surface, its head must appear instantly followed by the tail, which is generally the most prominent and noticeable. In skittering for pike this is well illustrated, as the fish strike at the point where the bait was, but, it having moved along, in a stern chase it is obliged to strike twice, and it instantly turns for that purpose. A hawk will dart down for prey, and, when a few feet from the earth, will change to a horizontal movement, recurvey, and then take it.

"Beasts and fish of prey always aim at precision, and they do not toy with and let another secure their game. A trout is no strategist, and as at certain seasons flies are a tempting and important element of food, instinct teaches it the first trial must be final—a miss would drive it away. Taking into consideration the known habits of the fish, its greed for food, its earnestness in searching for it, the speed and momentum of its onset, the risk attendant on a mistake, the probability that it would resort to the clumsy method of first turning a somersault and hitting the fly with its tale, and then seeking for and catching it, is incredible to any trout fisherman, and only worthy of belief by one in a circumlocution office."

A CRIME FOR WHICH SWITZERLAND HAS NO DEATH PENALTY.

Geneva Correspondence of the London Times.

A man named Rennel was last week sentenced to imprisonment for life at Lucerne for a murder committed in circumstances peculiarly horrible. Rennel was a blacksmith by trade, and while working at Chur he made the acquaintance of a girl named Margarethe Voegli. After a short stay at Chur, he went to Sursee, in Lucerne, whither he invited the girl, who, it appears, was then *enceinte*, to come to him, promising to get her work in the neighborhood. Meanwhile, he became the affianced husband of another young woman, Josepha Soelli, who had a small property of her own. To his contemplated marriage with her he feared Margarethe Voegli would prove an impediment. The poor girl gladly accepted his invitation to Sursee, where he met her at the station by appointment, on the 26th of October. Rennel led her to an adjacent wood, pretending that this was the nearest way to their destination. When they arrived at a lonely part of it, near a grave which he had already dug, he struck her on the head with an iron bar, and having, as he thought, killed her outright and taken her purse, watch, and ornaments, he threw the body into the grave, covered it lightly over with a few sticks and sods and went away; but his victim, as it proved, was not dead. After remaining in a state of unconsciousness several hours she revived, and found that she was buried alive. After a severe struggle she contrived to uncover her head, and heard the clock of a neighboring church strike 8. She lay there for a long time calling for help. At length she attracted the attention of a passer-by. Help was procured, and she was removed to the Orphan-house of Sursee. The same day, after giving birth to a still-born child, she died from the injuries inflicted upon her by her lover, who is expiating his crime by an imprisonment that may last half a century, for he is only 24 years old.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. John Rueger, commanding the Thirty-second Regiment, has made application for 800 blouses for his command.

Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Stephen Curtis commanding, will have a ball at Irving Hall next Friday evening.

At a meeting of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, last Tuesday evening, Charles F. Lutz was chosen Corporal vice Albert Mundheuk discharged.

Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has promoted Capt. George E. Dodge, Aide-de-Camp on his staff, to the position of Inspector, vacated by Major Hermann Oelrichs recently.

The Skidmore Guards, Major Andrew Brown commanding, will have a grand banquet and reception at Terrace Garden Opera House, Fifty-eighth-street, near Lexington-avenue, on Friday evening, the 31st inst.

"Harris Guard," Company F, Tenth Regiment, Albany, has issued invitations to many prominent military gentlemen of this City to attend its reception and ball, at the regimental armory, No. 110 State-street, on Wednesday evening next.

Capt. Edward H. Mitchell, Fourteenth, and Second-Lieut. H. H. Narwood, Thirteenth, Regiments, have been ordered before the State Examining Board, which will convene at the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment on Tuesday evening next.

The New-York Rifle Club is to have a contest with the Empire Rifle Club, at 200 and 300 yards' distance, on Washington's Birthday, and has challenged the Bergen Point Rifle Club to shoot a match at 200 yards on the range belonging to the latter, with teams of 10 men each, at an early date.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelne commanding, will give its twelfth annual ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 150 Third-avenue, next Wednesday evening. Invitations have been extended to many members of the National Guard, and the prospects are in favor of a very pleasant entertainment.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. W. H. Brownell commanding, has decided to have an out-door parade on Washington's Birthday. Capts. Alonzo Brymer, Company I, and A. A. Doughty, Company B, have sent in their resignations. Company D celebrated its seventeenth anniversary by giving a ball at the Lyceum, last Thursday night.

Major R. V. Young, of the Eighth Regiment, is endeavoring to recruit a new company for that command at Greenpoint, Long Island. As an inducement, a full and complete uniform is offered to each recruit. A good opportunity is thus presented to such young men as desire to become members of the old "Washington Greys" at little or no expense.

Battery C, Artillery, Brooklyn, Major John Timmes commanding, held its annual ball at Military Hall on Monday evening last. Col. Rueger and staff, Thirty-second Regiment, Major Hayes and Lieut. Babcock, of Gen. Beebe's staff; Capt. Peter Bartsch, and a delegation from the "Jefferson" Horse Guard, and others were among the guests present.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment met on Friday evening last and elected officers as follows: Henry Martin, Colonel; T. Freeborn, Lieutenant-Colonel; Amos L. See, Major; G. H. Patrick, Adjutant; J. F. Woolsey, Quartermaster; W. N. Philbrick, Paymaster; Dr. G. McMillan, Surgeon; Dr. J. B. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon; C. E. Shade, Commissary of Subsistence.

The Second Division, Brooklyn, will draw $22,982 for its uniform fund this year. Gen. Jourdan has issued orders directing the Brigade commanders to cause their inspectors to examine the books and records of the several organizations under their charge. Col. Isaac Bissell, Division Inspector, is directed to inspect the books and papers of the Flushing Company of Infantry, and Battery G, Artillery.

Orders have been issued to the Cadet Corps of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, to assemble at the regimental armory for drill and instruction on Saturday evening, Jan. 25, and Friday evening, Feb. 7. Acting First Sergt. L. W. Gunnenbauer, of Company C, has resigned. Sergt. H. W. B. Howard has been appointed First Sergeant of Company A, and Corp. C. L. Middleton First Sergeant of Company C.

At a meeting of the military order Loyal Legion, on Wednesday evening last, Major-Gen. Francis J. Herron, late of the United States Volunteers, and Col. Nicholas Smith, late of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, were elected to membership. Companions Major-Gen. John M. Schofield and Major James H. Simpson, late United States Volunteers, were transferred from the Department of California to this City.

The Washington Grey Cavalry held its quarterly meeting at the armory last Thursday night, and elected civil officers as follows: Nelson Secor, Treasurer, and G. H. Bedell, Secretary. G. H. Bennett was elected Corporal. It was decided to hold its annual reception on Friday evening, Feb. 21. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed, as follows: Lieut. Voorhees, Sergts. Wilson and Hovey, Corp. Dreyer, Privates Sager, Cruikshank, and Theiss.

There will be a session of the court-martial of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 27th inst., for the trial of Private William H. Macdonald, of Company B, on charges preferred by his superior officer, Capt. Charles E. Truslow. Major Alfred C. Barnes will preside. Warrants have been granted to the following non-commissioned officers in this command: Orderly-Sergt. John W. Dosher, Sergt. William A. Underhill, and Corp. Charles J. Barnes.

At a meeting of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening last, Henry J. Richardson was chosen First and Frank L. Wenzel Second Lieutenant. Company E has elected Charles E. Street Second Lieutenant, Harvey E. Rich Orderly Sergeant, James Heinrich and James McAleer Sergeants, J. Townsend Quartermaster Sergeant, and John S. Romain Corporal. The fifth annual dinner of the Veteran Association of this command is to take place next Thursday evening.

The event in military circles in Brooklyn this week is the concert of the Thirteenth Regiment, at the Academy of Music. Music will be furnished by Dodworth's Band. Vocal soloists will be Miss Kate Starks, Mrs. Isabella Palmer-Fassett, and George Werrenrath. Instrumental solos will be performed by Bowen, the cornet-player; H. B. Dodworth, cornet, and Carlo Cappa, euphonium. S. B. Mills and J. G. Blake will play the piano. A cornet quartet, in which the performers will be Bowen, Dodworth, Davis, and Rowell, is to be one of the features of the concert.

The Veteran Association of the Ninth Regiment will hold its annual meeting at the regimental armory to-morrow at 8 P. M. Reports of committees, amendments to the constitution, and election of officers will constitute the business to be transacted. A large number of guests attended the first hop for the season of the active regiment, at its armory on Tuesday evening last. The main drill-room was cheerfully decorated and most of the company quarters were thrown open to the invited guests. Dancing took place from 9 P. M. to 1 A. M.

The Convention of the National Guard Association is to be held at Albany on Wednesday and Thursday next. Col. C. A. H. Bartlett, the Secretary, has received notice that delegates will be present from the following organizations: Seventh, Eleventh, Third, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second Separate Companies of Infantry; Seventy-first, Twenty-fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Eighth, Seventh, Ninth, Fifty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth Regiments; First, Third, and Ninth Brigades; First and Seventh Divisions, and Separate Troop B, Cavalry.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, has reorganized its Board of Officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Mayenberg; Secretary, F. W. Gromes; Financial Secretary, Capt. Charles Meyer; Treasurer, Major Peter H. Pappenhusen. Company A, Capt. Peter Algood commanding, will hold its annual meeting at Gallatin Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 6, after which it will have a full dress review and dress parade. The company has a roll of nearly 90 men, and if it turns out strong on that occasion Capt. Algood will equalize it in four commands for the ceremonies.

Company K, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Edward Fackner commanding, gave an enjoyable entertainment at its quarters in the armory, previous to the regimental hop, last Tuesday night. It was witnessed by many friends of the company. Readings and recitations filled up the programme. At the annual meeting of the Regimental Board of Officers last Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. Wilson was elected Treasurer and Capt. W. H. Murphy, Secretary. Committees were appointed as follows: Examining Board, Capt. C. S. Burns, Capt. W. H. Murphy, and Lieut. Jethro Mosher; Delegates to the State Military Convention, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Capts. Burns and Murphy.

The quarterly returns of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, show the aggregate strength of the regiment at the beginning of the present year to have been 618. At a meeting of the Brigade Examining Board last Monday night, several newly-elected officers passed, having answered questions as follows: *First Lieuts.* John W. Jenkins, Company F, 78 per cent.; R. G. Wilson, Company H, 72 per cent., and Second Lieut. H. A. Hagan, Company I, 77 per cent. Corp. Loftus H. Saxe, Company I, has been promoted Sergeant, vice Hagan, promoted. Battalion drills will take place during the coming week as follows: Companies A, B, and K, Monday; D, F, and H, Tuesday; C, E, and I, Wednesday. Ex-Capt. S. Ellis Briggs, formerly Captain of Company K, has decided to resume command of that company. Capt. George S. Burger, formerly of the Twelfth Regiment, is mentioned as the probably successful candidate for the Captaincy of the new Company G. The standing committees in this command for the ensuing year are as follows: Finance—Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp; Capts. Hemmeberger and Demarest, Lieut. Lepper, and the Treasurer; Armory—Major Horsfall, Quartermaster Miller, and Lieut. Parley; Music—Capt. C. T. Smith, Lieuts. Moller and De Mott; Supply—Capt. Park, Lieuts. Backer and Van Loan; Dress—Lieuts. Terhune, Colfax, and Glover; Excursion—The five senior Captains. The meetings of the board will be held on the second Friday in each month.

The eighteenth annual reunion of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, will take place at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening next. The Committee of Arrangements have prepared an interesting entertainment for the occasion, as well as a dinner, to which the veterans of the company will be invited. Company H held its annual meeting last Tuesday evening, and elected civil officers for the ensuing year as follows: Capt. Noel B. Park, President; Lieut. R. O. Glover, Treasurer; Corp. C. L. Harris, Secretary; Finance Committee—Lieut. R. G. Wilson, Sergt. J. P. Lee, Charles W. Cox; Recruiting Committee—Corp. C. L. Harris, A. B. Townsend, J. F. Terry; Armory Committee—Quartermaster Sergt. H. J. McDermott, Sergt. William Hovey, E. Murdage; Court-martial—Lieut. Glover, Corp. C. H. Lipscomb, C. M. Brennan, Herman Drisler, and Corp. H. D. Hammett.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, had its second reception for the season at its armory last Wednesday evening. After a preliminary musical performance by the regimental band, a rifle match was contested by the Creedmoor team and reserve of 1878, at a target reduced in size to represent that used at Creedmoor at 500 yards. Two gold medals were offered as prizes, and Private W. B. King, of Company F, carried off the first one on the clean score of 25 points, while Private J. Moore, of Company A, scored 24, and won the second prize. The regiment was next formed and reviewed by Gen. Jourdan. Dress parade followed, after which 71 marksmen received the State trophies from Major H. S. Jewell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Fifth Brigade. The festivities closed with a hop. Capt. Alexander Huntet, of Company K, took advantage of the opportunity to present his company with a handsome plated water-cooler during the evening.

Commissions have been issued to officers in the First and Second Divisions during the past month as follows: First Division staff—Major W. D. L. Boughton and Capt. H. B. Masters, Aides-de-Camp; Third Brigade staff—Capt. A. L. David, Ordnance Officer; Capt. J. L. Beckwith, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. W. H. Gunther, Commissary of Subsistence; First Lieut. C. P. Beebe, Aide-de-Camp; Sixth Regiment—First Lieut. H. P. Glor and Major Charles Koss; Eleventh Regiment—First Lieut. George Looser; Twelfth Regiment—First Lieut. F. H. Smith and Second Lieut. G. W. Griffis; Thirteenth Regiment—First Lieut. A. F. Tomes; Fifteenth Battalion—Capt. D. T. Lynch and Adjt. George B. Dietrick; Twenty-third Regiment—First Lieut. T. B. Adams and Second Lieut. C. E. McClellan. During the same period there have resigned: Dr. Milo A. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. H. B. Turner, Seventh Regiment; Capt. P. H. Hardy, Twenty-third Regiment; First Lieut. J. Bittenhauser, Thirty-second Regiment; Second Lieut. G. Beebe, Battery N, Brooklyn.

Lieut. Col. Abraham H. Berry has been appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Adjt.-Gen. Cunningham. Gen. Berry is a native of Lynn, and by profession is a civil engineer. He served faithfully in the nine months campaign of the Eighth Regiment as First Lieutenant during the last civil war. He subsequently filled the position of Adjutant and Major successively in the Eighth Regiment, and in 1876 was appointed Inspector-General on the Staff of Gov. Rice. Adjt.-Gen. Cunningham has also a fine military record. He enlisted in Company B, Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts, in 1849, and took out his discharge as Captain in 1859. When the war broke out, he went to the front as First Lieutenant of the First Battalion Infantry, and was subsequently transferred to the Thirty-second Regiment Volunteers, where he was promoted from Major to Colonel, and received a brevet commission of Brigadier-General. He had been Adjutant-General of his State since 1866, at which time he was appointed by Gov. Bullock.

Company H, Seventh Regiment, Capt. James L. Price commanding, has elected civil officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Secretary, W. J. Underwood, Jr.; Treasurer, Sergt. John B. Holland; Committee on Discipline—Lieut. John R. Andrews, Corp. H. W. Clements, John A. Shaw, W. V. Carolin, and B. F. Staats; Finance—Corp. Thomas Dimond, Joseph Williams, and B. H. Adams; Recruiting—Corp. E. W. Ketchum, B. H. Somers, and W. H. Sage; Armory—Quartermaster-Sergt. S. H. Hersey, B. H. Denton, Jr., and T. A. Bartley; Uniform—Lieut. J. A. Tanksberry, C. H. Howard, and H. R. May. Company F held an election for Captain at the armory last Monday night, and promoted Second-Lieut. Daniel F. Appleton to the position. The vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieut. Appleton will be filled at an early date. Capt. Appleton celebrated his promotion by inviting the company and several guests to Sieghortner's, where a supper had been prepared for the occasion. Among those who drank the health of the new Captain were Col. Clark, Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, Lieut. G. W. Rand, and Commissary Louis B. Rader.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, had its thirty-first annual ball at Concordia Assembly Rooms, No. 28 Avenue A, on Wednesday evening last. As usual with matters in this command, the affair was admirably conducted, and afforded pleasure to several hundred persons. The marksman's badges were also presented to the proud winners of the trophies, who were a conspicuous "13" thereafter during the evening. The ball-room was elaborately decorated with warlike emblems and floral peace offerings; the music was good, and the supper was superb. The troop at its recent annual meeting elected civil officers as follows: President, Major Karl Klein; Secretary, Veterinary Surgeon Charles A. Ne[illegible]; Treasurer, Quartermaster-Sergt. George E. Epple; Finance Committee—Sergt. Henry Herrmann, August Malwald, and Charles Raggenbach; Armory Committee—Quartermaster-Sergt. Epple, Sergt. William Volckens, Joseph Pauritsch, and John Klett; Court-martial—Second Lieut. John G. Weigold, Sergt. Frank Fotsch, Frederick Yung, August Malwald, and Ernest Regelmann; Recruiting Committee—Sergts. Philip Merckle, Henry Herrmann, and William Volckens, Corp. Ernest Zobel, and Charles Raggenbach.

A PRIEST'S LITTLE GAME.

A correspondent, writing from Brussels on the 29th of December to the Paris *Presse*, relates the following incident, which is causing much talk in the Belgian capital:

"An extraordinary event has just taken place here. At No. 17 in the Pig Market, in the midst of one of the most populous quarters of the city, lived a dame named Perdegel, aged more than 80 years. Finding herself to be seriously ill, she caused her confessor, Father Hyacinthe, of the Order des Conventuels, to be sent for. The latter, on arriving at the bedside of the invalid, requested her niece and a maid-servant to withdraw, and was left alone with Mme. Perdegal. Shortly afterward he recalled them and demanded that the niece should deliver to him a cash-box containing all the fortune of the dame. The damsel refused. Father Hyacinthe was annoyed, but soon found out from the maid-servant where the valuables were kept. He went to the place, took possession of the box and its contents, of no light weight, and with some aid conveyed it to a cab and drove off. A complaint was at once made by the young lady to the Police, and a judicial inquiry was commenced. Since then Mme. Perdegal is dead, and it has been ascertained that by will she disinherited her family for the benefit of Father Hyacinthe. According to the information which has been given to me the box contained about 300,000 francs. The burial of Mme. Perdegal took place yesterday. Father Hyacinthe and another ecclesiastic followed the coffin; some hisses were heardas they passed. Seals have been placed at the residence of the deceased, and the law will have to give a decision on the value of the testament made in favor of Father Hyacinthe, and on the manner in which he possessed himself of the property of the old lady."

A BOGUS JULES VERNE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Jan. 14.

A man appeared in Spencer, who said he came from Montreal, and called himself Jules Verne, on the hotel book, and in conversation with those to whom he introduced himself. Last Friday, a letter from him, dated at Spencer, came to the senior editor of the *Spy*. It was signed "Jules Verne, Paris, France." He said in it that he had been recommended to the "hospitality" of the person to whom it was addressed, by Hon. E. B. Washburne, late Minister to France, and asked to have this hospitality begin with the sending of a carriage to meet him at the depot in Worcester, at a given hour that evening. The carriage was not sent. Next morning he presented himself at Mr. Baldwin's house as Jules Verne. After a few questions had been asked and answered, he was told with some emphasis that he was not Jules Verne, that there was nothing French about him, that both his handwriting and his accent were wholly American, and that Jules Verne, visiting this country, would not be first heard of in Spencer, nor expect the hospitality of any stranger without letters of introduction. Finally, after much more had been said, he admitted that he was not a Frenchman, and that he was not the French writer whom he was personating. At last he went his way, and we have not heard of him since. The man was evidently a New-Englander, who had undertaken to play a part for which he was not qualified.

MORTAL COMBAT BETWEEN MEXICAN OFFICERS.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

EAGLE PASS, Jan. 11, 1879.

Majors Sounigo and Sanchez, of the Mexican Army, had a difficulty at a ball in Piedras Negras last night, during which Sounigo hurled a tumbler at Sanchez's head. The latter quietly went out, and shortly reappearing at the door, called upon Sounigo to come out. Both officers met in the street, and began firing. Sounigo, after emptying his pistol, clubbed, and rushed upon his adversary, when he was shot through the heart, and instantly killed. Sanchez is badly wounded in the head by blows from Sounigo's pistol.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 18.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s, R., '81.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$10,000....106	50,000..b3.100	10,000........99⅞
U. S. 4½s C., '91.	1,000..b.c. 99⅞	
10,000.......106		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$31,000 U. S. 5s C., '81........107⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.	Southern Pac. 1st.	Michigan Central.
$4,000......81⅛	1,000........95	100......b.c. 73⅞
3,000......81⅛	Mich. Central 7s.	100......b3. 73⅞
D. of C. 3.65s R.	1,000........115⅛	Union Pacific.
20,000 b.b3. 81⅛	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	100......b.c. 68⅞
La. 7s, con.	1,000........59½	C. & P. pfd.
5,000...s.c. 64⅛	S. L. K. C. & N. R. E.	110.......b.c. 69⅞
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	7s '95.	Chi. & N. W.
1,000........73	4,000.........96⅛	100......b.c.b3. 55
10,000........73	3,000.........96⅛	200...........54⅞
C. R. I. & P. 6s,	Gt. West. 2d, ex. e.	1700..........55
1917 C.	2,000.........84⅞	300...........54⅞
2,000......109⅛	N. C. & St. L. 1st.	900...........54⅞
3,000..b.c.109⅛	4,000.........100	1900..........55
L. & W. B. con. as.	T. & W. 2d, ex. cp.	1500..........55
4,000........44⅞	2,000.........54⅞	2000..........55⅛
1,000........44⅞	T. P. & W. 1st, W. D.	2800..........55⅛
1,000........45⅛	P. C. R.	1825.......b3. 55
1,900........46	5,000.........101	Chi. & N. W. pf.
10,000........46⅛	T. & W. 1st, S. L. D.,	700........b.c. 81⅝
M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	ex. mat. cp.	700...........81⅝
3,000........125	20,000....b.c. 96	900...........81⅝
C. C. C. & I. con.	W. U. T. C., 1900.	1100..........81⅞
15,000........98	2,000.........111⅛	1000..........81⅞
15,000...s15. 97⅞	1,000.........111⅛	1800..........81⅞
N. J. C. Adjmt.	N. C. & St. L. 1st.	C. C. C. & I.
20,000........94⅞	Mo. K. & T. W. & AL.	400......s.c. 37⅞
20,000...b.c. 95	1,000.........87	100...........37⅞
N. J. C. 1st con. as.	M. K. & T. c. a. as.	Central of N. J.
5,000...b.c. 79⅛	1,000.........51⅞	300........b.c. 38⅞
5,000...b.c. 79⅛	1,000.........51⅞	80............38⅞
N. J. C. conv. as.	Fourth Nat. Bank.	C. M. & St. P.
5,000...b.c. 78⅞	8..............94⅞	400......b.c. 37⅞
5,000...b.c. 79	12.............95	200...........37⅞
D. L. & W. 7s, 1907.	Park Bank.	200.........c. 37⅞
1,000........105⅛	39..........b.100	200.........c. 37⅞
2,000...b.s.105⅛	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	350.........c. 37⅞
M. & E. 1st con.	6..............200	C. M. & St. P. pf.
4,000........90⅛	Adams Express.	200......b3. 78⅞
D. & H. C. 7s, '94.	10.............105⅛	200...........78⅞
1,000........98	Wells-Fargo Ex.	Chi. & R. I.
D. & H. C. '94.	8..............95⅛	300......b.c.121⅞
1,000........98⅛	Sutro Tunnel Co.	Wabash.
Bos. & Bar. 1st. C.	300.......b.c. 3	525.......b.c. 21⅞
1,000........118	Delaware & Hud.	Del. L. & West.
H. & St. Jo. 8s con.	110......b3. 41⅛	100......b.c. 47⅞
9,000........104	50.............42	200...........47⅞
Chi. & Alt. s. f.	At. & Pac. Tel.	700...........47⅞
7,000........101⅛	400.......b.c. 35	Morris & Essex.
Met. Ele. 1st.	Western Union.	100......b.c. 80⅞
2,000........96⅞	100...b.c.b3. 95⅞	100...........80⅞
Can. So. 1st g'd.	Pacific Mail.	600...........80⅞
3,000........77⅞	100.......b.c. 13⅛	N. Y. N. H. & H.
2,000........77⅞	N. Y. C. & H.	19............161⅛
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	100........b.c.114	P., Ft. W. & C. g'd.
3,000........104	Erie Railway.	35.......b.c.104⅞
N. Y. Ele. 1st.	350....b.c.s3. 23⅞	M. K. & T.
10,000........104⅛	1050...........23	100.......b.c. 6⅞
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	L. S. & M. S.	St. L., K. C. & N.
2,000........79⅛	300....b.c.b3. 69⅞	300...........8⅞
Cen. Pac. gold.	200...........69⅞	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
5,000........107⅞	800...........69⅞	300......b.s3. 32⅞
C. P. 1st, S. J. Br.	100...........69⅞	Ohio & Miss.
11,000........98	200...........69⅞	100......b.c.s3. 8⅞
Un. Pac. 1st.	400........s3. 69⅞	29.............8⅞
6,000........107	300...........69⅞	Ohio & Miss. pf.
Un. Pac. s. f.	Illinois Central.	100.......b.c. 23⅞
2,000.......108⅛	290......b.c. 81⅞	100...........23⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 4½s, R., '91.	U. S. 4½s C., '91.	U. S. 5s, '81. R.
$25,000..b3.106	20,000.........106	80,000...b.c.106
100,000.....106		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Chi. & Alt. s. f.	At. & Pac. Tel.	Chi. & N. W. pf.
$15,000......101⅛	30......b.c. 34⅞	1900.......b.c. 82⅛
N. J. C. Adjm't.	200...........35	1800.......b.c. 82⅛
5,000...b3. 95⅛	Sutro Tunnel Co.	Chi. & R. I.
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	200.......b.c. 3	300........b.c.122
4,000........72	C. C. C. & I.	100...........122⅞
M. & St. P. s. f.	100...........38	100...........122⅞
5,000........101⅛	L. S. & M. S.	100...........122⅞
K. P. 1st 7s, D. Div.	100......b.b3. 69⅞	50.......b.opc.122⅞
with coup. ctf.	100........s7. 69⅞	C. M. & St. P.
4,000...b.c. 78	300...........69⅞	1900......b.c. 37⅛
K. P. 6s, J. & D., '96,	400...........69⅞	200...........37⅛
with cp. ctf.	1600..........69⅞	C. M. & St. P. pf.
6,000........102⅛	200...........69⅞	600...........78⅞
C. P. 1st, S. J. Br.	100...........69⅞	100......b.c. 78⅞
1,000........98⅛	Central of N. J.	Canada Southern.
Cen. Pac. gold.	300...........38⅞	100......b.c. 47⅞
5,000...b.s.107⅞	500........s3. 38⅞	100...........47⅞
5,000..b.s.107⅞	200...........38⅞	Del. L. & West.
1st Missouri 1st.	100...........39⅞	300......b.c.s3. 48⅞
10,000........107⅛	420...........39⅞	100...........48⅞
Pacific of Mo. 2d.	Chi. Bur. & Q.	100...........48⅞
2,000........104⅞	200......b.c.113	100...........48⅞
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.	100...........48⅞
6,500........120⅛	100......b.c. 32⅞	Han. & St. Jo.
St. L. K. C. & N. R. E.	Chi. & N. W.	300......b.c.b3. 14⅞
7s, '95.	50........b.c. 55⅞	100...........14⅞
12,000........96⅛	2600..........55⅞	50...........14⅞
Erie 2d.	2000..........55⅞	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
1,000........106	4000..........55⅞	300...........36⅞
C. & S. 1s, g'd by	600.......s10. 55⅞	200...........36⅞
C., C., C. & I.	700...........55⅞	100...........36⅞
2,000........61	200...........55⅞	C. C. & I. C.
American Ex.	2000..........55⅞	100...........5⅞
7.........b.c. 47⅛	300...........55⅞	Erie Railway.
Michigan Central.	800...........55⅞	400......b.c.b3. 23⅞
100........b.c. 79	700...........55⅞	100...........23⅞
100...........79⅛	400...........55⅞	100...........23⅞
100........b3. 79⅛	1000..........55⅞	Morris & Essex.
Pacific Mail.	900...........55⅞	100......b.c. 80⅞
50.............13	100...........55⅞	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Can. So. 1st g'd.	C., C., C. & I.	St. Paul.
$4,000........77⅛	100...........38⅞	300...........37⅞
L. & W. B. con. as.	North-west.	200...........37⅞
5,000........46⅛	300...........56⅛	100...........37⅞
N. J. C. 1st, con.	300...........56⅛	650...........37⅞
5,000........79⅛	100...........55⅞	2300..........37⅞
Erie 2d.	100...........55⅞	300...........37⅞
3,000........106	1000..........55⅞	900.......b3. 38
Delaware & Hud.	5800..........55⅞	700...........38
100...........41⅛	2300..........55⅞	800...........38
Sutro Tunnel Co.	1100..........55⅞	2100..........38⅛
800............3	100.......b3. 56⅛	1100..........38⅛
A. & P. Tel.	North-west pf.	700...........38⅛
50.............35	100......b.c. 82⅛	St. Paul pf.
100...........35⅛	300...........82⅛	100...........79
200...........35	5400..........82⅛	400...........79
Western Union.	2000..........82⅛	2400..........79
200...........95⅞	100...........82⅛	100...........79
50............95⅞	New-Jersey.	400...........79
Pacific Mail.	17.............125	300...........79
50.............13	Central of N. J.	Del. L. & West.
100...........12⅞	1594..........40	10............48⅞
175...........12⅞	100...........40	425...........48⅞
100...........12⅞	300...........40	100...........48⅞
N. Y. C. & H.	Rock Island.	Morris & Essex.
200...........114	200...........122⅞	200...........80⅞
Erie Railway.	100...........122⅞	100...........80⅞
200...........23⅞	100...........122⅞	200...........80⅞
100...........23⅞	100...........122⅞	Han. & St. Jo.
Erie Railway pf.	100...........123	100...........14⅞
100...........38⅞	100...........123	100...........14⅞
100...........38⅞	100...........123	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
Michigan Central.	Wabash.	300...........37⅞
100...........79⅛	84............22	100...........37⅞
Lake Shore.	100...........22	200...........37⅞
100...........69⅞	100...........22	Ohio & Miss.
200...........69⅞	500...........21⅞	25............8⅞
400...........69⅞	Chi. Bur. & Q.	100......b10. 8⅞
1600..........69⅞	3.............113	Illinois Central.
600...........69⅞	C. C. & I. C.	100...........81⅞
Union Pacific.	200...........5⅞	400...........81⅞
100...........68⅞	200...........5⅞	
St. L., K. C. & N.	200...........5⅞	
100.......b3. 8⅛		

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 18.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Lacrosse.	Bertha & Edith.	Gold Placer.
100...b.s.c. .27	1000.bes30. .11	500..b.c.b3. .19
500....b30. .26	100..bc.b30. .11	500.....b.c. .19
Moose.	600....b.s.c. .11	Dahlonega.
100.......b.c.4.20	Gold Placer.	100....b.c.c. .13
Bertha & Edith.	100.......b.c. .19	Imperial.
100.b.c.b30. .12	100.......b.c. .19	80.........b.1
1500bcb30. .12	100.......b.c. .19	Plumas.
100.bc.b30. .12	100.......b.c. .19	100.......b30.3.55
1000.bcs30. .11	100.......b.c. .19	

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Consol. Va.	Bertha & Edith.	Gold Placer.
10.......b.c. 8½	600......b.c. .11	100..b.c.s5. .19
5.......b.c. 8⅛	500......b.c. .11	100.....b.c.c. .18
25.......b.c. 8⅞	1000......b.c. .11	1000.ac.b3. .18
5...........8⅛	Lacrosse.	500....b.c.s3. .18
5...........8⅛	500.b.cash. .27	Hukill.
Dahlonega.	100.....b.c.c. .26	100...........3
100....b.c.s3. .13	500.b.c.b30. .27	100...........3
Independence.	Bodie.	
100.....b.c.1.30	10acs10dst. 9½	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Bertha & Edith.	California.	Mariposa pf.
500........s.c. .11	25.......b.c. 10½	10.s.c.b30. 3⅞
Bodie.	Hukill.	
10.......b.c. 9⅞	100.....b.c.3.15	

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.—P. M.

The bank statement shows a large increase in all the items except specie and circulation. The banks make a gain of $2,015,500 in the surplus reserve, which raises the excess held above legal requirements to $14,412,750. The following shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last:

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Differences.
Loans	$230,682,000	$233,168,400	*$2,486,400
Specie	18,962,400	17,344,600	†1,617,800
Le'l t'rs	45,055,400	49,965,800	*4,910,400
Depo'ts	206,482,200	211,590,600	*5,108,400
Circul'n	19,785,000	19,767,600	†17,400

* Increase. † Decrease. ‡ Other than United States.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was again active and buoyant to-day, and the closing quotations showed an improvement in prices ranging from ½ to 2¼ ₩ cent. The stocks most prominent in the upward movement were North-western, St. Paul, Rock Island, New-Jersey Central, and Hannibal and St. Joseph.

The announcement was made to the board to-day that the firm of S. M. Mills & Co. had been obliged to suspend. The liabilities of the concern are said to be very small. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Mills, who is one of the most popular brokers on the Exchange, and the hope is very generally entertained that he will be able to make a satisfactory settlement and again resume business.

The transactions aggregated 189,276 shares, including 81,200 North-western, 27,410 St. Paul, 20,500 Lake Shore, 14,783 New-Jersey Central, 13,551 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,881 Erie, 2,520 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 2,300 Rock Island, 2,090 Illinois Central, 1,620 Morris and Essex, 1,505 Pacific Mail, 1,300 Sutro Tunnel, and 1,140 Michigan Central.

The Money market was extremely easy, and nearly all the business was at 2@3 ₩ cent., although at the close there were abundant offerings at 1@1½ ₩ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm. Consols were quoted at 95⅞@96 for both money and the account, and United States bonds at 108¾ for 4½s, 108¼ for 5s, 103¾ for 1867s, and 110¼ for 10-40s. New-Jersey Central advanced ¾ ₩ cent., to 39; and do. consolidated Firsts ½ ₩ cent., to 81. Erie sold at 23⅝ for the common, and at 38⅛ for the preferred. Illinois Central declined ¾ ₩ cent., to 83¾. Bar Silver was quoted at 50⅝d. ₩ ounce. At Paris, Rentes were firmer, being quoted at 113f. 30c.

The Sterling Exchange market was fairly active for to-day's mail at full rates. Actual business was on the basis of $4 84½@$4 84¾ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 87¾@$4 88 for demand, $4 88¼@$4 89 for cables, and $4 82@$4 83 for commercial.

Government bonds were firm on a moderate business. In railroad mortgages there was a further advance of 2 ₩ cent. in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented, which sold up to 46½. The New-Jersey Central issues were strong at the highest prices of yesterday. Chicago and North-western consolidated Gold coupons rose to 106½. Rock Island 6s to 109½. St. Paul Firsts to 125. Morris and Essex consolidated Firsts to 90¼. Delaware and Hudson coupon 7s of 1894 to 98, do. registered to 98¼. Rensselaer and Saratoga Firsts to 118, Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible to 104, Canada Southern Firsts to 77¾. Michigan Central 7s to 115½. Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupons, to 96, and Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Firsts to 90¼. South Pacific Firsts declined to 95, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 79½, and C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 59½. In State bonds Louisiana Consols opened at 64, rose to 64½, and subsequently declined, to 63¾. District Columbia 3.65s sold at 81¼ @81⅜ for coupon, and at 81½ for registered.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

Receipts	$1,905,457 93
Payments	1,084,529 73
Balance, coin	114,483,452 78
Balance, notes	45,374,438 30
United States notes redeemed	23,449 00
Coin received for United States notes	160,500 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 18.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 4½s, 1891, coup.	106	106
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	107⅛	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	102	102
Bills on London	$4 84½@$4 84¾	$4 84½@$4 84¾
New-York Central	114	114
Rock Island	121	123⅛
Pacific Mail	12⅞	12⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅞	38⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	78⅞	79
Lake Shore	69⅞	69⅞
Chicago and North-western	54⅞	56⅞
Chicago and North-western pref.	81⅞	82⅞
Western Union	95⅞	95⅞
Union Pacific	68⅛	68⅞
Delaware, Lack. and Western	47⅞	48
New-Jersey Central	38⅞	39⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	42	41⅛
Morris and Essex	80⅞	80⅞
Panama	125	125
Erie	23⅛	23⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	8⅞	8⅞
Harlem	142	142
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13⅞	14⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	36	37⅞
Michigan Central	78⅞	79⅛
Illinois Central	81⅞	81⅞
Wabash	22⅛	21⅞
Canada Southern	48	47⅞
Iron Mountain	18⅞	18
Pittsburg	89	89⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	114	114	650
Canada Southern	47⅞	47⅞	600
Erie	23⅛	22⅞	6,131
Erie pref.	38⅞	38⅞	200
Lake Shore	70⅛	69⅞	20,500
Wabash	22⅛	21⅞	1,889
North-western	57	54⅞	54,200
North-western pref.	82⅞	81⅞	27,000
Rock Island	123⅛	121⅞	2,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅞	36⅞	20,110
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	79	77⅞	7,300
Pittsburg	89⅞	89⅞	590
Del., Lack. & Western	48⅞	47⅞	13,551
New-Jersey Central	40⅛	38	14,783
Delaware & Hudson Canal	42⅛	41⅛	450
Morris & Essex	80⅞	80⅛	1,620
Michigan Central	79⅛	78⅞	1,140
Illinois Central	81⅞	81⅞	2,090
Union Pacific	68⅞	68	500
C., C., C. & I.	38⅞	37⅞	590
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	113	113	683
Chicago and Alton	83	83	160
C., C. & Ind. Central	5⅞	5⅞	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	14⅞	14⅛	870
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	37⅞	36⅞	990
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅞	8⅞	295
Ohio & Miss. pref.	23⅞	23⅞	200
Western Union	95⅞	95⅞	750
A. & P. Telegraph	35⅛	35	980
Pacific Mail	13⅛	12⅞	1,505
St. L., K. C. & N.	8⅞	8⅛	620
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	32⅞	31⅞	1,900
Sutro Tunnel	3	3	1,300
Wells, Fargo & Co.	95⅛	95⅛	100
American Express	47	47	100
Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅞	6	500
Total sales			189,276

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	120¾	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106⅞	107
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	101⅞	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	101⅞	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	102⅞	103⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	103	104
United States 10-40s, registered	106⅛	107
United States 10-40s, coupon	106⅞	107
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106	106⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	107⅛	107⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106⅞	106⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106	106⅛
UnitedStates 4s, 1907, registered	99⅞	100
UnitedStates 4s, 1907, coupon	99⅞	99⅞

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$75,566,987
Balances	3,978,109

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Exchanges	$486,232,349
Balances	26,929,635

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	44	Mo. H. & St. J., due '87	104½
Alabama 5s, '86	44	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	110
Alabama 8s, '86	44	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	110
Alabama 8s, '88	44	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91	120
Ala. 8s, A. & C. R.	5	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92	120
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	121
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, old J. & J.	19
Ark. 6s, F. '99-1900	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	87
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. is.	3	N. C. 6s, do. Ap. & Oct.	87
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	3	N. C. 6s, do. c. off J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	3	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68-9	10
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.	3	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 1	2½
Conn. 6s, '83-84	105	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 2	2½
Ga. 6s, '79-80-86	101½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 3	2½
Ga. 7s, n. bs., '86	107½	South Carolina 6s	25
Ga. 7s, ind. 1886	107½	S. C. 6s, J. & July	10
Ga. 7s, G. bs., '90	107½	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	10
Louisiana 6s	50	S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66	10
Louisiana 6s, n. bs.	50	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	10
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D.	50	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	10
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y	50	S. C. 7s, of 1888	10
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	50	S. C. 7s, non-fund. bs.	1⅝
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	50	Tenn. 6, old, '90-2-8	35
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	50	Tenn. 6s, n. bds. '92	28⅞
La. 7s, C., 1914	64¼	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. ser.	28⅞
Michigan 6s, '79	100	Virginia 6s, old	26
Michigan 6s, '83	104	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	26
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	102½	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	26½
Mo. 6s, due '86	103½	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	74
Mo. 6s, due '87	104	Va. 6s, ex mat. cou.	54½
Mo. 6s, due '88	104½	Va. 6s, C. 2d series	36
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	104½	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	81¼
Mo. H. & St. J., due '86	103½	D. of C. Reg. bonds	81

And the following for railway mortgages:

Boston, H. & E. 1st	33½	Cle., P. & A. new bds.	112⅛
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	72	Buffalo & Erie n. b.	113⅛
M. & St. L. 1st, 7s, g'd	90	Buf. & State L. 7s	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	31½	Det., Mon. & T. 1st 7s	113
Chic. & Alton S. F.	101⅛	Lake Shore D. bds.	112⅛
St. L., J. & C. 1st	107½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	115⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	110	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	115⅛
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	116⅛	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	106⅛
C., R. I. & P. 6s, c.	109¼	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	106⅛
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r.	109¼	Met. Elevated 1st	96⅞
K. & Des M. 1st, g. 5s	88¼	Mich. Cen. Cons. 7s	115⅛
C. R. of N. J. 1st	117	Mo. K. & T. Con. ass.	51
C. R. of N. J. 1st c.	94¾	Mo. K. & T. C. 2d, In.	16¼
C. R. of N. J. ass.	79	H. & Cen. Mo. 1st, '90	98
C. R. of N. J. conv.	94	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105¼
C. R. of N. J. cv. ass.	78½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	104½
C. R. of N. J. adj.	94¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	103⅛
L. & W. B. Con. g'd	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
L. & W. B. con. as.	46½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	121
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s P. D.	124½	Can. S. 1st, guar.	77½
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D.	109½	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	120½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, g. R. D.	106⅛	N. Missouri 1st, '95	104⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D.	109	N. Y. Elevated 1st	107¼
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	104⅛	O. & M. C. S. F. '98	105⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	102	O. & M. Con. '98	106
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	102	O. & M. 2d, C. 1911	79½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	109	Central Pac. G. bds.	107⅛
M. & St. P. con. S. F.	101⅛	Cen. Pac. S. J. Br.	98
Mil. & St. P. 2d	100	C. P. Cal. & O. 1st	96⅛
M. & St. P. 1st 7s I. & Dav.	98	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds.	99
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	111	Western Pacific bds.	103⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int.	106	South. P. of Cal. 1st	94⅛
Chic. & N. W. Ex. bds.	106	Union Pac. 1st bds.	107
Chic. & N. W. 1st	111	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	109⅛
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	105⅛	Union Pacific S. F.	108⅛
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	105⅛	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st '88	107¼
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	109	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d '91	104⅛
Galena & Chic. Ex.	107⅛	K. P. 1st 6s, '95 w. c. c.	111
Chic. & Mil. 1st	110	K. P. 1st 6s, '96 w. c. c.	103
Win. & St. Peters 1st	103	K. P. 1st, 7s, R. & L. G. D.	85
Win. & St. Peters 2d	96	K. P. 1st 7s R. & L. G. c. c.	77⅛
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	112	K. P. 1st 7s L. G. '80 cc.	87
C., C., C. & I. Con. bds.	97⅛	K. P. 2d 7s '86	19
Del., L. & W. 2d	105⅞	K. P. 2d 7s '86, w. c. c.	19
Del., L. & W. 7s, c.	102	K. P. Inc. C. No. 16 on	13
Del., L. & W. 7s	105⅛	K. P. D. D. T. R.	75⅞
S. B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	104½	P., F. W. & Chic. 1st	120
Morris & Essex 1st	120	P., F. W. & Chic. 2d	115
Morris & Essex 2d	106	P., F. W. & Chic. 3d	115
Mor. & E. 7s of 1871	102	C. & P. C. S. F. 1909	114
Mor. & E. 1st con. G.	90	C. & P. 4th S. F. '92	105⅛
Del. & H. C. 1st, '84	96	C., C. & I. 1st, 1908	59⅛
Del. & H. C. 1st, '91	96⅛	R., W. & Og. C. 1st	84
Del. & H. C. c. 7s, '94	97⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st	111⅛
Del. & H. C. R. 7s, '94	98⅛	St. L. & I. M. 2d	85
D. & H. P. 1st c. 7s	102⅛	St. L. K. & N. R. E. & R. 7s	96⅛
Alb. & Susq. 1st	110	A. & T. H. 1st	109
Alb. & Susq. 2d	101	A. & T. H. 2d ine.	43
Alb. & Susq. 1st C. G.	93	B. & So. Ill. 1st 8s '96	98⅛
R. & Sar. 1st, c.	118	T. P. & W. P. C. R. 1st E. D.	103
Denv. & Rio G. 1st	88	T., P. & W. P. L. 2d	82
Erie 1st Extended	116½	T., P. & W. P. I. for C.	82
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	106⅛	Tol. & W. ex cou.	100
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	109	Tol. & W. ex m. c.	95⅛
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	106	Tol. & W. 2d	104
Long Dock Bonds	113	T. & W. Ext. ex c. '98	84⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 1916	111	T. & W. Con. Conv.	80
H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	104	T. & W. ex cou.	69
Dub. & S. City 1st	101	Gt. West. 1st, '88	105
C. F. & Minn. 1st	94⅛	Gt. West. ex cou.	102
Ind. Bl. & W'n 1st	33	Gt. West. 2d ex cou.	84⅛
I. & M. & St. M. & N. 1st 7s	116⅛	Ill. & So. I. 1st, '82	112

Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106	Ill. & So. I. ex cou. 95
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	109	W. Union C. 1900. 111¼
Cle., P. & A. old bds.	101⅛	W. Union R., 1900. 111

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 18.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	116	116½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	134⅛	135
Pennsylvania Railroad	34⅛	34½
Reading Railroad	12⅞	12½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	35⅛	35⅞
Catawissa Railroad preferred	32	33
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	6⅞	7½
Northern Pacific Railroad pref.	23⅞	24¼
Northern Central Railroad	13⅞	14
Lehigh Navigation	15⅛	15⅞
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	4⅞	5
Hestonville Railway	11⅛	11¼
Central Transportation	42	43

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Jan. 14—Steamer Flamborough, St. Thomas— American silver coin	$5,200
Jan. 16—Steamer Frisia, London— American silver bars	150,100
Mexican silver dollars	64,000
Jan. 16—Steamer Adriatic, Liverpool— Mexican silver dollars	41,180
Jan. 16—Steamer Canima, Hamilton— American gold coin	12,000
Jan. 18—Steamer Gahima, Bermuda— English gold coin	2,552
Jan. 17—Schooner Hattie Card, Cape Haytien— American silver coin	4,000
American gold coin	6,000
Jan. 18—Steamer City of Brussels, Liverpool— American silver bars	27,900
Jan. 18—Steamer Rhein, Southampton— Mexican silver dollars	53,450
Mexican silver bullion	5,334
Jan. 18—Steamer Rhein, London— Mexican silver dollars	42,500
Total	$415,916

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12½	Hale and Norcross	18½
Alta	7½	Julia Consolidated	4½
Belcher	5	Justice	4½
Best and Belcher	22⅛	Mexican	34⅛
Bullion	3⅛	Northern Belle	8
Caledonia	2⅛	Ophir	35
California	9⅛	Overman	11¼
Chollar	48	Raymond and Ely	5⅛
Consolidated Virginia	8⅛	Savage	14
Crown Point	5⅛	Sierra Nevada	48¼
Eureka Consolidated	28⅛	Union Consolidated	59
Exchequer	6	Yellow Jacket	19⅛
Gould and Curry	14	Bodie	8⅛
Grand Prize	4⅛		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

I. & S. WORMSER, BANKERS,
Corner of Broad and Wall sts., New-York,
buy and sell
GOVERNMENT BONDS
of all issues, and stocks and securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.
Special attention given to the execution of orders for
CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS
at the San Francisco Exchange.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 18—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₩ cent. bonds, 108¾; new 5s, 108¼; Consols, 95 15-16 for both money and the account. Erie, 23¼; Illinois Central, 83⅞; New-Jersey Central, 39; New-Jersey Central Consols, 81.

2 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 108¼. Erie, 23⅝. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 113f. 25c. for the account.

3 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 113f. 30c. for the account.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 13,640,000 marks.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Exchange on London, 25f. 24½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 5 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 5½d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 10,400 bales, all American. Futures opened 1-32d. cheaper, but have since recovered; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 5 13-32d.; also, 5 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 5 13-32d.; also, 5 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 5 15-32d.; also, 5½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5½d.; also, 5 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 5⅝d.; offerings are now free. Provisions—Bacon, 24s. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 10,-900 bales American. Futures closed steady at to-day's highest prices; Uplands Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 11-16d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 5¾d.

LONDON, Jan. 18—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 9¼d. @9½d. ₩ gallon. Linseed-oil, £24 5s. ₩ ton.

HAVRE, Jan. 18.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 42f. 50c. ₩ 50 kilos.

BREMEN, Jan. 18.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 35¾ marks ₩ 110 lb.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Brown vs. Kalin.—I shall not resettle these orders.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Mackay vs. Haight.—Motion denied, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Kayser et al.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Klein vs. Cline.—Motion denied, without costs, and without prejudice to a future application, in which the merits of the case are to be stated.

Bowman vs. Purtell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Lewis, &c., vs. Stanbury.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Jenkins vs. Culbertson.—Motion denied, without costs.

Moore vs. Dyer et al.—Motion denied, without costs, on condition that the defendant consent that amended order be entered.

Agate vs. Weeks.—Order of discontinuance.

Workman vs. Kochler et al.—Order denying motion.

Brown vs. The Bushwick Leather Manufacturing Company.—Order of discontinuance.

Shaw vs. Reilly, &c.—Order of discontinuance.

Johnson vs. Donnell et al.—Order for commission.

Carpenter vs. Allen.—Order granted.

Fay vs. Mitchell.—Order appointing Stephen P. Bragaw, Esq., Receiver, &c.

Orders Granted.—Miller vs. Lynch; Carpenter vs. Allen; Mohler vs. The Bank for Savings, &c.; Townsend vs. Gray; Pollors vs. Brown; Grossbeck vs. Owen; Ross vs. Munn; Sistare vs. Ransom; King vs. Whaley; Tracy vs. Tracy; Richter vs. Newman; Hickey vs. O'Conner; Batterson vs. Sanford; The Fairfield County Bank vs. Connell; Hinghorn vs. Wright; Randall vs. Dusenbury; Moses vs. Kriers.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly and Judges Van Brunt and Larremore.

Mildeberger vs. Mildeberger.—Order affirmed.

Stienberg vs. Bie, &c.—Order reversed.

Hussen et al. vs. Clausen.—Exceptions overruled; judgment for the plaintiff.

Richie vs. Lester.—Exceptions sustained and new trial ordered.

Judgments Affirmed.—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.; Cook vs. The Mayor, &c.; Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.; Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c.; Appleton et al. vs. Hall; Buckley vs. Magnan; Isaac vs. Fredericks; Shipsey vs. Levy; O'Sullivan vs. Dusenbury; Ellas et al. vs. Sahm; Beers et al. vs. Bierstadt; Devoe et al. vs. De Baum; Weill vs. Hurley; Willcox and Gibbs Sewing-machine Company vs. Jex et al.; Appell vs. Bauer; Cox vs. Thornton; Carroll vs. Walling; The Pequannock Land and Building Company vs. Trapphagen; Shortel vs. Ransom; Polhemus vs. Dare; Hopkins vs. Townsend; Heehan vs. Furnell; Fadian vs. Allen; Bondy vs. Ball et al.; Brock vs. Stenger; O'Callahan vs. Kinsebury et al.; Sullivan vs. Howe; Boyes vs. Howe; Provensana et al. vs. Thayer Manufacturing Jewelry Company; McCreary vs. Winberry; Mulligan vs. Quaid, &c.

Judgments Modified and Affirmed.—Eagleson vs. Spratt et al.; Levy vs. Clemens.

Judgments Reversed—New Trial Ordered.—Solomon vs. Keller et al.; Ackerman vs. Blewitt.

Judgments Reversed.—Walker vs. Crane; Levy et al. vs. Karin et al.; Wilson vs. Dempsey et al.; Katz vs. Second-Avenue Railroad Company; O'Conner et al. vs. Ludwig; O'Rourke vs. Brady; Delender vs. Liebenstein; Schutz vs. Schieck; Halsey vs. Hopkins; Cheevers vs. O'Donnell et al.; Richards vs. The North German Fire Insurance Company; Unrath vs. Schaefer; Cohen vs. Studler; Carroll vs. Youngs; Sauter vs. Lowndes; Covert vs. Ford; Guttmann vs. Ungarisherr Frauen Krankenverein.

Appeals Dismissed.—Jacobs vs. Dwyer et al.; King vs. McCann; Schmidt vs. Reichardt; Jacobs vs. Dwyer et al.; Schaeffer vs. Humar; Fay vs. Haseltine.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the Matter of the Application of Leivestein, &c.—Produce the affidavit of the Assignees as to the propriety of this settlement.

Fliege vs. Rosenblatt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to be credited on judgment. Opinion.

May vs. Schoonmaker.—Bond approved and filed.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Boorman vs. Piers.—Order signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Orders Granted.—Kistler vs. Foulx; Huma vs. Cochrane; Jessup vs. Simon.

Johnson vs. Jones.—Bond approved and filed.

Order of Discontinuance Granted.—Hoffman vs. Flook et al.; Kennedy vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company; Courser vs. Smith et al.; Cole et al. vs. Williamson et al.

Rosner et al. vs. Schiller et al.—Order denying motion for new trial granted.

Bloodgood vs. Kissam, &c.—Order discontinuing action granted.

Baker et al. vs. Asendorf.—Affidavit of non-residence and order filed.

Schackenwald vs. Staller.—Order of substitution granted.

Richardson vs. Ward.—Order granted to amend judgment roll.

EXPLOSION OF A HOT-AIR TANK.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

HOUSTON, Jan. 11, 1879.

A very strange phenomenon occurred to-day at Harrisburg. One of the hot-air tanks of a parlor car of the San Antonio Road, from which the car is heated by pipes, had been cleaned a few days since, and the car placed in a shop. This morning William Maberly, an employe, went in the car with a lamp. No fire had been near the tank since cleaned. As he was tightening a nut on the tank, it exploded into atoms, tearing one end of the car to pieces, and severely injuring Maberly, who was brought here for medical attention. Dr. Powell states that his most severe injury is a compound comminuted fracture of the tibia, though other wounds in different parts of his body from fractured iron are very severe. The lamp was not held near the tank. Doctors cannot account for any explosive gas having generated there. The most plausible theory is that nitro-glycerine, placed maliciously in the tank, was the cause of the explosion. Maberly lives in Houston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

SAMUEL JOHNSON. His Words and his Ways; What he Said; What he Did; and What Men Thought and Spoke Concerning him. Edited by E. T. MASON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The novel plan upon which this work is prepared would make it attractive even though the subject-matter were less entertaining. It would seem as if Mr. Mason, charged with the task of producing a volume upon Dr. Johnson, and realizing the folly of attempting another biography of the man for whom Boswell lived and wrote, had bethought himself of a scheme by which the story of the great scholar's life might be made as fresh and fascinating as if its details had never before been given to the public. To have written a sketch of Dr. Johnson would have been to follow in the footsteps of Chalmers, Murphy, Page, Macaulay, Carlyle, and like them all to have been overshadowed by the achievement of the man who sacrificed every individual prospect in order that he might exhaust all biographical possibilities in the case of the rude philosopher whose many-sided nature he desired to interpret to the world. Boswell's enthusiasm over Johnson and his indefatigable labor have left nothing to be desired in the way of a biography of the great man. This fact Mr. Mason has fully appreciated, and, therefore, instead of attempting a repetition of what has already been completely and satisfactorily accomplished, he simply invites us to the enjoyment of a feast of anecdote, description, criticism, and analysis, all proceeding from the pens of Johnson's own most intimate friends and contemporaries. From this mass of material the reader may, if he like, make up a complete and finished portrait of the man, but the editor contents himself simply with providing the material wherewith the work may be done. So careful, indeed, is he to avoid the slightest appearance of having assumed the rôle of biographer that even when obliged to appear personally in the volume, he does so simply as the mouth-piece of others who have not put their statements in such shape as to make exact quotation possible.

It must not be supposed, however, that Mr. Mason's volume is simply a collection of extracts from the works of others, put together without classification or arrangement. A single glance at the table of contents reveals the existence of a very elaborate scheme, which must have cost an infinite amount of laborious thought and persistent research. Nothing less than keen and protracted investigations of the impressions made by Johnson upon the writers whom he quotes would have enabled Mr. Mason to take the philosopher's character to pieces, examine and analyze it, and finally resolve the whole intellectual and spiritual man into a list of traits and attributes. This is the plan upon which the work is arranged. First, we are invited to consider the testimony of Johnson's friends as regards his "Appearance, Manners, and Peculiarities." From these we turn to his "Partialities," thence to his "Habits as Scholar and Author." Following the list down, we presently find that the philosopher's complex individuality is divided under 42 heads, testimony in regard to each being adduced from the writings of the brilliant men and women with whom, in certain moods, Johnson loved to surround himself. What a skilled anatomist Mr. Mason is may be seen from the fact that he divides "Coarseness" from "General Brutality," "Generosity" from "Kindness," differentiating qualities in a manner calculated to puzzle all but the most accomplished students of human nature.

There can be no doubt that Johnson's character was, to a certain extent, embittered, and his asperities of disposition increased, by the miserable poverty of his early manhood, and the difficulties he experienced in winning recognition as an author. He lived in what has been called by one his biographers, in speaking of literature, "a dark night between two sunny days," when the day of patrician patronage was at its close, and that of public patronage had not dawned. How keenly he felt the want of appreciation evinced toward his earlier efforts to gain a place as a writer, is shown in the celebrated letter to Lord Chesterfield, where he says: "The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it." It was only in the latter part of his life that Johnson attained full recognition from the accomplished men and women who have left such copious records of him. At the age of 50 he is so poor that *Rasselas* must be completed before he can defray the expenses of his mother's funeral, and there is another period of three years during which the same bitter struggle must be endured before we see him made comparatively comfortable by a pension of £300, received from the crown through Lord Bute.

Among the many distinguished names that figure conspicuously in Mr. Mason's volume, those that contribute the most information in regard to the great scholar are Miss Reynolds, sister of Sir Joshua; Mme. D'Arblay, Mrs. Piozzi, Sir John Hawkins, and the faithful and devoted Boswell. Naturally, it is from the ladies that we hear most about his smaller peculiarities and the many impulses of affection and even gallantry that in some measure compensated for the general roughness of his manner toward those around him. Miss Reynolds, especially, had many opportunities of seeing the gentler side of his character. The attention of Sir Joshua Reynolds was attracted to Johnson by reading his *Life of Savage*, published in 1744. Upon their meeting, the conversation of the philosopher proved no less interesting to the great artist than his written words, and an intimacy was begun between the two, so widely separated by birth and circumstance that lasted until they were separated by death. In this close friendship Miss Reynolds was included, and whether, as suggested by Northcote, she gained the philosopher's good will "by the attention she paid his extraordinary predilection for tea," or simply by the exercise of feminine sympathy, she in some manner or other won him to exhibit in her society the most attractive sides of his complex character. That Johnson was amenable to feminine influence we have abundant evidence in his devotion to his wife, so much older than himself, in his sincere interest in Mme. D'Arblay, whom he used facetiously to call "Little Burney," and in the friendship that existed between himself and Mrs. Thrale, whose marriage with Piozzi occasioned him so much displeasure. Mme. D'Arblay and Mme. Piozzi seem to have been able to do much for Johnson in the way of keeping the demon of melancholy at bay. The manner in which the two ladies manufactured amusement and recreation for the philosopher, who lent himself pleasantly to their schemes, is illustrated by the following anecdote, occurring in Mr. Mason's volume under the head of "Playfulness":

"*Mrs. Thrale*—'To-morrow, Sir, Mrs. Montagu dines here, and then you will have talk enough.' Dr. Johnson began to see-saw, with a countenance strongly expressive of inward fun; and after enjoying it some time in silence, he suddenly, and with great animation, turned to me and cried, 'Down with her, Burney! Down with her! Spare her not! Attack her, fight her, and down with her at once! You are a rising wit, and she is at the top; and when I was beginning the world, and was nothing and nobody, the joy of all my life was to fire at all the established wits; and then everybody loved to halloo me on. But there is no game now; everybody would be glad to see me conquered; but then, when I was new, to vanquish the great ones was all the delight of my poor, little, dear soul! So at her, Burney! at her, and down with her!' Some time after, when we had all been a few minutes silent, he turned to me and said, 'Come, Burney, shall you and I study our parts against Mrs. Montagu comes?' 'Miss Burney,' cried Mrs. Thrale, 'you must get up your courage for this encounter. I think you should begin with Miss Gregory, and down with her first.' *Johnson*—'No, no; always fly at the eagle! Down with Mrs. Montagu herself!'—*Madame D'Arblay.*"

One of the most conspicuous traits in Johnson's character was his respect for rank and authority. This was never more fully demonstrated than in the pronounced opinions expressed by him during our Revolutionary War. The rupture between our ancestors and Great Britain roused political energies that had slumbered for some time and produced his pamphlet, *Taxation No Tyranny*, in which he endeavored to prove that distant colonies, which had in their assemblies a legislature of their own, were, notwithstanding, liable to be taxed in a British Parliament, where they had no representatives, and he thought his own country strong enough to enforce obedience. This pamphlet, which appeared in 1775, produced a controversy which was carried on for some time with considerable spirit, though Johnson took no part in it. No stronger censure was advanced against him than that his opinions were governed by his pension; but this was utterly unjust. No more independent spirit ever lived than that of the philosopher, and his opinion of our country, however unflattering to our vanity, was uniformly held by him. Boswell says:

"I started the subject of emigration. *Johnson*—'To a man of mere animal life you can urge no argument against going to America, but that it will be some time before he will get the earth to produce. But a man of any intellectual enjoyment will not easily go and immerse himself and his posterity for ages in barbarism.'"

Again:

"He had long before indulged most unfavorable sentiments of our fellow-subjects in America. For, as early as 1769, I was told by Dr. John Campbell that he had said of them, 'Sir, they are a race of convicts, and ought to be thankful for anything we allow them short of hanging.'"

Happily, the keen edge of Johnson's unflattering estimate of our forefathers is taken off by finding that other nations shared in his animadversions:

"*Johnson*—'The French, Sir, are a very silly people. They have no common life—nothing but the two ends, beggary and nobility. Sir, they are made up in everything of two extremes. They have no common-sense, they have no common manners, no common learning. They are much behind-hand, stupid, ignorant creatures.'"

In fact, the philosopher's heart was so bound up in the great capital where his life was spent, and where literary culture had made for itself a centre, that he could conceive of no other part of the world where existence would be tolerable or which would even repay the exertion of a visit. This predilection for London and London life is amusingly illustrated by Boswell:

"Mrs. Macsweyn, who officiated as our landlady here, (in one of the Scottish islands,) had never been on the mainland. On hearing this Dr. Johnson said to me before her, 'That is rather being behind-hand with life. I would at least go and see Glenelg.' *Boswell*—'You yourself, Sir, have never seen anything but your native island.' *Johnson*—'But, Sir, by seeing London, I have seen as much of life as the world can show.' *Boswell*—'You have not seen Pekin.' *Johnson*—'What is Pekin? Ten thousand Londoners would drive all the people of Pekin; they would drive them like deer.'"

It is through a series of anecdotes, many as trifling as the above, that the reader of Mr. Mason's compilation gains an insight into the remarkable and complex character of Johnson. We see him as he displayed himself to his friends in moments of ease and recreation, when the dignity of the scholar and rhetorician was laid aside. The impression he produced when chatting in his own study, walking in the streets of London, dining at an inn, or calling upon a friend, is the one to which our attention is called by these writers who lived with him in familiar converse. Such a compilation, arranged under heads which guide the reader without constraining his thoughts, is more valuable than a dozen biographies. Plutarch, the prince of ancient biographers, says: "Nor is it always in the most distinguished achievements that men's vices or virtues may be best discerned; but very often an action of small note, a short saying, or a jest shall distinguish a person's real character more than the greatest sieges or the most important battles." Mr. Mason's idea has been to bring before the reader a collection of just these very "actions of small note" and "trifling sayings" that shall reveal distinctly the various traits and attributes of the man. In doing it he has produced a volume full of interest, every page of which contains characteristic and entertaining anecdotes of the great scholar. The series to which this book belongs, "English Men of Letters," edited by Prof. John Morley, has already recommended itself to the public by the interesting and comprehensive character of the works it contains. But, while the preceding volumes can only claim the praise that may be awarded to truthful and entertaining biography, this work of Mr. Mason deserves especial eulogy from the ingenious manner with which the familiar writing and fragmentary testimony of those who lived with Johnson and knew him intimately is so gathered together and arranged that the reader may almost feel himself brought into immediate contact and made personally acquainted with the greatest literary worker of the eighteenth century, and the most eccentric of modern philosophers.

L'ART.

L'ART. REVUE HEBDOMADAIRE ILLUSTREE. Fourth year. Vol. IV. A. BALLUE, editor. Paris: LIBRAIRIE DE L'ART. New-York: BOUTON.

Accord a place of very great distinction to the work of an American etcher, which forms one of the most brilliant illustrations of *l'Art*. It is a quick, rapid sketch, but treated with such *verve* and fire as to show the most marked talent. The etching is called "La Fin de l'Acte." It tells its own story. There, in the full blaze of the footlights, to a crowded house, the whole orchestra thundering out the finale, are posed the singers. It is an act in "Puritani"—if you like. The etching looks like an accompaniment to Verdi. The prima donna holds the struggling tenor, who gives that *ut de poitrine*, which soars above the din of sound; the dead baritone lies sprawling on the stage, while the basso—it might be a Lablache, only he is not fat enough—adds to the musical effects. All this is managed with a skill, a brilliancy of touch, that is wonderful. Tier on tier are piled the audience. The gorgeousness of the finest house in the world is thrown in with amazing prodigality. With all this, there is perfectness of detail. It gives the best idea of grand scenic effect we have ever seen. The editors of *L'Art* say that John Ames Mitchell has *bien de l'esprit*. To the ready pencil of this artist there has to be added the quickest conception of art. *L'Art* in the present number is marvelously rich in etchings unsurpassed for their excellence. Subjects of the most varied kind seem to have been taken and treated by the leading etchers. We have two Rubenses, etched by Unger, and the same number by Millais, brought out by the magical needle of Waltner. Nothing can be more thorough than the adaptiveness of Unger to the "St. Idelphonse" of Rubens. The comely, matronly face of the good saint has the very tone of the great Antwerp artist. It is imbued with the color. *The portrait of Mme. Bischoffsheim*, is in Millais' most stately form. The lady, in the full plenitude of her charms, is superbly attired. Waltner has etched this picture in his most finished manner. The same artist has given us, designed and etched by himself, a picture of the Prince of Wales. Great etchers must be great artists, and a composition all their own has its merits. We have given but a tithe of the etchings this fourth volume contains. We have before this commented on the excellence of the wood engravings. We would call to the especial notice of our wood engravers and printers the copy of a vase, the work of Puyplat. On it is a falcon, Japanese in sentiment, that stands out on an almost dead-black ground. Here is a mass of black, quite 5 inches by 8, only relieved by the sketch of the bird and some few bold whites. Without the skill of the engraver and the pressman it would have been an awkward black blotch. As it is, it is a perfect representation of what it means to be, the copy of a dark, lustrous vase, when the glare of the glaze shines out.

Considerable space, with some comment, is given to our American artists who exhibited their pictures at the Exhibition, and Wyatt Eaton, Arthur Quartley, M. C. L. Tiffany, and most particularly Walter Shirlaw, are commended. We are only too glad to mention that Mr. Loubat's *Medallic History of the United States* receives an appropriate notice, and that a page of the illustrations of that remarkable work, Jacquemart's copies of the Paul Jones medals, are given. It is only, according to the editor of *Art*, full justice to state that at the Exposition, M. A. Ballue, the editor, with many others attached to this work, such as artists, designers, etchers, wood-engravers, paper-makers, and printers, were the recipients of medals, awarded for artistic preeminence.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The German novelist and dramatist, Karl Gutzkow, is dead.

—The uniform edition of Charles Kingsley's writings is rapidly approaching completion.

—Julian Hawthorne contributes a story "The New Endymion," to the January *Temple Bar.*

—J. Fairbanks & Co. have just ready a volume of papers on social topics by T. De Witt Talmage, entitled *Fees of Society.*

—Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have nearly ready *Voices from Babylon*, by Joseph A. Seiss, whose *Miracle of Stone* made quite a sensation, and passed through several editions.

—The address commemorative of the life, character, and writings of the late William Cullen Bryant, delivered at the Academy of Music before the New-York Historical Society, by Mr. George William Curtis, is published in pamphlet and book form at Charles Scribner's Sons'.

—The *Life of Bishop Cummins*, which Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for the present month, is likely to make a lively sensation in ecclesiastical circles. Dr. Cummins was the first Bishop in the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the book will give an ample account of the origin and early steps of that movement.

—Frivolity reduced to a system will be found in a book published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago. *The German* is written by two amateur leaders of the cotillon dance, and offsets, to a certain extent, the vigorous onslaught upon round dances recently made by some prominent men and women through the medium of tracts and books.

—Chapman & Hall, of London, and J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, issue, simultaneously, a translation of a book on *Æsthetics*, by Eugène Véron. W. H. Armstrong, a graduate of Oxford, turns it into English. Véron tries to strip æsthetics of the envelopes of metaphysical dreaming which have surrounded the science from the time of Plato to the present day.

—A pretty little book in flexible covers fantastically designed is published by Macmillan & Co. It contains 46 articles reprinted from the *Saturday Review*. They are by Mrs. Loftie, and relate to social matters. *XLVI Social Twitters* treat of such important matters as "Proposals," "New Houses," "Living on Flats," "Girls at Home," "Single Blessedness," &c.

—A Philo-Celtic Society, established in this City last June, has been joined by upward of 1,000 members. The purpose is to revive the Erse tongue, each member endeavoring to become able to read and speak it. The patriotic founders of the society propose that the Constitution and proceedings of the future Irish Republic shall be written and conducted in Erse.

—Local historians quarrel so much over points in the Revolutionary struggle in which Boston is concerned, that the war of pamphlets only ceases while a flag of truce passes between the contending parties. The latest *brochure* is Mr. William W. Wheildon's *History of Paul Revere's Signal Lanterns*, which were hung in the steeple of the North (Christ) Church, in Salem-street, Boston, to warn the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord. Mr. Wheildon, with his well-known historical instinct, has sifted this matter to the bottom, and clearly proves that Paul Revere, the hero of Longfellow's poem with that title, is entitled to credit for the plan, and that the lanterns were hung by his direction in the steeple of old Christ Church. It is an interesting and valuable pamphlet, and bears the imprint of Lee & Shepard, Boston.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons are sending out their list of early publications for the new year. It includes *The Life of Gerrit Smith*, by O. B. Frothingham, the first edition of which attracted no little attention and was made the text of a good deal of controversy; *The Great Fur Land; or, Sketches of Life in the Hudson Bay Territory*, by H. M. Robinson, formerly United States Consul in Manitoba, with numerous illustrations from designs by Charles Gosch; *The Secret of Success; or, How to Get On in the World*, with some remarks upon true and false success and the art of making the best of life, by William Davenport Adams, author of the *Dictionary of English Literature*; *Soldier and Pioneer*, a record of the life and family history of Richard Clough Anderson, and a picture of frontier life in Virginia in the last half of the eighteenth century; a volume on *Ethics*, by President John Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin; *The Currency of the Country*, by Hon. Carl Schurz, being No. 11 of the "Economic Monographs;" *The Currency Question*, from a Southern point of view, by Robert W. Hughes, United States Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia, being an argument against the inflationists and the supporters of State banks and local money; *National Banking*, by M. L. Scudder, Chairman of the "Honest Money League," being No. 12 of the "Economic Monographs;" *A Reading-Book of English Classics*, edited for use in schools, by Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill.; *A Translation of Conversations on Art*, by M. Couture; *The Art of Figure-Drawing*, by C. R. Weigall, being the fourth volume in Putnam's "Series of Art Hand-books," edited by Susan N. Carter, President of the Cooper Union School of Design; *Poesie für Haus und Schule*, a collection of standard German poetry, selected and arranged for use in schools and in the home-circle, by L. R. Klemm, author of *Sprach-und-Lese-Bücher in acht Kreisen*, a companion volume to Miss Brackett's popular collection of "Poetry for Home and School;" *Emergencies, and How to Meet Them*, compiled by Burt G. Wilder, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in Cornell University; and "Hampton Tracts for The People," edited by Dr. Stephen Smith, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Mrs. M. T. Armstrong, and Miss Helen W. Ludlow. These tracts are condensed but comprehensive statements of the fundamental laws of health, with illustrations of the results of breaking these laws, and advice as to the best and easiest way of living in obedience to them. The first numbers of the series will be *Health Laws of Moses, Duty of Teachers, Preventable Diseases, Who Found Jamie? A Haunted House*, and *Woman's Work in Sanitary Reform.*

NEW MUSIC.

—A company called the Celluloid Piano Key Company adopts a novel method of advertising by means of pieces of new music composed in honor of their patent. Charles Wels furnishes them with a "Celluloid Grand March," and with "Celluloid Sketches, at Home and in the Chapel." B. Courlander offers on the shrine of Celluloid a "Celluloid Polka for the White keys," published by George Willig & Co., of Baltimore. At this rate we shall soon have a "Dentifrice Mazurka," a "Nocturne in Bixby's Best Blacking," a "Galvanized Gum Galop," or a "Bligh's Cork-leg Valse, Expressly Arranged for the Piano-forte."

—New pieces of music for the voice, issued by Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, (C. H. Ditson & Co., of New-York,) comprise "The Cross," a quartet piece by Karl Walter, with words by S. C. Foster; "To-morrow!" by G. Pallone, adapted and translated by Theodore T. Barker, with words in Italian, English, and German; "Forget or Die," words and music by V. V., and "Lightly o'er the plain he stept," by Guglielmo, with words by Henry Taylor. Instrumental music comprises the melody from Wallace's opera of "Lurline"—"Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer"—transcriptions and variations arranged by A. E. Warren; "The Hoffman," a polka by Edward Hoffman; "Pomone," a waltz by Emile Waldteufel, and selections from "H. M. S. Pinafore," a comic opera by Arthur Sullivan. Oliver Ditson & Co. also publish the entire score of this nautical comic opera, the words of which are by Gilbert. It is in two acts, and occupies a quarto of 130 pages. One of Celia Thaxter's little poems of the sea-side has also been put to music by Julius Eichberg, and is published under the title, "The Wild Rose."

ART AND DRAMA IN LONDON.

THE GROSVENOR EXHIBITION AND IRVING'S HAMLET.

A RARE COLLECTION OF STUDIES AND DRAWINGS BY OLD MASTERS—WATER-COLOR PICTURES—THEATRICAL REFORMS BY THE ACTOR-MANAGER OF THE LYCEUM—SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE IN A NOBLE SETTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

The new year is inaugurated with a gloom befitting the national prospects. While the bells were ringing out the old and in the new, the rain gave warning of its coming, and the day broke gray and sombre enough for the last matin of all time. On this first day of the new year London has been enveloped in a cloud. It is not a true description to say that it has been raining all day. We have been in a vapor bath and under a steady down-pour, and, writing in the night, I still hear the steady "drip," "splash," "splash" on window and pavement. The streets have been closed in at the ends with a mist through which the traffic comes and goes. Even Bond-street to-day looked "a thing of shreds and patches," blurred over with a dirty brush. It was a relief to go in out of the wet and see the new exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery, though the gloom of the outer world was duly represented in the darkened halls and galleries of Sir Coutts Lindsay's splendid "hobby." I had nearly written "folly," but Mr. Whistler and Mr. Burne Jones might consider that personal. At the same time it would hardly be fair, seeing that the recent exhibitions have in a measure redeemed the former glorification of mediocrity. I wonder if Mr. Whistler, in those early days of the Grosvenor, really believed in the art merits of his work, or whether he was simply humoring the morbid taste of a certain set of oddities who thought they were forming a new school. For an artist of so much sterling ability, he certainly has done some strange things, though he has been torn and maimed by critics who are not worthy to tie his shoe-strings. But he has no place in the exhibition which opened at the Grosvenor on Monday. His forte is not water-color painting, and no pictures are accepted that have been done at a more recent date than 1873. The exhibition is practically a continuation of that held last Winter, consisting of drawings and original sketches by old masters and water-colors by British artists. The idea is to illustrate the growth and achievements of water-color painting, for which the British schools are justly famous, and this second gathering of works is supposed to bring the splendid record down to the present day.

THE FIRST STUDIES OF GREAT PAINTERS.

First in order of exhibition, according to the catalogue, is the collection of drawings by the old masters. The man who said to his country friend in my hearing, "Come on, lad, these pictures are only trials; they're all begun and none of 'em finished," must have been greatly disappointed with this department. So also was the old lady who remarked: "Well, surely, if they call these things pictures, our Sarah Ann brings better home from school at the holidays." These persons had come to see pictures, not to study art. They were out for the day, and their aspirations would probably be fulfilled at night, when they would cry, "Oh! oh!" in presence of the gorgeous transformation scene of the Covent Garden or Drury-Lane pantomime. How different the sensations of the handful of art students, with their noses down upon the glass that protects the drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, Corregio, Rembrandt, Velasques, Murillo, Alonso Carro, Claude Lorraine, Poussin, Watteau, Fragarard, Flaxman, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Smirke, and a host of other illustrious men, represented here by 787 studies, selected from the portfolios of English collectors. The wealth of the examples may be estimated by the fact that there are 68 of Rembrandt's drawings, 15 by Titian, 22 by Raphael, and 18 by Leonardo da Vinci. The latter come chiefly from the art loan of Christ Church College, Oxford. They are part of that "best legacy" of the artist which he says "is to be found in manuscript books scattered over Italy, France, and England, in public and royal collections and in private hands." There is a world of suggestion, of curious speculation, and study, in this varied collection of drawings, the beginnings of great things, first thoughts in pencil, the outlines of pictures that remain models of beauty for all time. Ingres is represented by some 70 studies, many so finished as to enable the authorities on this side the Channel to form a clear judgment of his true place in art history. The French will never settle the problem for themselves, but art students here are inclined to give Ingres a foremost rank among the greatest draughtsmen of any school. His drawings are full of the genius of carefulness—delicate, keen, sharp, and eminently characteristic in the delineation of the subjects treated. Ingres has only been dead 10 years, and some of the works now collected at the Grosvenor have been lent by his widow.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

This delightful branch of art is illustrated by nearly 400 contributions, loaned by the owners, and embracing a wide range of English art, covering the last 20 years. Poynter, Gilbert, Sam Bough, Roberts, Millais, Corbould, Lockhart, Hayes, Orrock, Duncan, Danby, Dobson, Watson, Fripp, Carl Haag, A. W. Hunt, Lamont, Herkimer, Poole, Goodall, Linton, Hine, Leitch, and other names familiar to the art-world, are represented by many fine works. There is, however, a panel in the West Gallery containing some very inferior pictures. They are instructive, nevertheless, as showing how artists having fair manipulative power may burlesque true art, in wild efforts at originality that degenerate into ugly mannerisms and silly affectations. There are half a dozen pictures in this panel which may be usefully noticed on this account. "May on the Hill," by J. W. North, is supposed to represent thorn-bushes in bloom on a hill-side. The attempted realism of the treatment has left us a green and brown daub of dirty meadows, with a scrawl or two of white, which are to be taken for May trees, though they resemble nothing that was ever seen in the shape of trees, thorns, or otherwise. Close by is "A Man's Head," by R. Bateman. If the artist has striven to represent a bit of flat color, washed out in a shower or faded by time, he has been successful; and if ever there was a man's head like this one we should be thankful that Mr. Bateman has not drawn a body to it. A little of that head will be found to go a long way. "Cuckoo Time Near Camelot," by the same artist, is another piece of affectation resulting in impossible trees and meadows, slightly redeemed, however, by well-drawn figures. The panel is characteristically finished with four small cartoons by Lamont, illustrating the story of "Bonny Kilmeny," one of those morbid extravagances of color which at one time threatened to become popular under the patronage of a certain professedly "æsthetical" crowd who claimed to be apostles of culture. A magnificent contrast to this panel of affectation is that at the end of the gallery, which includes works by Gilbert, Arthur Glennie, Carl Werner, and Joseph Knight, honest, sterling workers, who, when they draw "a man's head," a meadow, or a May-tree, you cannot mistake them for setting suns or haystacks. "War," by Gilbert, is the centre of the group at the end of the room. Lent by the artist himself, it is one of his finest works, both as regards color, grouping, and drawing. "The Burial of Knox," "The King's Trumpeter," "Hohenlinden," and "A Gloomy Evening" make up the Gilbert gallery, and they are effective foils to the repose which belongs to the subjects of the surrounding pictures, notably the "Palaces at Padua and Venice," by Werner, and the studies in Rome, by Glennie. There are 9 or 10 works by Carl Haag, lent by various persons; but the best examples, perhaps, extant of this artist, who is not dead, as was reported the other day, are two large ones which he presented to the Garrick Club, and which hang in the smoking-room of the well-known house in Garrick-street.

MR. IRVING AS A MANAGER.

There are a few critics who have stood by Henry Irving from the first real opening of his career, and who felt a personal concern in his success of Monday night, when he played "Hamlet" in his own theatre, and in his own way, with artists selected by himself, with a new leading lady, with a new arrangement of scenes, and, in so far as decorations and fittings are concerned, in a new and beautiful house. There are other critics who have more than once turned upon the popular idol, and it would seem, when you are opposed to Mr. Irving and his method, you must be bitter and personal; you must attack his legs, you must sneer at his gait, and, if you are a caricaturist as well as a critic, you must draw hideous pictures of him, forgetting that mannerism is individuality, and that a man does not make his own legs. But to-day it is all sunshine. The courageous artist, the thoughtful actor, the conscientious student, the generous and high-minded man, has conquered. It would be eccentric, nay clownish, to stand apart amid the general congratulations, and during the week not a journal of note but has paid tribute to the actor and the manager, who, on the reopening of the Lyceum on Monday night was welcomed in the double capacity by a brilliant and enthusiastic audience, which in the stalls waved handkerchiefs at him, and in the pit raised hats and cheered with one voice. It was a scene not to be forgotten when Mr. Irving came on, for, apart from his own personal popularity, he had abolished the fee system, he had cushioned the seats of both pit and gallery, he had made each stall a comfortable and elegant seat, and transformed the heavy looking house into a very temple of art. Behind the scenes, as in front, the manager-actor had introduced notable reforms. The dressing-rooms had been decorated and properly furnished, hot and cold water being provided, and everything done to uphold the decencies and promote the comforts of life on the actors' side of the curtain. Until very lately, the conditions under which artists have had to dress in London theatres, as a rule, have been simply disgraceful. Strange to say, the provinces set the example of reform in this direction, but even now, behind the scenes of some of the London theatres is worthy of a back-slum in Seven Dials or a Bowery gaff. The Lyceum, Prince of Wales', Covent Garden, the Gaiety, the Court, and the Olympic are more or less exceptions to this, and now that managers are in the humor to "reform it altogether," we shall soon have no reason to complain, for the managers of London are like sheep—they follow a bellwether pell-mell. Mr. Irving has shown them the way, and in due course things will be pushed to extremes, changing from Seven-Dials rooms to West-End boudoirs, from a Bowery gaff to a Fifth-Avenue theatre. The Lyceum scenery for the new version of "Hamlet" is of the highest order of stage art, and it moved on the first night with the regularity of clock-work and with the silence of greased wheels and list shoes. No entr'acte music was set down, no prompter's bell rang; the play went on without warning; the curtain went up and down with a mysterious regularity; and when, after each act, calls were made for the artists, they did not come on before the curtain, but received their honors on the scene. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Campbell Clarke, was out of sight, and the church-yard scene was played to a characteristic organ accompaniment. The interview between *Hamlet* and the *Ghost* took place on a wild rock-bound coast, the apparition addressing the Prince from the summit of a rock, and afterward gradually fading out, as it seemed, among the cliffs, as the russet morning broke over the sea. The court of the *King* was a fine, solid-looking set, and the furnishing of the *Queen's* room was an archæological triumph, full of well-studied mediæval detail, hung with tapestry, and suggesting an atmosphere of superstition and religious exercise grimly suitable to the incident of the play which belongs to the scene. The funeral of *Ophelia* was performed at eventide, which is defended by Mr. Frank Marshall on the ground of the "maimed rights" accorded to a supposed suicide; though this view of the time when the ceremony should take place is not borne out by the text, for neither *Hamlet* nor *Horatio* see anything unusual in a funeral taking place at such an hour. But this is a small matter. The scene is laid on the slope of an old-fashioned burial ground, in the solemn twilight, the processional chant of the monkish choir breaking out at intervals to the requiem strains of the organ. The business of *Hamlet's* leaping into the grave is cut out, and the *Prince's* exit is made behind the group of mourners, who represent a rare picture, both as to composition and color, as the curtain goes down. There is something incongruous yet curiously impressive in playing the last awfully tragic scene in a hall of the palace looking upon a pastoral scene of lawn and silvery birch trees in their first Spring leaves. With this brief outline of scenery, which omits several exquisitely painted cloths for front scenes, the reader will have sufficient notes for realizing the fact that without loading the tragedy with gorgeous scenery, Mr. Irving has had the play mounted in a worthy setting, in which the poet and the artist have worked cordially together. When the audience insisted upon the new manager saying something at the end of the performance, Mr. Irving, in a short address, said he had been working all his life to realize that night's representation of "Hamlet," and London is agreed that the effort is honorable to the manager-actor and not unworthy of Shakespeare. As to the merits of Mr. Irving's *Hamlet*, itself sufficient has been said on previous occasions. His scenes with the players, with *Ophelia*, and with his mother, are unequaled on the modern stage for their subtle power. The princely graciousness of his manner to the actors is only surpassed by his half-disguised tenderness toward *Ophelia*, and the struggle of his affectionate nature to "speak daggers" to his mother. In the *Ophelia* scenes he was assisted by Miss Ellen Terry, who is to-day the most popular actress in England. Mr. Forrester played the *King*, Mr. Mead, the *Ghost*, Mr. Swinburne, *Horatio*, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, *Osric*, Mr. Beaumont, the *First Player*, Mr. F. Cooper, *Laertes*, and Miss Pauncefort the *Queen*. It is believed that "Faust and Marguerite" will follow "Hamlet," with Irving as *Mephistopheles*, and Miss Terry as *Marguerite*.

DETROIT'S LATEST BOY PHENOMENON.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, Jan. 16.

Detroit has developed another boy phenomenon. This time it is a 9-year-old lad, who tells instantly the day of the week of any given date, whether past or future. Thus, if one says to him, "I was born Aug. 12, 1843, what day of the week did that fall on?" he will reply instantly and correctly. He is equally ready in that regard concerning the future. He has been subjected to many tests, but thus far he has invariably been correct. He has no knowledge of the method by which he arrives at these results. When asked how he knows he replies, "Because I know it's so." The most surprising feature of the case is the fact that the boy is semi-idiotic.

HOW THE DEACON KILLED A WILD-CAT.

From the Monticello (N. Y.) Republican, Jan. 17.

An old but well-meaning Deacon in the Town of Mamakating recently captured and executed a favorite dog belonging to a neighbor, and which had been in the habit of paying him nightly visits. The owner of the dog learning its fate, asked the good man why he did it. The Deacon replied that he mistook it for a wild-cat. The body of the dog, which was black, and resembled a wild-cat about as much as it did a mule, was found tied to a bush, where it had been shot. The old gentleman was asked why he tied it up if he thought it was a wild-cat, and replied that he tied it up because he was afraid of it. The interrogator remarked that hunters rarely tied wild-cats up to shoot them, and then returned to his bereaved family.

PROPOSED TAXATION OF PETROLEUM.

From the Philadelphia North American, Jan. 18.

It is singular that petroleum should have so long escaped taxation. It is a source of wealth that is rapidly being exhausted, and the State should receive some advantage for this drain upon its resources. At the present rate it is not a question of many years when the whole supply will be gone, and yet thousands of barrels run to waste every day, and the digging of wells still goes on as fast as ever. The State and its citizens ought to get millions every year more than they do from the sale of this product, for doubling the price would hardly diminish the consumption 10 per cent.

THE STRANGEST METEOR STORY YET.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

COVINGTON, Ind., Jan. 15, 1879.

On Tuesday night last, Leonidas Grover, who resided in the vicinity of Newtown, Fountain County, met his death in a way that is probably without parallel in this or any other country. Mr. Grover was a widower, living on his farm with a married daughter and her husband. On the evening referred to, the married couple had been absent on a visit to some neighbors, and upon returning at a late hour, entered the house, finding everything, to all appearance, in usual order, and supposing that Mr. Grover had already retired, went to bed themselves. Next morning the daughter arose, and having prepared breakfast, went to the adjoining room to call her father, and was horrified to find him lying upon his shattered bed, a mutilated corpse. Her screams brought the husband quickly to the bedroom, and an inspection disclosed a ragged opening in the roof, directly over the breast of the unfortunate man, which was torn through as if by a cannon-shot, and extending downward through the bedding and floor; other holes showed the direction taken by the deadly missile. Subsequent search revealed the fact that the awful calamity was caused by the fall of a meteoric stone, and the stone itself, pyramidal in shape, and weighing 20 pounds and a few ounces, avoirdupois, and stained with blood, was unearthed from a depth of nearly five feet, thus showing the fearful impetus with which it struck the dwelling. The position of the corpse, with other surroundings, when found, showed that the victim was asleep when stricken, and that death to him was painless.

OUR STREET-BOYS IN THE WEST.

A DOUBLE MISTAKE CONCERNING THE CHARACTER OF THE BOYS SENT, AND THE KIND OF HOMES THEY FIND.

From the Fayette (Mo.) Advertiser, Jan. 2.

The impression prevails in many localities west of the Mississippi River that the children sent out by the Children's Aid Society, of New-York, are the vilest and most incorrigible among the hoodlums which infest the highways and byways of the great City. This is a mistake. On the other hand, the impression is current in New-York, among those interested, that the people of the West want these children only for the profit that may be derived from their labor—in plain parlance, to utilize them as servants. This is also a mistake.

Regarding the former, we have it from a no less reliable authority than Mr. C. L. Brace himself, that all the children sent West by the society are honest and worthy. Many of them have enjoyed the comforts of home, the instruction of pious parents, and the advantages of public schools. Others not so fortunate in these respects have been selected by the society for transportation to the West only after the most rigid and satisfactory investigations. Naught can be brought against any of them save their poverty. But it is this that brings them here. As to the notion that these children are brought here and delivered over into a species of slavery, that is ridiculous. They are given only to those persons known to be humane and charitable, and whose condition in life enables them to rear the children properly. Occasionally it may happen that a child finds a hard taskmaster, but not often. Generally it is just the reverse. The truth is some few of the children who are sent out here come from homes better than those they get here. That is, they think so. Finding that they are expected to take a part in the usual avocations upon the farm with the other children of the farmer by whom they may happen to be adopted, they rebel as soon as the novelty wears off and homesickness begins to tell. One little fellow, about 10 years of age, a remarkably bright child and "a good little Sunday-school boy," came out last June and was taken into a most estimable and kind-hearted family near this place. He brought several nice suits of clothing, quite a little library, and a gun. He expected to pass his time riding horses and hunting Indians. Unfortunately, however, for his peace of mind he found that there were no Indians here, and instead of riding horses all the time he was expected to make himself useful occasionally by catching them for other purposes. His own parents could not have been kinder to him, or more solicitous as to his welfare than were the parties with whom he lived. Nevertheless, in the course of a few weeks he left. The people of the East who think the children sent here are made slaves doubtless form their opinions from reports of just the character that this boy gave—opinions at once baseless and unjust. We believe that the many really needy children who have found good homes in this section return reports of quite a different character. At all events, there are plenty of good, comfortable homes in Missouri for needy and deserving children—homes where they will enjoy every comfort and advantage that the average Western child enjoys, and have with him equal chances in the battle of life.

AN INSANE BRIDEGROOM'S FREAK.

From the Ottawa (Canada) Free Press, Jan. 14.

During the past week the residents of Fitzroy Township and neighborhood have had a sensation in the mysterious disappearance of a young man named Adam Symes, under the most extraordinary circumstances, on the night of his marriage. The wedding took place on Monday of last week, the 6th of January. The bride was an estimable young lady of Carleton-place named Miss Jennie Graham. Adam Symes was about 24 years of age, well educated, and in comfortable circumstances. The wedding party broke up at a comparatively early hour, and the parties left in the house retired at about 11 o'clock. An aunt and a sister of Symes were stopping at the place at the time. Between 2 and 3 o'clock Tuesday morning young Symes got up, partially dressed himself, and went out, not again returning. The wife was naturally alarmed, as well as his relatives, at the mysterious disappearance. Search was instituted during Tuesday and following days, but the only trace that could be had was foot-prints leading from the gate straight across some fields to the railway track, which was about a mile distant. The Wabe Creek ran quite close to where the foot-prints terminated, and it was thought that Symes might have committed suicide by drowning, the creek being open at that point owing to the swift current. On Sunday last he was discovered by a friend, a doctor, at a hotel at the Chats Rapids, where he had been for three days. It is evident that Tuesday and Wednesday the poor unfortunate had wandered about through the country, stopping likely at some of the farm-houses, and on Thursday or the evening previous made his way to the Chats Village. He was cared for at the hotel, although he could give no account of himself, and no one knew who he was until the doctor arrived, when he was taken back to his home on the Sunday evening. He is now a lunatic, not even recognizing his wife or most intimate friends. They have hard work to get him to eat anything, and if he had his way he would soon starve to death. For some days previous to Symes' marriage the hired-man noticed symptoms of insanity upon him, for he gave his instructions regarding the work around the house and farm in a mixed manner. It appears that a few years ago his father committed suicide by drowning.

A SERENE ASSASSIN.

A Rome correspondent of the London *News* says: Signor Leopoldo Tarantini, the distinguished Neapolitan pleader, who has undertaken Passanante's defense, writes thus to Herr Wymetal, the author of "Spaziergange in Neapel,"—("Walks in Naples,") and other works:

"You ask me how I am impressed by my client. I will tell you. He interests me profoundly. I thought to find in him a cynic, or a fanatic, but he appears to me rather an unfortunate who inspires sympathy, aye, even respect, for his resignation without cowardice and without vulgarity. There is in him something of the mystic, and something of the simpleton. He is under no self-illusion as to his fate; nay, he would like to accelerate it; but his conscience remains tranquil, like the conscience of one who has fulfilled a duty. His demeanor exhibits neither ostentation nor exaltation. His physiognomy is calm, with something of a smile at intervals. He is a man of scanty education, but of unusual good sense. I have read all his writings, scrawled, as they are, without orthography, without punctuation, and in a character almost unintelligible, and I must own that it would be difficult to find ideas nobler, juster, or more honestly dedicated to the well-being, moral as well as physical, of mankind. When you read them, (for I am on the point of having them printed for publication,) you will think you are perusing a new, though rough-hewn Gospel. Perhaps I exaggerate; but I repeat to you that this unfortunate arouses in me an interest I never felt before, and I will spare no effort to vindicate him from the herd of vulgar delinquents, if delinquent be the term for one who acts under the fatal dominion of a conviction which a thousand circumstances, independent of his will, have impressed upon his mind, to the hallucination of his intellect, but not to the perversion of his heart. As to his physique, it is spare, blonde in complexion, with a slight suffusion of color, while his look, which seems to lose itself in the infinite, suggests not so much the malefactor as the martyr."

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK EXPENDITURES.

From the Washington Republic, Jan. 12.

On Thursday morning Mr. Robert Purvis, one of the Freedman's Bank Commissioners, came to the office of the *Republic* and made an explanation. Instead of but $80,000, the Commissioners have collected $1,420,393 46, and have paid out nearly $1,300,000. For this work, which by reason of the hard times has already extended throughout nearly four years, the three Commissioners have received salaries of $3,000 per annum each. This sum, if they performed their work faithfully, cannot be regarded as an exorbitant one. The following is the statement of the work of the Commissioners furnished to us by Mr. Purvis:

From July 13, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1878—

Cash collections		$1,420,393 46
Paid special deposits and preferred claims	$73,463 29	
Paid on account of dividends	880,858 95	
Paid expenses of all kinds	318,753 84	
On hand toward next dividend	138,317 38	$1,420,393 46

The items of expense include the expenses of closing 32 branches, salaries of Commissioners and agents, attorneys' fees and costs, arrearages of taxes, taxes, rents, advertising, stationery, postage, expressage, auctioneers' fees, repairs to properties, judgments against the company, fuel, gas, &c. The "salaries of Commissioners," as provided by law, for the period named amounted to $39,558 32.

ROBERT PURVIS, of the Commissioners.

OF THE SAME BLOOD.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

A young man in Boston recently received a bequest of $25,000. He had been poor, and the sudden acquisition of wealth rather turned his head. He began to spend the money in reckless dissipation, in spite of the efforts of his father to restrain him, and kept on until only $11,000 was left. The father begged that this remainder might be given to him for safe keeping, and the son, being then ill from long drunkenness and very penitent, readily complied. The father put $10,950 into a pocket in his shirt, and started out to spend the other $50 in a frolic. That night he slept on a bench in a bar-room, and in the morning every cent of the money was gone.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The official report of the Cathedral fair in this City states that the proceeds amount to $172,625.

The rumor that Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, is about to resign is not true. He has no such intention.

An effort is to be made to save Haworth Church, which is so intimately associated with Charlotte Bronté, from being pulled down.

Rev. Clement Bailhache, Secretary of the English Baptist Missionary Society, died recently at the age of 48. He held several important pastorates.

President George F. Magoun, D. D., of Iowa College, is delivering a course of 12 lectures on "Home Missions," before the students of Andover Theological Seminary.

Rev. Aaron Williams, D. D., a well-known Presbyterian Pastor and teacher, died recently at Economy, Penn., aged 72. He was author of a book on the women of the Bible.

Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Va., is actively engaged in bringing the negroes into the Roman Catholic Church. There are at present few or no colored Catholics in that diocese.

Rev. Evan Stevenson, of Fowler, Ind., father of Hon. Job Stevenson, is dead. He was once a slave-owner, and became an Abolitionist in 1844, at the same time emancipating his slaves.

Rev. A. G. Vermilye, D. D., Reformed, of this City, has accepted the appointment, by the American Seamen's Friend Society, of Chaplain at Antwerp, Holland. He leaves for his post April 1.

One-seventh of the population of North Carolina are members of the Baptist Church. About half of the number, 160,000, are colored people, who added to their churches last year 9,000 members.

The Archbishop of York and 25 Bishops held ordinations on St. Thomas' Day and the fourth Sunday in Advent, when 422 gentlemen were admitted into holy orders, the Deacons slightly preponderating.

The vote on the overture for reduced representation in the Presbyterian General Assembly, which is being scrutinized with a great deal of interest, stands as follows: 32 Presbyterians approve and 21 reject it.

Rev. A. F. Dickson, D. D., Principal of the Southern Presbyterian Training-school for colored ministers, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., is dead. The school was begun only a year or two ago, and Dr. Dickson had scarcely completed its organization.

By appointment of the General Synod, the Reformed (Dutch) churches will observe the last Thursday of January, the 30th, as a day of prayer for colleges, and the Pastors are requested to preach sermons on the religious training of the young in the family.

In the 12 Roman Catholic Dioceses of Prussia there are upward of 1,600 parishes and stations which are vacant. The largest number of vacancies are in the Dioceses of Breslau, (200) Cologne, (187) Treves, (163) and Münster (149.) The smallest number (14) is in Fulda.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions complains of a large falling off in its receipts. It began the present financial year with a debt of $47,329, and the receipts of the past eight months are more than $5,000 smaller than for the same period last year. There has been a gradual decline since 1873.

The forthcoming Baptist *Year Book* for 1879 will show that there are now in the United States 2,102,034 Baptists, an increase of nearly 78,000, with 1,075 associations, 24,499 churches, an increase of about 600, and 14,954 ordained ministers, an increase of 388. The baptisms for the year numbered 102,736.

The Belgian Chamber has taken in hand for investigation a church scandal in Brussels, to the effect that the city clergy have promised to say more masses for the release of souls from purgatory than was possible, and sub-let part of the contract to rural priests who charge only half price. It is said that the middleman has cleared $17,000.

The Universalists have, according to their almanac for 1879, 23 State Conventions, 963 parishes, 42,500 families, 737 churches, and 37,965 members, an increase of 2,570. There has been also an increase of 51 parishes, but a decrease of 11 ministers, the total being 711. The value of the parish property is estimated at $7,057,170.

Rev. Eugene A. Frueauff, of Bethlehem, Penn., a prominent Moravian minister, is dead, at the age of 72. He was elected last Fall as one of the delegates to the General Synod at Herrnhut, Germany, having been also a member of the last General Synod, which met in 1867. He had charge many years of Linden Hall, a denominational school.

Rev. David Jones, a Congregational minister, recently ordained, is attempting to bring about a more thorough and systematic instruction of the Chinese in Boston. Miss Harriette Carter, one of the city missionaries, has had Chinese scholars for some two or three years, to the number of 80 in all, in connection with the Chambers-Street Sabbath-school.

The Episcopal Society for the Increase of the Ministry reports receipts in 1878 of $21,212 and expenditures of $26,949. During the past year 115 scholars received aid from the society, of whom 36 were in their theological course. Twenty-three scholars were ordained during the year, making 521 added to the ministry through the agency of the society.

The Saxe-Meiningen Legislature (Germany) has passed a law allowing persons of full age to leave the State Church on going through certain formalities. They may form dissenting churches on satisfying the Government that their doctrines are not counter to civil order and morality, and are entitled to burial in the church-yards on payment of a small fee.

The United Brethren in Christ, a Methodistic denomination, reports for 1878, 46 annual Conferences, 4,187 organized churches, 152,231 members, 2,152 ministers, 3,060 Sunday-schools, and 153,159 Sunday-school scholars. The Church has 12 educational institutions and a Biblical seminary, sustains a prosperous mission in Africa, and is engaged in the prosecution of Home Missions.

The Roman Catholic Directory for England for 1879 says that there are in Great Britain at the present time 21 Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic faith, 2,175 priests, and 1,386 churches. These figures show an increase over the previous year of 39 priests and 38 churches. In Scotland, where the hierarchy has been recently re-established, there are 6 Bishops, 272 priests, and 264 churches and stations.

The Anglican Bishop of Gibraltar, Dr. Sandford, has had an interview with the Greek Archbishop of Cyprus, who assured him that he would render all the help in his power to any Anglican congregations that might be formed in Cyprus. After the Bishop had partaken of the customary cup of coffee and sweetmeats, and after expressions of brotherly regard had been given and returned, and each prelate had promised the other his prayers, the interview closed.

Several denominations are very strong in Virginia, a very large proportion of whose population are church-members. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 904 churches and 107,000 members; the Baptists, 1,226 churches and 184,026 members; the Presbyterians, 289 churches and 23,265 members; the Episcopalians, 135 clergymen and 12,345 communicants; the Lutherans, 150 churches and 13,400 communicants; the Disciples of Christ, 140 churches and 12,500 members; the Roman Catholics, 26 churches, 25 chapels, and 17,000 adherents.

During the past year the American and British and Foreign Bible Societies have issued 3,850,376 copies of the Scriptures, an increase of nearly 300,000 over the previous year. The two societies also sent out the Bible, in whole or in part, in 64 new translations. In Russia 740,023 volumes, in 60 different languages, were distributed, and in Turkey 64,506 volumes, in nine languages. Following are the figures of the distribution carried on by the two societies in Roman Catholic countries and heathen lands: India, 343,616 volumes; China, 159,103; Japan, 61,398; Italy, 52,828; France, 133,160; Servia and Roumania, 128,170; Spain, 68,393; Austria, 274,362; Germany, 468,108; South America, 35,348; Mexico, about 30,000.

The annual report of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament for 1878 states that since 1877 61 priests have become associates of the Confraternity, 53 have withdrawn, and 4 have died. The total on the roll of priests-associate is now 933, who are members of the English, American, and Canadian Episcopal Churches. The past year some 759 lay associates were admitted, the whole number being 10,563. Twenty-one new wards have been formed in England, one in India, one in Canada, and one in South Africa, and six have collapsed. There are in all 147 English and colonial wards. The receipts were $5,803, and the expenditures, $4,460. Canon Carter is the Superior-General of the Confraternity. The Confraternity holds to the doctrine of the Real Presence in the sacrament.

DRY GOODS.

HEARN
773 & 775 BROADWAY
ABOVE NINTH ST.

IN CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT CLOSING SALE, WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES AT HALF THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS AND SUITS, ALL NEW STYLES AND FINE QUALITIES, AT HALF PRICE.

TWO CASES OF DRESS SILKS, (EVENING AND DARK COLORS,) AT NINETY CENTS.

DAMASSE SILKS, ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; REDUCED FROM TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

BLACK SILKS AND VELVETS LOWER THAN EVER.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, LITTLE CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES, INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX, ALL CLOSING OUT.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, CLOAKINGS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, MOURNING GOODS AND SHAWLS.

We shall remove in the Spring to WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between FIFTH and SIXTH AVENUES, and are determined to carry none of our present stock to our new stores. It is impossible in an advertisement to give particulars, but the public are assured that the prices are lower than ever before known for the same qualities of goods.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

WILL DISPLAY THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION of India Camel's Hair Shawls, THE FINEST COLLECTION YET OFFERED, On Monday, Jan. 20.

BROADWAY, Corner 19TH-ST.

MILLER & GRANT,

CONTEMPLATING MATERIAL CHANGES IN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT, AND DESIRING TO REDUCE STOCK FOR THAT PURPOSE, OFFER THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS TO CLOSE BUYERS:

HAMBURGS AT ONE-HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, AND COLORED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS AT A REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT.

RIBBONS IN ALL COLORS, SHADES, AND WIDTHS, FROM 5c. TO 50c. PER YARD.

REAL LACES AND LACE ARTICLES CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.

FRINGES, GIMPS, HEADINGS, BUTTONS, FANS, AND FANCY GOODS AT REDUCTIONS FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

879 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR.

BOYD & LIPPITT, MANUFACTURERS. Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton. NO. 80 THOMAS-ST.

MILLINERY.

BUNOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE WITH Auguste Petit, Rue de la Paix, has just received from him the latest style of coiffures, very pretty and light to wear; also, some very fine Chatelaine braid hair, 40 inches long. Sole importer of M. Petit's hair and silk nets, hand-made, superior to any made in this country. No. 27 Union-square, near Fourth-av.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. The Fall session of the 28th year of this well-appointed Day and Boarding School for young ladies will commence on the 18th of September. For terms, courses of study, &c., circulars will be sent on application to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal, Nos. 138 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESUMPTION INDEED.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has resumed labor after the brief holiday recess, and is now in prime condition. This is the "leading Business College" of the country, and the most reliable place for those desiring a first-class business education. Address S. S. PACKARD, President.

A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN LADY, highly educated, stranger in this City, wishes to give lessons in conversation, grammar, literature, in her own home or out of her house; good references; the lesson, 25, 50, 75 cents. Address STRANGER, Box No. 110 Times Office.

MISS COMSTOCK, NO. 34 WEST 40TH-ST.—Collegiate Department; classes in Greek, Latin, and mathematics, hours from 1 to 3 daily; Miss Comstock will receive applications from date for admission; Greek and general supervision, Mr. T. T. Timayenis.

MISS CORSON'S COOKING SCHOOL, Nos. 33 and 35 East 17th-st. Ladies' lessons, 2 P. M., Wednesday and Friday. Single lessons, $1; course of 12 lessons, $10.

THE MISSES KIRWAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 40 WEST 48TH-ST.—Fifteen years' experience in England and New-York; boarders limited to four.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES and Misses, 4 West 47th-st.—21st year commences Sept. 26. Rev. Dr. & Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y., reopens the Winter session Jan. 6. Both sexes. Popular prices. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A.M.

TEACHERS.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY is in constant communication with hundreds of the best schools, teachers, tutors, governesses, and special instructors in the United States and abroad. Its facilities for meeting specific educational wants on the part of parents and principals are unsurpassed. Experienced and well-attested graduates of any preferred college are usually at command; also, accomplished governesses of every nationality. Ladies wishing superior musical instruction may secure pupils of Piatti, Thalberg, Herr Von Bulow, and other eminent masters abroad, as well as pupils of distinguished American masters. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY of ability and experience; pupils' residence or mine; $1 per week; also English lessons. No. 90 East 11th-st.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. To churches, festivals, hotels, and the trade, 25c. PER QUART. To families, by the gallon, 30 cents per quart. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,288 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM, 25c. PER QUART to churches; Charlotte Russe, [illegible] No. 12 Bible House.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ANNOUNCE THAT ON AND AFTER Monday, Jan. 20, THE Wholesale Departments OF THEIR BUSINESS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE BUILDINGS ON BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS., OCCUPYING THE FOUR UPPER AND BASEMENT FLOORS, AND CONNECTED BY THREE PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

THE WHOLESALE OFFICES AND ENTRANCE WILL BE AT THE CORNER OF FOURTH-AV. AND NINTH-ST.

PARISIAN FLOWER CO.

WERE AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE THE MEDAL OF EXCELLENCE IN "FLORAL GARNITURES" FOR WEDDING, BALL, AND EVENING COSTUMES, AND IN "Tropical Leaf Plants and Bouquets," FOR JARDINIERES, VASES, and BASKETS, all of which are offered at POPULAR PRICES.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO., 38 East 14th-st., 4 doors west of University-place, N. Y. I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor.

PUBLISHERS OF "The Artificial Flower Guide." Mailed upon application.

ELECTIONS.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Jan. 17, 1879.

AT THE STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ALFRED S. BARNES,	MITCHELL N. PACKARD,
THOMAS BARBOUR,	GEORGE W. PERKINS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,	HENRY RAD,
HIRAM W. HUNT,	ELIJAH P. SMITH,
JEROME L. HILL,	JAMES T. WOODWARD,
DAVID M. HOUGHTALING,	WALTER O. WOODFORD,
DELORME KNOWLTON,	WILLIAM WOODWARD,
RAYMOND R. LIVERMORE,	Jr.

At a meeting of the board held to-day, Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD was unanimously re-elected President. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New-York, Jan. 14, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION BY THE Stockholders of this bank, held this day at the banking-rooms, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM T. FOGG,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH S. BUCKLEY,	EBENEZER [illegible]
OLIVER HOYT,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
GEORGE H. POTTS,	RICHARD BUTLER,
PETER HAYDEN,	CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
ARTHUR LEARY,	AARON ERICKSON,
ROBERT J. HOGUET,	S. KELLOGG WRIGHT,
	JAMES L. WORTH.

Also, for Inspectors of Election: WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN R. MARSHALL, EUGENE PLUNKETT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. JAMES L. WORTH was unanimously elected President. E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic, New-York, Jan. 17, 1879.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Bank of the Republic on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

R. P. LOWE,	G. G. SAMPSON,
J. J. CRANE,	W. H. GUION,
W. S. TISDALE,	S. E. STONE,
H. A. HOWE,	G. E. CARHART,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	O. E. CARTER,
W. L. COGSWELL,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
T. E. BUCKLEY,	ARTHUR B. GRAVES,
	HENRY W. FORD.

At a meeting of the board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY having, in consequence of prolonged ill-health, declined re-election, HENRY W. FORD was elected President, and THOMAS T. BUCKLEY Vice-President. E. H. PULLEN, Assistant Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company, New-York, Jan. 15, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

ROBERT RAY,	JOSIAH R. BLOSSOM,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. GUION,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
HENRY MEYER,	ALEX'R J. CLINTON,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,	AUGUSTUS F. HOLLY,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,	JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
	JOHN D. SKIDMORE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, A. J. CLINTON was unanimously re-elected President. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Mechanics' National Bank, New-York, Jan. 16, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	HENRY F. NESMITH,
RICHARD IRVIN,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	ALEXANDER E. ORR,
CYRUS CURTISS,	DAVID L. WALLACE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,	WILLIAM B. KENDALL,
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN,	WILLIAM H. COX,
HENRY A. BURR,	CHARLES E. INMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, BENJ. B. SHERMAN was unanimously re-elected President. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Irving National Bank, New-York, Jan. 16, 1879.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held Tuesday, Jan. 14, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN HOMER,	CHARLES B. BROWN,
ISAAC ODELL,	JOHN NIX,
JOHN CASTREE,	WM. H. WILEY,
WM. A. THOMSON,	HARRY McBRIDE,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	CHAS. F. MATTLAGE,
	JOHN L. JEWETT.

GEO. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

Office of the Wabash Railway Company, Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1878.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wabash Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting will be submitted, as required by law, the execution of a mortgage by this company upon the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, to secure the bonds of this company to be issued in payment for said railroad in the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars. The transfer-books will be closed twenty (20) days prior to said meeting. F. E. CORNEAU, Secretary.

Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., New-York, Jan. 4, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1879, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 18th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 22d day of January. JAS. M. OGILVIE, Secretary.

The Homoeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 8, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1879, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order, FRANK B. MAYHEW, Secretary.

Office of Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company, No. 658 Broadway, New-York City, Jan. 18, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12:30 A. M. The stock transfer-books will be closed Jan. 20 to Jan. 30, inclusive. By order of the Board. J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the Maryland Coal Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of a President and 10 (ten) Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, FEB. 4, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 4. [illegible] T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on the 1st of March, 1879, at the office of said company, No. 217 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., at 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] GOULDY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st., and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 4 Per Cent. Bonds, COUPON OR REGISTERED, And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery. CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BERTHA AND EDITH GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The amount of the capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars, all of which is paid by the conveyance to said company of certain real and personal properties, no part of said capital having been paid in cash. The said company owes debts amounting to seven thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-six cents, of which seventeen hundred and fifty dollars are mortgage liens. E. E. GRANT, President.

Dated Jan. 18, 1879.

E. E. GRANT, F. A. WHITE, J. M. SMITH, SAM'L L. FOGG, } Majority of Trustees.

City and County of New-York ss.: E. E. Grant being duly sworn says he is the President of the Bertha and Edith Gold Mining Company, that the foregoing annual report of said company is true to the best of his information and belief. E. E. GRANT.

Sworn before me this 18th day of January, 1879. THOMAS L. CARPENTER, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New-York County.

STATE CONNECTICUT 5s.

CITY KINGSTON, N. Y., 6s.

STATE MISSOURI 6s.

FOR SALE BY GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. No. 72 Devonshire-st., Boston.

DANIEL A. MORAN, 40 Wall-st., New-York, DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

These Bonds are a First and only Mortgage of $20,000 per mile on 214 miles of road and on 1,500,000 acres of land. Net earnings for the year 1878, $900,000. Interest on bonds, $252,000. A limited amount of the above Bonds for sale by AGENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

KIMBALL, HOWELL & CO., MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 68 Broadway and No. 17 New-st. Buy, sell, and carry stocks on margins in lots to suit customers. 5 SHARES, 500 SHARES, OR MORE.

TO DEALERS IN STOCKS.—THE OLD BANKing-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, buys and sells on reasonable margin, all the Stocks dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. When desired, will use discretion when and what to buy and sell, giving parties the benefit of 29 years' experience. Opportunities for profit constantly occur.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Capital $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST. Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

INTEREST FOR DEPOSITS.—PERSONS DEsirous of obtaining interest for deposits, and have their balances at all times subject to check on demand, can do so by depositing with the old banking-house of HOWES & COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, which allows interest of 4 per cent.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON Life and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies, at lowest premiums. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 165 Broadway; Box 1,880.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OLD.—DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—Frederick L. Gilbert et al., plaintiffs, vs. Union Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver, &c.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Receiver of the assets which were of the Adams Express Company, old, pursuant to the final judgment and decree herein duly made and entered, and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1879, hereby requires the shareholders in the fund of said Adams Express Company, old, to deliver their certificates, properly indorsed and proved, for payment and cancellation to the Union Trust Company of New-York, at its office, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before March 10, 1879.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1879. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Receiver, &c. MILLER & PECKHAM, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON Fire Insurance Company, NO. 156 BROADWAY. New-York, Jan. 8, 1879.

A semi-annual dividend of (5) six per cent. is declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787. Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New-York, Office No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1879.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1879. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co., No. 13 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 16, 1879.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company: Coupons on series "C" of these bonds, due Aug. 1, 1878, will be paid on presentation at the Third National Bank in this City, on and after Monday, the 20th inst., in accordance with the order of the United States Court. W. BAYARD CUTTING, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE LOUISVILLE AND Nashville Railroad Company has declared a dividend of One and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 10th February next. Holders of certificates issued from the New-York Agency will be paid their dividends by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Transfer-books will be closed from the 27th inst. to the 10th February next, both days inclusive. W. RANNEY, Secretary. January 15, 1879.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 32 Liberty-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on amount of capital, guaranty surplus, and special reserve funds, (equal to six per cent. on capital,) has been declared this day, payable on demand. R. H. MYERS, Assistant Secretary.

Office Lorillard Insurance Company, No. 152 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. New-York, Jan. 9, 1879.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company, No. 28 Grand-st., Jersey City, Jan. 14, 1879.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand. N. FOOTE, Secretary.

United States Express Company, Treasurer's Office, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1879.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 1 at 3 P. M. and reopened Feb. 17, 1879. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 9, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next. EDWARD L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 50 Liberty-st., New-York. HENRY POPE. Brooklyn, Jan. 15, 1879.

THE BODIE GOLD MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of One Dollar per share, payable 20th inst., at their office, Room No. 2 Stock Exchange, San Francisco, Cal. WM. H. LENT, Secretary. JAN. 13, 1879.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. E. S. BAILEY, No. 67 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 86 5TH-AV., CORNER 15TH-ST.—A suite of elegantly-furnished front rooms on first-floor and large room on third floor to rent, with first-class board; family occupying going South; references required.

FINE SUNNY ROOMS, SUPERIOR BOARD, and accommodations, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with private French family; Protestant; references. No. 22 West 42d-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 224 WEST.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished, second floor, front; single rooms; excellent table; terms moderate; references.

NOS. 345 AND 347 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT double rooms, with bath-room and closets; private table; moderate terms; two suites for families; superior table; moderate terms.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 323 WEST.—Two large handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table very desirable; rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 45, BELOW 14TH-ST.—Well-furnished suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; terms moderate; references exchanged.

HOTEL BRATTING, MADISON-AV. AND 58TH-ST.—Two blocks from terminus of Metropolitan Elevated Road; American plan; no extras for heat, baths, or corkage.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, second and third floors, suitable for families or gentlemen; house and table first class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 3, NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—With board, a handsomely furnished large front room on first floor; also, rooms on second and third floors.

IRVING HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH-ST., American plan, very central and desirable for permanent guests; transient $2 to $3 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms, third floor, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—FRONT PARLOR AND hall room, sunny exposure, with first-class board; reference.

NO. 21 WEST 38TH-ST.—ELEGANT THIRD floor, (bath, &c.,) private table or without board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK PARlor, and single room on third floor, with first-class board; moderate terms. No. 46 West 26th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY OFFER TWO LARGE rooms, front and rear, handsomely furnished, with board; references. No. 56 West 46th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 23D-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly and newly furnished, with or without board; references.

NO. 7 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, fourth floor, with or without board; location and house are unexceptionable.

ELEGANT BACK PARLOR AND FINE second floor front, with board; terms moderate. No. 31 West 55th-st.

NO. 134 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms; superior board; fire, gas, bath, and closet room; $5 and $6.

A QUIET, PLEASANT HOME CAN BE OBtained, with excellent accommodations, very low; references. No. 275 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Front suite of rooms, with excellent table; terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 30TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS; private bath-room, with private table, or without board; rooms for gentlemen, without board; reference.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 134 EAST.—Well-furnished large and single rooms; good table; terms moderate; references.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with bath, &c., en suite or singly, with superior board. First-class references required.

NO. 36 WEST 18TH-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, with large closets, grate-fire, to rent, with board, reasonably.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., WEST, NO. 223.—Handsomely-furnished back parlor; also second-story front-room, with board; reference.

NO. 29 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished family suite, with board; private table if desired. MRS. CANFIELD.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor; house and table first class.

NO. 13 WEST 29TH-ST.—HALL ROOM TO gentlemen, with or without board; reference exchanged.

NO. 37 MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE.—Furnished rooms, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING A MILD TYPE of chronic bronchitis wants board with treatment (dietetic only) at an hygienic establishment; City or Brooklyn location preferred. Address, with terms, S. M., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET.—NO. 115 EAST 10TH-ST., TO GENTLEman, without board, two large, well-furnished rooms, with all the modern improvements; private family.

NO. 17 WEST 30TH-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY have suites and single rooms for gentlemen, fourth house from Broadway; references.

NO. 13 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired; references.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

PATENTS FOR SPORTING AND MILITARY WEAPONS. AUTOMATIC COCKING GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES. Apply for information, J. BELLION, INVENTOR, already SELLER To the FRENCH GOVERNMENT of a concussing bullet machine. PARIS. 19 Passage Vendôme, 19. PARIS.

FRANCO-AMERICAN PATENT AGENCY.

French and American Patents sold or put in operation. Reliable agents in all the Departments of France.

COMMISSION, CONSIGNMENT, AND IMPORTATION.

Specialty, ORANGES, DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, CANNED GOODS, LARD, BACON, &c. Houses, 17 Rue de Belzunce and 10 Rue de la Gde. Truanderie, (Halles Centrales,) Paris. AGENTS AND CONSIGNMENTS WANTED. Address the Directeur, 7 Rue de Belzunce.

GERMANY.—FAMILY EDUCATION. Major TH. EEH, late of the Hessian Artillery and Professor of Higher Mathematics in the Hessian Military School, receives a few pupils into his family home comfort and ease. Major EEH teaches personally German (spoken exclusively in the house,) Mathematics, History, Geography, and Geometrical Drawing. All other branches are well taught in the Gymnasium and Polytechnicum, or by private lessons. Gentlemen wishing to study German are accommodated, or can lodge in the neighborhood, taking their meals at the establishment. Prospectus, with references and terms, may be obtained at the Paris office of the NEW-YORK TIMES, or on application to Major EEH, No. 44 Elisabethenstrasse, Darmstadt.

PARIS SHOOTING GALLERY. GASTINNE-RENETTE, 39 Avenue d'Antin, Champs Elysées, 39. Prizes for the best shots. Manufacture of arms of every description.

JONES, 23 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, Paris, and 41 St. James-st., London, silversmith, dressing-case and bag manufacturer, stationer, heraldic engraver; leather goods, fancy articles, English brush-maker and perfumer; Rodgers' cutlery.

HOTEL DOMINICI, NOS. 7 AND 9 RUE CASTIGLIONE, (between Tuileries Garden and Boulevards.) —Terms, from $2 a day, including board. Arrangements made with families. Lift.

LOCHET & DEBERTRAND, NO. 193 RUE ST. Maur, Paris. Dog's collars; elegance and solidity; moderate prices.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1879.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of FOUR PER CENT. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the THIRD MONDAY, being the 20th, of this month.

This interest is carried as a credit to the depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst. GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, Dec. 23, 1878.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORdered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of four (4) per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1879. Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. J. HARSEN RHOADES, President. CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer. SAM'L B. VAN DUZER, ALEX. McLEOD AGNEW, } Secretaries.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. TO-NIGHT. GILMORE'S SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS. The programme for THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JAN. 19, will include for the first time a GRAND DESCRIPTIVE PANORAMIC FANTAISIE, entitled "Gilmore's Band's Tour of the Nations," composed and arranged by Signor Francesco Fanciulli. This is a symphonic poem, descriptive of the European tour of Gilmore's Band from the day of their departure until their return.—A vivid tone-painting of their Assembly at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory; the March Down Broadway; the Departure; a Lovely Night at Sea, followed by a Terrific Storm; Arrival in England; Visits to Ireland and Scotland; Departure for France; the Beginning of Trouble; the Baritone Speaks; the Oboe, Clarionet, Cornet, Trombone, all Have their Say; Great Agitation; Desertion and Mutiny, Ending in the Triumph of Harmony and a Complete Victory; the "Marseillaise"; the Tour through Belgium, Holland and Germany; the Return, "Homeward Bound," a Calm Sea and a Happy Voyage; Land in Sight; Hurrah for "The Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and "Home, Sweet Home."

First appearance at GILMORE'S SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS of the following artists: Miss Juliet Henderson, soprano; Mrs. Helen Norman, contralto; Signor Pedro, [illegible]; Mr. Bernhard Mollenhauer, solo violinist; Master A[illegible]; Victor Benham, solo pianist; and the Palestina Italian Choral Society. Also, the celebrated cornet soloist, Mr. J. LEVY, and GILMORE'S BAND. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; gallery, 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. MR. D. H. HARKINS ..... Sole Director.

DR. CLYDE. DR. CLYDE.

Mr. Harkins has the honor to announce that this brilliant and already highly successful comedy, DR. CLYDE. DR. CLYDE. Will be presented at THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, which will be reopened for the balance of the regular Winter Season, SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 25, with a first-class company, carefully selected from among foremost Metropolitan favorites, with entirely new scenery, painted expressly for this work, and a mise-en-scène and thorough completeness of accessories entirely in harmony with the distinguished reputation of THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The sale of seats will be opened for DR. CLYDE DR. CLYDE To-morrow (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

GILMORE'S GARDEN. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR MILITARY AND CIVIC GRAND RECEPTION AND BALL, MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1879. MUSIC BY GILMORE'S BAND. Tickets may be obtained from Sir Knights. Private boxes, accommodating four persons, can be had of the following Trustees: J. S. Baker, No. 304 Canal-st.; J. D. Hadley, No. 61 Hudson-st.; H. Prince, No. 32 New-st. Sir Knights will appear in full uniform.

ARION SOCIETY. ARION SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL. FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M. In commemoration of its Twenty-fifth Anniversary, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Under the direction of ..... Dr. L. DAMROSCH, assisted by the following eminent artists: Miss L. Mildener, (prologue,) Mrs. L. Swift, (soprano,) Miss A. Henne, (alto,) Messrs. A. Bischoff and Jac. Graf, (tenors,) F. Remmertz, (baritone,) and a grand orchestra of 70 musicians. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; can now be secured at the box-office, Steinway Hall.

OLD GUARD MILITARY AND CIVIC RECEPTION, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1879, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TICKETS, admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, $5—to be had from the members of the battalion. Boxes from H. L. PARIS, Treasurer, No. 26 New-st., and every evening at the ARMORY, No. 211 Fourth-av. Diplomatic corps, officers of the Army and Navy, and members of the National Guard will appear in full uniform.

MASONIC HALL. COR. 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV. POSITIVELY the LAST WEEK of Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, Major NEWELL, and AMY REED, every afternoon at 3; evening at 8 o'clock. FUN! FUN! THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY. Admission, only 25c.; children under ten years, 15c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE. MONDAY, Jan. 20, and during the week, OLIVER DOUD BYRON In his great California success of BEN McCULLOUGH. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

E. EBERHARD HARMONY CLASSES, AT Grand Conservatory of Music, 21 East 14th-st. 21.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D-ST. HENRY E. ABBEY ..... Lessee and Manager. LIMITED ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, Dion Boucicault's adaptation of Dickens' charming story, (for the first time in 12 years,) DOT Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH. Produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, by Mr. George Heister and assistants, and the following POWERFUL CAST:

Caleb Plummer	Mr. John E. Owens
John Peerybingle	Mr. C. W. Couldock
Tackleton	Mr. J. G. Peakes
Edward Plummer	Mr. H. S. Duffield
Tilly Slowboy	Miss Minnie Palmer
Dot	Miss Ada Gilman
Bertha, (the blind girl,)	Miss Sara Stevens
May Fielding	Miss Josephine Baker
Mrs. Fielding	Mrs. J. W. Brutone

Incidental to the Fairy Scene in the First Act, MLLE. SCHLKE will give a shadow dance.

Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ANNUAL BENEFIT of the FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, when will be performed, for the first time in French, by the New-Orleans Opera Troupe, HAYDEE. Opera Comique in three acts. Music by Auber; words by Scribe.

Haydée	Mme. A. ALHAIZA
Rafaela	Mme. TOMASI
Loredan	Mr. LUBERTI
Malipieri	Mr. BONIVERDI
Andrea Donato	Mr. BENEDIK
Domenico	Mr. LECUYER

Officers, Senators, Soldiers, Sailors, &c.

To conclude, without intermission, with the famed Tyrolean comic scene, ADIE MEIN LIEBETT CHASER.

Gretchen	Mme. R. EDANT
Fritz	Mr. C. LECUYER

Orchestra under the Direction of Signor SALVATOR GUERRA. Stage Manager, Mr. C. LECUYER. Tickets can be had at Delmonico's, Beaver-st.; Fontwengler's, No. 2 William-st., and at the Hotel Brunswick, 26th-st. and 5th-av.

THE KING OF CARNIVAL IS COMING! ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1879. GRAND CARNIVAL BALL of the CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE. The success of the Hippodrome of Paris during the Exposition of 1878.

A 1 HEURE: LA DANSE DES ANTIPODES, Excentrique et Comique. Dansée sur les mains et les jambes en l'air, par M. CARRON et des Artistes venus exprès de Paris.

A 2 HEURES: LE GRAND QUADRILLE EQUESTRE DES CHEVALIERS KOSKILAKOSKI. Dansé par la troupe GODINKI, engagée pour cette fête seulement.

A 3 HEURES: CAMARGO. LA GRANDE NOUVEAUTÉ PARISIENNE. Quadrille Joyeux de Charles Lecocq. Costumes by L. KLUEBER & L. PETRILLIO, No. 4 Union-square.

Tickets and boxes sold at Ballman's, No. 111 Broadway; Hotel Brunswick, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Delmonico's, 5th-av. and 26th-st.; Cognian's, No. 27 East 14th-st., and A. Fleurand, No. 12 Ann-st.

THE CHARITY BALL OF 1879 WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON MONDAY, FEB. 10, UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT. Boxes are in charge of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, No. 72 East 34th-st., and Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, at No. 171 Madison-av.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, New-York Offices only at No. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., second door east of 5th-av. (Incorporated 1865.) THIS RENOWNED MUSIC SCHOOL AND SCHOOL of Elocution, Oratory, and Dramatic Action, Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting offers unequaled advantages to pupils, from the first beginner to the finished artist. A SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE for Teachers. TERMS, {CLASSES of THREE Pupils, $10 per quarter. CLASSES of TWO Pupils, $15 per quarter. STRICTLY PRIVATE lessons, $30 per quarter. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. E. N. GRISWOLD, President. F. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MUSIC TRADE—CAUTION—"BABY MINE." Unauthorized [illegible] have circulated a spurious imitation of my song. The fraud is a photo-lithographic process, easily detected. It is taken from an old edition. All the later editions have my signature in RED INK. The spurious copies are offered below the price. Vigorous measures in progress for counterfeiters. The law makes the offense a forgery. To sell the counterfeits is a criminal offense. ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, No. 25 East 13th-st.

STEINWAY HALL. CARRI. SECOND SOIREE MUSICALE OF Messrs. FERDINAND and HERMAN CARRI, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, ASSISTED BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. THE HIT OF THE SEASON and Sensation of the Day, MULLIGAN GUARD BALL. Don't fail to see the GREAT CONSTERNATION SCENE. HARRIGAN and HART.

GLOBE THEATRE. Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. First appearance of the eminent actor JOHN A. STEVENS, in his emotional and romantic drama, entitled UNKNOWN.

ARION MASQUERADE BALL, GILMORE'S GARDEN, FEB. 21, 1879.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st. *Wm. H. Ross, Manager.*

AUCTION SALES.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, NO. 74 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 13TH-ST.

FINE FURNITURE IN 5TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 57TH-ST.

The elegant edifice recently reported successfully sold for $250,000 is completely filled with equally excellent furniture, and belongs to Mr. William Bigelow, who, being about to go abroad, has determined to sell at such sacrifice as attends an absolute auction. This grand mansion contains every conceivable comfort consistent with luxurious life, which, together with everything in the well-appointed and splendid stable, billiard-room, and bowling-alley, will be exposed to view on 20th and 21st inst., and will be sold to best bidders on following days. Further information, catalogues, and permits for exposition obtainable at No. 74 University-place, office of the auctioneer. ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, No. 71 Pine-street, N. Y. City.—N. Y. Supreme Court.—In the matter of the appointment of a Receiver of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York.—In pursuance of an order made and entered in the above-entitled matter, I, WILLIAM J. BEST, the Receiver therein named, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the "National Trust Company of the City of New-York," No. 261 Broadway, in said City, the following personal property, to wit: Three large iron safes, a lot of chairs, stools, carpets, desks, tables, desks, partitions, window-shades, book-cases, wardrobes, office and gas fixtures, clocks, lot of books and pamphlets, lamps and shades, money-trunk for mortgage books. For further particulars see catalogue, at office of Receiver and auctioneer, on and after Monday next.—Dated New-York, January 15th, 1879. WM. J. BEST, Receiver, &c.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON, VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE. CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST. NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS. The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.) Special first-class limited ticket, good only on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 363 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.,) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SUNDAY LINE TO BOSTON.—STEAMERS OF the Norwich Line will leave Pier No. 40 North River at 5:30 P. M., SUNDAY, for BOSTON, WORCESTER, PORTLAND, &c.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN. Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

RHEIN ..... Sat., Jan. 18 | WESER ..... Sat., Feb. 1
NECKAR ..... Sat., Jan. 25 | MOSEL ..... Sat., Feb. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN. First cabin ..... $100. Second cabin ..... 60. Steerage ..... 30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30. OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CITY OF CHESTER ..... Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M. CITY OF MONTREAL ..... Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M. CITY OF BERLIN ..... Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M. From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. CABIN, $80, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st. AMERIQUE, Dalcan ..... Wednesday, Jan. 22, 5:30 A. M. FRANCE, Trudelle ..... Wednesday, Feb. 5, 4:30 A. M. CANADA, Frangeul ..... Wednesday, Feb. 12, 9:30 P. M. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit. For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Circassia ..... Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia ..... Feb. 1, noon. Devonia ..... Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | Anchoria ..... Feb. 8, 6 A. M. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28. NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st. Victoria ..... Jan. 18, 2 P. M. | Castalia ..... Jan. 25, 7 A. M. Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG. HERDER ..... Thurs., Jan. 23 | CIMBRIA ..... Thurs., Feb. 6. GELLERT ..... Jan. 30 | LESSING ..... Thurs., Feb. 13. Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE. Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry. ROTTERDAM ..... Wednesday, Jan. 22. W. A. SCHOLTEN ..... Saturday, Feb. 1. Cabin, $65–$70. Intermediate, $45–$50. Steerage, $25. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 So. Wm.-st., Freight Ag'ts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Ag't.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE. FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO. Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. Arrowsmith, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. Positively no freight received after 12 M. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at lowest rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Stores, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA. From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett ..... Wednesday, Jan. 22. CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton ..... Saturday, Jan. 25. Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia; Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS. G. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA. SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE. Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 18. And every SATURDAY thereafter. For Fernandina direct from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M. Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochee, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to J. K. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Pier foot Canal-st., North River. For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON ..... Monday, Jan. 20, noon. Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico. From San Francisco for Japan and China: Steam-ship CHINA ..... Wednesday, March 5, noon. From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship AUSTRALIA ..... Monday, Jan. 20, noon. For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT. FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodation for passengers. S. S. SARATOGA ..... Wednesday, Jan. 22. S. S. NIAGARA ..... Saturday, Feb. 1. Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TO-NIGHT (SUNDAY.) Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce a GRAND GALA CONCERT, THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JAN. 19, 1879, in which the following distinguished artists will appear: Miss GIULIA MARIO, Signorita GALIMBERTI, Signor LAZARINI, Mr. GAUFFMAN, Mme. TERESA CARRENO, the eminent pianist, and last appearance of Mr. EDOUARD REMENYI, The Celebrated Violin Virtuoso. Musical Directors, DULCKEN, DENOVELLIS. PROGRAMME. [illegible programme lines] Mme. TERESA CARRENO; Signor LAZARINI; Mr. EDOUARD REMENYI; Miss GIULIA MARIO; Signorita GALIMBERTI and Mr. GAUFFMAN; Mr. EDOUARD REMENYI; Miss MARIO and Signor LAZARINI. The Weber Piano used for these concerts. General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, orchestra and orchestra circle, $1; reserved balcony, 75 cents; gallery, 25 cents. Box-office open from 9 to 5 for sale of seats.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. AIDA. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, JAN. 20, Positively last night of Verdi's grand opera, AIDA. AIDA. AIDA. MISS KELLOGG, MISS CARY, GRAFF, PANTALEONI, GOTTSCHALK, CONLY. INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. MILITARY BAND. Ballet Divertissement by the REMENYI SISTERS. MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..... S. BEHRENS. TUESDAY, Jan. 21, only night of FAUST. First appearance of Miss MARIA LITTA as MARGHERITA. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, last night of CARMEN. Miss KELLOGG in her great rôle of CARMEN. THURSDAY, Jan. 23, first appearance of the distinguished prima donna, Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA, Who will appear as LEONORA in IL TROVATORE. FRIDAY, Jan. 24, last night of the season and only night of MIGNON. SATURDAY, Grand Farewell Matinée, AIDA. POPULAR PRICES. Seats can now be secured at box office, Pond's music store, No. 25 Union-square, No. 111 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ILMA DE MURSKA. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—Max Strakosch is gratified in making the announcement that he has succeeded in making an arrangement for the appearance of MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA, who will make her only appearance on THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, in IL TROVATORE.

STANDARD THEATRE. Electric Success. Electric Success. Of Sullivan and Gilbert's original comic opera H. M. S. PINAFORE. H. M. S. PINAFORE. H. M. S. PINAFORE. H. M. S. PINAFORE. "A Grand Performance." Preceded at 8 by the Charming Comedietta MY UNCLE'S WILL. A great cast, superb costumes and scenery, a full chorus of 40 voices, and enlarged orchestra. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. A. M. PALMER. ELECTRIC SUCCESS of the new American Play entitled The Banker's Daughter. EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 2.

WALLACK'S. Open 7:30. Begins at 8. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. OURS. Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, C. F. COGHLAN, JOHN GILBERT, E. M. HOLLAND, C. ROCKWELL, W. J. LEONARD, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss STELLA BONIFACE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. CORNER 30TH-ST. EDGAR & FULTON ..... Lessees and Managers. AN ASSURED SUCCESS. THE LINGARDS ..... in ..... LES FOURCHAMBAULT. Other characters by Messrs. Joseph Wheelock, O. H. Barr, W. H. Crompton, Mmes. Carhart and LeClair. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. MONDAY, the 27th, Metropolitan début of Mr. GEORGE EDGAR, and grand production of KING LEAR, with striking new scenery and special cast.

THE AQUARIUM. BROADWAY & 35TH-ST. LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CINDERELLA. CINDERELLA. MONSIEUR OSCAR and his THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY HORSES. COMIC TRICK MULE HUCKLEBERRY. Mr. CHARLES SEELY and his UNTAMED STEED BLACK BESS. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

CHICKERING HALL. LANZER. Mr. CARL LANZER, (the Popular Violinist,) TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. Miss FANNIE GOODWIN. Mr. M. ARBUCKLE. Grand Orchestra. Mozart Musical Union. Conductor ..... Mr. WM. BIELE. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seat, $1.

CHICKERING HALL. THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT AND PUBLIC REHEARSAL. The GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. GOTTHOLD CARLBERG. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 23, at 2. SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8. Soloists—Mrs. J. K. BARTON, Soprano; Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Pianist. Tickets on sale at usual places.

FRENCH COOKS' BALL. TUESDAY, FEB. 4. At ACADEMY OF MUSIC and NILSSON HALL. For the Benefit of the WIDOWS' and ORPHANS' FUND of the SOCIETES CULINAIRES PHILANTHROPIQUE AND COSMOPOLITE. Great Exhibition of Gastronomic chef d'oeuvres from 9 P. M. to 12. Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, $5; for sale at the principal hotels, restaurants, and clubs of the City.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ. Twenty-sixth Annual Masquerade Ball, Academy of Music and Nilsson Hall, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1879. Tickets at $10, admitting gentleman and lady upon the customary conditions; and boxes can be had of SCHMIDT & CURTIUS, No. 33 Broad-st.; WILLIAM STEINWAY, No. 111 East 14th-st.

A LECTURE by REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. SUBJECT: AMUSEMENTS. Lexington-Avenue Opera-House, 58th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1879, in aid of the NORTH-EASTERN DISPENSARY. Tickets, $1. Doors open, 7:30. Lecture, 8 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS | OPERA-HOUSE, B'way & 29th-st. First appearance of the great SAM DEVERE in all his original specialties. Thirty artists in new songs, solos, &c. Matinee SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. MONDAY, Jan. 20, Charles Reade's great London success, NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY ART SCHOOL.—No. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., second door east of 5th-av. PORTRAITS, FIGURES, Landscape, Crayons, Oil and Water Colors, Free-Hand Drawing and Object Painting, China Decoration, &c. PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS. SKETCH CLASS FREE TO STUDENTS.

ENGLISH GLEE CLUB, ASSISTED BY MISS LIDA W. HUBBELL and Miss FINCH—CHICKERING HALL, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 2:30 o'clock. Reserved seats, $1, now ready at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. GEORGE E. AIKEN, Manager.

BILLIARDS.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT for the Championship of the World, at Cooper Institute, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 20. One game to be played each afternoon and evening (Saturdays excepted) at 2 and 8 P. M. The games to be played on a BRUNSWICK & Balke Co.'s tables. The first game, MONDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M. A. GARNIER vs. J. SCHAEFER. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1; no charge for ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

MUSICAL.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER FOR JANUARY.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $65, $80, [illegible]; ROSEWOOD PIANOS, $130; 7 1-3 do., $140; ALL ROUND CORNERS, do., $175 CASH; CASH and $6 MONTHLY will buy NEW PIANOS; $10 CASH and $4 MONTHLY, NEW ORGANS, WARRANTED. Music half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th-st.

A—CASH BARGAINS.—FULL 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano and stool, $75; 7⅓ octave, $100; elegant carved rosewood, overstrung agraffe, $125. Pianos to rent, $3 per month; installments taken. Handsome (new) Parlor organ, $50. Specialty, upright pianos. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 25 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

GUITARS.—C. F. MARTIN & CO.'S CELEBRATED guitars. Depot, C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS, No. 46 Maiden-lane.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND DEPORTMENT, No. 681 Fifth-avenue. NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, SEND FOR CIRCULAR. NOTICE.—An extra class for children (beginners and others) will commence on Monday, Jan. 6, to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCE OF SOCIETY. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Cloth bound, $1 25; paper covers, 75 cents. Address DE GARMO'S ACADEMY, 875 5th-av.

THE CUTTER AND TROTTER.

AFTER THE BIG SNOW-STORM.

THE JINGLING OF THE SILVER BELLS IN THE PARK AND ON THE BOULEVARDS—A MOVING PANORAMA OF FAST HORSES AND STYLISH SLEIGHS.

With not a few people the promise of good sleighing more than compensates for the temporary inconvenience of a great snow-storm. What can be more inspiriting and invigorating than gliding swiftly over the glistening, white pathway, with the silver bells ringing merrily out on the clear and bracing atmosphere, and the hoofs of the fleet trotters dashing up clouds of snow as they speed onward, to the crack of the whip and the well-known voice of the owner, who proudly holds the ribbons that guide his favorite steed? That the public fully appreciates the advantages yielded by the great storm has been shown by the merry parties who during the last two days have turned out in force and fashionable equipages to speed along the snow-covered roads of Central Park and the Boulevards. All through the afternoons and far into the night the whitened track resounded with the musical jingle of the sleigh-bells and the muffled trample of speeding hoofs. The snow was just beginning to lose its "heaviness" yesterday, and good speed was made on the yielding tracks, but even better sleighing may be expected if the weather continues pleasant a day or two later, when the tracks become hardened and perfect in condition. The enjoyment of the sport has not been confined to the rich, for, with an eye to golden gain, the old Manhattan stage-sleighs that years ago used to drag their heavy forms up and down Broadway, freezing the passengers, who in vain tried to warm their feet in damp, dirty, and trampled straw, were brought out by the Boulevard Stage Company, who for a moderate compensation allowed the humbler classes the pleasant privilege of a ride among the fashionable folks who swarm St. Nicholas-avenue. These stage-sleighs are drawn by four-in-hand teams of strong horses, and when loaded with a joyous crowd of children and grown folks, who climb aboard over the high rails of the big runners, the long whip is snapped, and away the party go on a journey to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. The drives of Central Park have been crowded with sleighing parties during the past two days and nights, and the air has echoed with the tintinabulation of the bells and the pealing laughter of rosy-cheeked girls. Family parties go riding gayly along in handsome and commodious sleighs. The Plaza, beyond which the great fountain rises in whitened outline and the snow-covered surface of the lake, deserted by skaters, stretches out in broad perspective, presents daily an inspiriting scene. By night the merriest of all sleighing parties ride out, bent upon a royal time, and, as the large sleighs, full of girls and their escorts, dash along beneath the stars, the notes of merry songs mingle with the jingling of the bells. A favorite way of reaching St. Nicholas-avenue is to drive through the Park to the upper exit, and cross to the avenue, passing the high mound, from the snow-crested top of which the old brown fort, of Revolutionary days, rises in lonesome profile against the background of gray sky and white-tipped fringe of fir-trees. The scene on the avenue is a constantly changing panorama.

Central-avenue has also been crowded with pleasure-seekers. From the bridge a perfect view of the Winter landscape unfolded itself to view. On one side stretched the ice-covered surface of the Harlem River, broken here and there by tiny lakes, whose rippling surfaces glitter in the distance. Far away in the distance, dimmed by the storm clouds, rise the misty outlines of the City, with its tall spires standing out darkly here and there against the sky, while the muffled roar of its busy streets strikes upon the ear faintly. On the other side the gray outline of High Bridge, with its top and giant arches fringed with frost, stands out against a background of gray hills and snow-covered fir-trees and a patch of bluish clouds. Beneath the arches glitters an unbroken field of ice, and tiny snow-birds often perch upon the rails of Central Bridge and seem to study the countless details of the landscape, and seem to be loath to leave when sleighs dash by and pedestrians brush beside them. St. Nicholas-avenue, however, is most frequented by persons who have fast teams, and, standing upon the porch of the club-house, a spectator may view many an exciting brush for a lead. He may see William H. Vanderbilt dash by behind Captain Jack or some other favorite, and Robert Bonner handling the ribbons of one of his teams. Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt will, perhaps, next appear with a brisk bay team. Mr. Lorillard goes by daily with Mr. Kipt, his brother-in-law, keeping neck and neck with his mare, Belle of Hartford. One of the brothers Havemeyer is there with a fast young stallion, and Mcanness and Kele dash the snow aside in small clouds as they speed along with J. D. Brown, a well-known driver at the ribbons. Red Jim, a Kentucky horse, and his mate carry Mr. Eastman swiftly over the road, and Mr. Reed, of the Hoffman House, glides by with his team New Berlin Girl and Kentucky. The chestnut gelding Inquirer trots swiftly by, driven by John Ray, and William Jordan and O. Keyser, Wall-street men, have an interesting brush with each other. Bookmaker then makes time with Charley Walsh's single sleigh, and Sheppard Knapp, Royal Nichols, Charles and Michael Cashman, Joseph Lyon, J. Miller, Daniel Moran, and Charles White brush by together. Lady Frisk comes speedily down the road, with Robert Taggart at the reins. May Bird and Music come swiftly along, with "Alec" Bonner holding them well in hand, and Tom Fraser and John Q have a friendly brush, with Thomas Gladwin and William Dougherty holding their respective reins. Then Mr. Bodwein, an expert with the ribbons, dashes by with a stylish four-in-hand, followed by Samuel Loudin, with his team Bricks and Mortar. Sam Walsh is out with his new purchase, Plummer Boy, and Messrs. Orton and Collins pass together speedily with Young Woodful and George Palmer, both fleet of foot,—drivers and horses both seeming to enjoy to its full the exhilaration and excitement of the glorious sport.

COMING BALLS AND RECEPTIONS.

The fourteenth grand carnival ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie takes place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. An attractive programme has been arranged. The orchestra is to be composed of 100 musicians, under the direction of Mr. Max Schwab. During the progress of the ball "La Danse des Antipodes," said to be a very amusing spectacle, will be performed by M. Carron and his troupe of Parisian artists, who will dance upon their hands with their feet in the air. "Camargo," one of Charles Lecocq's quadrilles, which has met with great success in Paris, will be given at 3 o'clock in the morning. The supper-room will be in Nilsson Hall, and remain open through the night.

A week from to-morrow evening, Jan. 27, occurs the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the birth of the poet Robert Burns, an event which is to be properly celebrated by the Greenpoint Robert Burns Club, at Eckford Hall. The occasion will be the second annual celebration by the club, the guests of which will dine at 8 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening the annual reception by the Post Office employes attached to Station A will be given at Irving Hall. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band is engaged to furnish the music, and a happy evening is anticipated.

The various committees having in charge the grand fancy-dress ball of the German Liederkranz, which occurs at the Academy of Music, Thursday night, Feb. 13, are busily engaged in preparing a most enjoyable programme for their guests. The demand for tickets has already begun. They can only be obtained upon a proper introduction through a member of the society, and the payment of $10 for each ticket, admitting a gentleman and one lady. The tickets are about six inches long by three inches wide, and are very handsomely lithographed in colors. The obverse represents an animated scene at a masked ball, and on the back is a cartoon in which a court jester is advancing with a blooming maiden upon his arm dressed in a costume liberally covered with gold coins, while a portly dame, robed in greenbacks, stands scowling at one side.

The military and civic reception of the old Guard, which is announced to take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, the 23d inst., promises to be one of the most important social events of the season. Downing's Ninth Regiment military band will furnish the promenade, and Bernstein's string band the dance, music. The selections for the promenade have been specially arranged for the occasion, and dedicated to the various representative military organizations of the country. One of the features of the evening will be the grand march of the Old Guard, joined by all the military visitors in uniform. Nilsson Hall, where the supper will be served *a la carte*, will be decorated, as well as the Academy, with floral contributions from the ladies of Savannah and Charleston. The cordial welcome extended by the Old Guard to the citizen soldiers of the South, en route to the Bunker Hill celebration in 1875, is kindly remembered by the fair daughters of Georgia and South Carolina. The reception on Thursday evening next will be attended by Governors and staffs, prominent officers in the regular Army, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and gentlemen distinguished in other walks of life. It will be one of the best social events of the season.

BANK DIRECTORS INDICTED.

Three others of the indicted Directors of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank of Jersey City—Messrs. Thomas C. O'Callaghan, a well-known physician; A. J. Dittmar, a builder, and Jeremiah Sweeney, of the Erie Railway—were yesterday arraigned to answer the indictment charging them with conspiring to defraud the depositors of the bank by concealing the fact of its insolvency. Bail was fixed at $2,500, and Joseph Warren became bail for Dr. O'Callaghan, while H. M. Traphagen and Jacob Wagner became surety for Mr. Sweeney and Mr. Dittmar. Then occurred a rather singular scene. Mr. Halliard, who had been bailed the day before by Daniel E. Cleary, walked into court with Constable Locke, who, he stated, had informed him that there was a third indictment pending against him, and that if he would come to court Mr. Cleary would meet him and become his security on the third indictment. He was surprised to find that the story was only a trick to get him to court, as he did when Mr. Cleary stepped forward and said he desired to surrender Mr. Halliard into the custody of the court. The bail-bond was ordered vacated, and Mr. Halliard was placed in custody, and, being unable to procure another bondsman, he was locked up. He will be given another opportunity to find bail to-morrow morning, unless, in the meantime, his friends come to his rescue. Mr. Cleary's conduct in luring Mr. Halliard to court is very greatly condemned, but he says he was prompted by information to the effect that Mr. Halliard was making arrangements to leave the country.

AN UNRECORDED BIT OF HISTORY.

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH AT THE HANDS OF A WOMAN.

The recent death of Mrs. Ann Hinman Kellogg, of Fairfield, Conn., in the ninety-third year of her age, recalls an unrecorded incident of the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Kellogg was the daughter of Capt. Elisha Hinman, of the United States Navy, and her mother was the only American who remained in New-London when the town was destroyed by the traitor Benedict Arnold in 1781. At that time Capt. Hinman's ship was hourly expected to arrive at New-London, and it was hoped that he might come in time to save the town. Mrs. Hinman was well acquainted with Arnold, as he had often dined at her house, and had been a friend of her husband. Induced by anxiety for her husband's safety, she remained after all others had fled, and watched the entry of the British from the doorway of her house. As Arnold rode up he saw and saluted her, and said that if she would point out her own property it should be spared. She pointed out the houses of several of her neighbors as her own, and thus saved them from destruction. Arnold remained on horseback near her house nearly all day noting the battle that was raging at Fort Griswold, on the Groton side of the river, where the tall monument commemorating the event now stands. Three times were the British driven down the hill by the deadly fire from the fort. Then the ammunition of its defenders became exhausted, and they were obliged to surrender. The British officer in command of the storming party was so enraged at the desperate defense of the fort, that, as he entered it, he asked, "Who commands here?" Col. Ledyard replied, "I did, but you do now," at the same time surrendering his sword. The officer received the sword and instantly plunged it into the heart of the gallant Colonel. An American officer, standing beside his Colonel, snatched his own sword from its scabbard and in a moment the cowardly Briton lay dead beside his victim. An indiscriminate massacre of all within the fort followed, and 30 of the wounded Americans were piled into a wagon that was rolled down a steep hillside to the bottom, where it was dashed in pieces against a tree. Then hurried preparations were made to evacuate their position by the British, Arnold having learned of the expected arrival of Capt. Hinman.

Mrs. Hinman, having witnessed these outrages from her housetop, became so incensed against the traitor that she hurriedly descended from the roof, took a musket from a closet where it had been left the day before by an American soldier, and leveled it at Arnold as he sat on his horse in front of the house. Taking a long, steady aim, she pulled the trigger, but the piece missed fire. Hearing the snap of the lock, Arnold turned and asked her what that noise was. With great presence of mind she had dropped the gun, so that he did not see it, and she answered that it was the breaking of a chair.

This incident formed the subject of a painting by Huntington, the artist, whose wife is a grand-niece of Mrs. Hinman. This painting is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Day, of Bergen Point, N. J. In it Mrs. Hinman is represented as leveling a musket at Arnold from a window of her house, and the burning town is seen in the background. The remains of both Capt. and Mrs. Hinman now lie in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at New-London, where their monument is one of the finest to be seen.

AN ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

AN UNKNOWN MAN TRIES TO STEAL MRS. HARTMAN'S $500, AND FAILS.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday afternoon by an unknown thief to rob Mrs. Anna Hartman, wife of Emil Hartman, proprietor of a manufactory at No. 586 Washington-street, of a sachel containing $500 in greenbacks and silver coin. The Hartmans live at No. 75 Congress-street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Hartman comes to this City every Saturday to draw the money needed to pay the hands in her husband's works and carry it from the bank to the works. She left her home at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and went to the Eleventh Ward Bank, in Avenue D, where Mr. Hartman's accounts are kept. As she went into the bank she noticed several men lounging about the doorway, but paid no attention to them. Mrs. Hartman went to the Paying Teller's desk and drew $500, which she placed in a small hand-sachel. As she did so one of the men who had been standing about the door entered the bank, and, after looking about ostensibly in search of some one, went out. Mrs. Hartman remained at the bank until 1 o'clock, when she walked to Avenue C and Tenth-street, and there got on board a Houston-street cross-town car. A man boarded the car at the same time. Mrs. Hartman rode to Washington-street, where she alighted and walked to Clarkson-street. While crossing the street at this point a man suddenly stepped in front of Mrs. Hartman and seized the sachel by the handle. The frightened woman held on to it with both hands and screamed loudly for help. The thief attempted to wrench the sachel from her grasp, but was unsuccessful, and as the passers-by were coming to her aid he let go and took to his heels. He ran down Washington to Houston-street, and turned into the latter street. Several men pursued the thief and were close upon him when he darted into the doorway of a tenement-house, ran to the rear yard, and climbing over the fence made good his escape. After all was over a policeman appeared and escorted Mrs. Hartman to her husband's establishment, where she fainted from excitement. When she recovered she went to the Charles-Street Police Station and described the man who endeavored to rob her as about 23 years of age, dressed in a fashionable suit of grey clothes, and wearing a slouch hat.

THE PASSAIC COUNTY GRAND JURY.

INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST THE MORRIS CANAL COMPANY AND A PATERSON JUSTICE.

The Passaic County (N. J.) Grand Jury has substantially completed its labors at the present term of court, and although it has not reported all the bills agreed upon, its principal work seems to be pretty well understood. Among the bills agreed upon is one indicting the Morris Canal Company for failing to keep in proper repair a bridge across the canal at Browertown, on a private or farm road, where the company, it is claimed, is required to keep a suitable bridge. The company's employes claim that a public road was laid across the bridge some years ago, whereby the bridge became a public charge. The Grand Jury were not satisfied that such was the fact, and hence this indictment. It is not impossible that the company may be indicted for the bad condition of other bridges in the county, which are equally inaccessible and dilapidated. Another important indictment is understood to be against a prominent Paterson Justice of the Peace, who has figured frequently in the courts of late in an unenviable light. The charge is embezzlement. Under what is known as the Disorderly act, the Justices may summarily try and fine persons for using abusive language in public places, and the fines are required to be paid over monthly to the County Collector. It is a notorious fact that the Justices have collected considerable sums under this act, but few of them have ever made any returns. This Justice is probably not the only one who will be overhauled for similar delinquencies.

Arthur H. Greenwood, who has been prosecuting 20 or 30 liquor-dealers at Passaic for selling illegally, he being entitled, under a city ordinance, to a reward of $50 for each conviction, was indicted for conspiracy with certain of his assistants to persuade Harry Leive, one of the liquor-dealers, to sell liquor on Sunday. He was arraigned in court yesterday, and held to bail for trial.

There was not the slightest foundation for the rumor that several of the chosen Freeholders had been indicted. No complaint was made against them. The reputation of the Passaic County Board is exceptionally good for honest, prudent, and economical management.

THICK-HEADED JERSEY POLICEMEN.

The Jersey City Police have given the public another illustration of their aptness at doing the right thing the wrong way. The city ordinance requires the occupants of houses to clear the snow from the walks and one foot beyond. The order was given and complied with in most cases, but on the streets through which the horse-cars run the railroad employes shoveled it back, covering the gutter. Again the occupants were notified to clear the gutters, and did so, and again the railroad men shoveled it back. Now the same parties have been notified to clear their gutters a third time, and naturally they object. The proper way would be to notify the company not to refill the gutters; but the proper way of doing a thing never occurs to the average Jersey City policeman until all other methods have been exhausted.

FUNERAL OF DR. W. T. NEALIS.

The funeral of Dr. W. T. Nealis, Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, took place yesterday forenoon from the Church of the Holy Innocents. Dr. Nealis served during the late war as Surgeon of the Irish Legion, and won for himself the title of "The Fighting Doctor." He was afterward Surgeon at the Tombs. The funeral was attended by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Veteran Corps, the Xavier Union, the Xavier Alumni Sodality, and a large number of the Doctor's friends and comrades. A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated at the church by Rev. Father Doherty, assisted by Fathers Donnelly and Fitzharris as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The body was taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 906.

The Holland, from Glasgow, brought 24 immigrants yesterday, and the State of Nevada, from Glasgow, 14.

Mr. Roger M. Sherman, ex-Assistant United States Attorney, has purchased the sloop-yacht Intrepid, formerly owned in the New-York Yacht Club.

The Department of Public Works received last week the sum of $10,193 07 for Croton rents. During the same period the Mayor's Marshal granted 165 licenses, and collected $421 75.

The outgoing European steam-ships yesterday carried 44,026 letters and 71 bags of newspapers. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps at the New-York Post Office during the week ending yesterday were $57,700.

The annual benefit of the French Benevolent Society occurs at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next. The French opera "Haidée" will be given in French, for the first time in this City, by the New-Orleans French Opera Troupe.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 632 deaths, 558 births, and 145 marriages, showing an increase of 63 deaths and 8 births, and a decrease of 18 marriages as compared with the previous week.

Henry Lampke, of No. 389 Bleecker-street, was run over at Sixteenth-street and Ninth-avenue by engine No. 1 of the New-York Elevated Railroad, yesterday, and was so terribly injured that he died while being conveyed to Roosevelt Hospital.

An order discontinuing the suit of Lawrence S. Curry against Police Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was entered yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The suit was for damages alleged to have been suffered by Curry, who was ejected from Gilmore's Garden by Williams.

The Advisory Committee on the subject of purchasing a new building, recently appointed by the Produce Exchange, have approved the report of the sub-committee advising certain methods of procedure, the substance of which has been already published. These will be submitted to a vote of the Exchange on the 21st inst.

The Governing Committee of the Mining Exchange have resolved to waive the six months' notice agreed upon between themselves and the New-York Stock Exchange whenever the latter should deem it advisable to deal in mining stocks on their own exchange, and have voted the privilege of the Mining Exchange to members of the Stock Exchange on payment of the annual dues.

Albert F. Richards has begun a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the North German Fire Insurance Company, claiming $25,000 damages for breach of contract. He claims to have been employed for a term of five years as the manager of the New-York branch of the defendant's business, and that they have since violated the agreement by dismissing him.

BROOKLYN.

During the past year permits have been granted by the Department of Fire and Buildings for the erection of 1,748 new buildings.

Michael Kane, of No. 204 Tillary-street, quarreled with his wife last evening, while drunk, and struck her on the head with a bar of iron, inflicting a severe wound. Kane was arrested and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

Henry Gibbons, of No. 19 Flatbush-avenue, received a fracture of the skull by falling on the sidewalk last Friday evening. The splinters of bone pressing on the brain of the unfortunate man rendered him insane. He was taken to the asylum at Flatbush for treatment.

Mayor Howell yesterday placed on file vetoes of the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen under which a number of the minor offices in the gift of the Common Council were filled. With the aid of Alderman O'Reilly, who is an Independent Democrat, the Republicans will be enabled to override Mr. Howell's veto by a two-thirds vote.

A man who gave the name of Peter Smith was caught yesterday in the act of ransacking the house of Mrs. McGinnies, No. 329 Adams-street. On being taken before Justice Walsh he acknowledged his guilt, and said he resided in Norfolk-street, New-York. On searching the prisoner, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, a bunch of skeleton keys were found which would open almost any door.

Judge Pratt rendered his decision yesterday in the case of Messrs. Dady and Milne, who were jointly indicted with Commissioners Flanerty and Bennett, of the Board of City Works, for conspiracy to defraud the city out of $50,000. Mr. Milne, who is Water Purveyor, and Mr. Dady, who is Superintendent of Sewers, demurred to the indictment on the ground that it was too general. Judge Pratt overruled the demurrer. On Monday next argument will be heard in reference to the settlement of a day for the trial of the same.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. Dr. T. Ralston Smith, of Yonkers, has accepted a call from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, at Buffalo.

There was no special term of the Supreme Court held at White Plains yesterday, Judge Dykman having buried his only daughter on Wednesday.

Frederick Hendrickson, who said he was a resident of Boston, was arrested last evening on a charge of attempting to pass a bogus check for $48 on John McGoldrick, of No. 177 Washington-street. The check was drawn on the Pacific National Bank of Boston.

A slight fire, occasioned by the bursting of a kerosene-oil lamp in the still-room of the Atlantic Oil Works, corner of Smith-street and Atlantic-avenue, occurred last evening. The damage to the works was slight, but Neil McCormack, the engineer, was badly burned about the head and face.

School Commissioner George W. Smith died at his residence, in Portchester, yesterday morning of pneumonia. He was the only successful Democratic nominee in the county at last November's election, beating Caspar G. Brower, Republican, by 31 votes. The vacancy may be filled by appointment of the County Judge for this year, and by election next Fall for the remaining two years of the term.

Citizens of Tarrytown are agitating the question of erecting a new and handsome monument to commemorate the capture of the British spy, Major Andre, in place of the present monument which stands on the spot where his capture is believed to have been made, and it is proposed that the dedicatory ceremonies take place on Sept. 23, 1880, which will be the centennial anniversary of that great historic event of the American Revolution.

LONG ISLAND.

The steam-tug John Crooker was sunk in Newtown Creek on Friday night by colliding with the ice abutments at the bridge.

The new edifice of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Babylon is nearly completed, and will soon be occupied. The main building is 36 by 60, with an extension 30 by 15 feet, to be used as a vestry-room. The basement will be used for Sabbath-school purposes.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. George H. White, of Bayonne, who was reported dead at Bay Ridge, Long Island, and his wife have become reconciled, and the divorce proceedings commenced by Mrs. White have been withdrawn. Mrs. White will take her husband home as soon as he can be removed with safety.

A huge piece of rock, thrown from a blast in the Pennsylvania Railroad cut, Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, crashed through the side of a frame house on Magnolia-avenue, making a hole two feet square, passing within a few feet of a cradle in which was a sleeping child. The shock broke several windows in the house, which was seriously damaged. The railroad company promptly adjusted the damages.

In the Passaic County Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the court quashed the attachment in the case of Wilkie against Martin, recently reported in THE TIMES. Justice of the Peace Loftus issued an attachment against Martin's furniture, and had it stored on his own premises, exacting $7 50 rent for ten days' occupancy. The court decided that the attachment was illegally issued. Loftus has already been sued for the $7 50 and compelled to make restitution.

UNPRINCIPLED DRUGGISTS.

Druggists as a class are singularly conscientious in their dealings with the public, but there are a few unprincipled ones who, for the sake of gaining a small additional profit, sell cheap and impure drugs for pure, and impose upon their customers by palming off spurious and worthless imitations of well-known and superior preparations for the genuine. Such druggists are unworthy of public confidence, and should be avoided when found out. Several cases have been reported to us recently where druggists have sought to deceive their customers by offering them cheap and miserable imitations of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS, or a common porous plaster, when BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER was asked for, falsely asserting that the common article was equal in point of merit. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is the only improvement ever made on the old style of porous plasters. It contains an entirely new combination of active vegetable ingredients, to which its superiority over common porous plasters, and its remarkable pain-relieving, strengthening, and curative properties are due. We respectfully request all interested who have any doubts concerning its merits to consult reliable physicians in their own locality about it, and if convinced that it is what it is claimed to be, to observe the following simple precaution in buying: See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled, and that each plaster has the word CAPCINE cut through it. By so doing you can obtain the genuine of any druggist. The proprietors of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER were awarded the highest and only medals given for rubber plasters at both the Centennial and Paris Expositions.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Rio Grande, for Galveston.—Frederic de Billier, James Parker, Joseph Hasslocher, Edward Hobson, J. W. Downing, Asa Willis, William Kennel, Thomas N. Brechels, P. B. Holmes, F. Kile, G. Garhardt, L. Oerleh, Carl Werserick, Herman Eichershoff, C. A. Munson, H. G. O. Dunham, Capt. J. W. Genett, H. Diver, H. B. Teschemacher, L. Fuenste, H. E. Lovejoy, Edwards French.

In steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.—Joseph T. Mason, Albert Blum, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ruyter, Miguel Montes, J. Gutierrez, A. Poustaly, Julius Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Olbrich, H. Oppenheimer, Joseph Strass, Julius Caro, Joseph Baer, William Wentzel, Berthold Friedberger.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, for Fernandina.—L. Ballard, Mr. Ford, Mrs. Ford and child, A. M. Burbank, Orland Knupp, J. Brooks, Miss Bourne, Mrs. Bartlett, Samuel Drumgold, J. Wilmot Jarvis, D. M. Babcock, R. A. Reed, A. Baltimore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Gate City, from Savannah.—Miss A. Evans, A. Woodberry, W. Lohse, J. Price, A. H. McGregor, George Knox, J. Dixon, J. Whittemore, A. Goessing.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets.....5:02 | Moon rises...8:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:19 P. M. | Gov. Island...6:08 P. M. | Hell Gate....6:30 P. M.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

JAN. 18.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 3-10 seconds fast.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Kelly, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; City of Savannah, Mallory, Savannah, George Yonge; Algiers, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, Rogers & Morgan; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Watkins, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Circassia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Victoria, (Br.,) Young, London, Henderson Bros.; Rio Grande, Bolger, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Rhein, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen, via Southampton, Alrich & Co.; Ashland, Hunter, Fernandina, William P. Clyde & Co.; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Glamorgan, (Br.,) Buck, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Volmer, (Dan.,) Hansen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Severn, (Br.,) Fawcus, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Dunagre, (Br.,) Hatfield, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Lada, (Aust.,) Medorich, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Jenny, (Ger.,) Grite, Newark, N. J., for Bremen, Theodore Ruger; Fairy, (Br.,) Johnson, Gloucester, J. S. Tucker & Co.; Eilisif, (Norw.,) Hauge, Bordeaux, Bonham & Boyesen; Noah, (Norw.,) Geraldsen, Caen, Bonham & Boyesen; Ruth, (Br.,) Geylard, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken; Thames, (Br.,) Williams, Wellington and Littleton, N. Z., Askell, Tafts & Co.; Parcoa, (Br.,) Caddell, Bristol, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Madre Carrestel, (Ital.,) Mortola, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, St. Pierre, Daniel Trowbridge; Leader, (Br.,) Partridge, Bahia, George F. Bulley; Nellie, Walsh, Christiansted, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.

Schrs. Ella Clifton, (Br.,) Ray, St. John, N. F., Scammell Bros.; Jennie Beasley, Libbey, Arroyo, P. R., R. P. Buck & Co.; Hannah E. Brown, Beckett, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mary A. Harmon, Wolfe, Cienfuegos, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Washington, Jordan, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Abbie H. Brown, Dowling, Monte Christo, Isaac R. Staples.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Jan. 4, via Queenstown Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Franckyln.

Steam-ship Herder, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg Jan. 1, via Havre 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Gate City, Daggett, Savannah Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Heeley, London Dec. 29, and the Downs 31st, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Otto and Antonie, (Norw.,) Gundersen, London 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, London Nov. 14, via Portland 18, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Omba, (of London,) Hall, Cuba 138 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Ship Wellington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Irvine, London Nov. 1, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Florida, (of Richmond,) Sparks, Bremer Haven 66 ds., with empty barrels and salt to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Orono, (Aust.,) Stark, St. Nazaire 57 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Decken, (Swed.,) Carlsen, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to C. G. Remsay—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Edward D. Jewett, (of St. John, N. B.,) Malngry, Bordeaux 57 ds., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Bark Adan, (Ital.,) Bergamino, London 63 ds., in ballast to Dasceri, Strachle & Co.

Bark Camilla, (Ger.,) Beckmann, London 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rajla, (Norw.,) Loresn, Havre 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Robert Godfrey, (of St. John, N. B.,) Travis, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Grad Zagreb, (Aust.,) Sovich, Cork 63 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Oreste, (Ital.,) Messa, Smyrna Sept. 7, with licorice-root to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Henry A. Litchfield, (of Camden,) Drummond, Manilla 162 ds., with sugar and hemp to order—vessel to John J. Ingraham.

Bark Verity, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, Hull 65 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark John M. Clerk, (of Camden, Me.,) Conant, Sourabaya, via Batavia 96 ds., with sugar, &c., to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Bark Folkvang, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, La Rochelle 43 ds., in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlin & Co.

Bark Noah, (Norw.,) Nielsen, St. Nazaire 65 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Athlete, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Havre, via Tybee, 42 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Samos, (of Boston,) Henrahan, Trieste 72 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Lorna Doon, (of Dundee,) Lyell, Manila, via Iloilo, 160 ds., with sugar to Ira Bursley—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Bjorvicken, (Norw.,) Hernes, Bordeaux 56 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ferreri, (Ital.,) Esposito, Leghorn 73 ds., with mdse. to James Henry.

Bark President Dase, (Norw.,) Albrechtsen, Bordeaux 53 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Ulrika, (Swed.,) Jensen, Bilboa 55 ds., with iron ore to order—vessel to master.

Bark Joseph Hickman, (of Dorchester, N. B.,) Richardson, Antwerp Dec. 2 via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Carl August, (Ger.,) Saewards, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Chapman, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Barcelona 70 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Coryphene, Grun, Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Amistood, (Span.,) Cassadore, Cienfuegos 20 ds., in ballast to G. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Mary Bartlett, Smith, Pensacola 17 ds., with lumber to New-Haven Saw Mill Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig H. H. Bishop, (of Portland,) Hackett, Sagua 19 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig Tartar, (of Salcombe,) Rule, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to Pupke & Reid—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig T. Towner, (of New-Haven,) Perkins, St. Croix 23 ds., with molasses and rum to W. G. Phipps.

Brig S. W. Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Lippincott, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) Drew, Castellamare 77 ds., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Triton, (Norw.,) Ofstie, Pernambuco 33 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Starlight, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Barbadoes 22 ds., in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Framah, (Swed.,) Eckman, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Rothesay, (Br.,) Munroe, Havana 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Scammell Bros.

Brig Johnny Smith, (Br.,) Thompson, Dunkirk 60 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.; clear; at City Island, same.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Victoria, for London; England, and City of Brussels, for Liverpool; Alps, for Port-au-Prince, &c.; Circassia, for Glasgow; Algiers and Hudson, for New-Orleans; Rio Grande, for Galveston; City of Savannah, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Assyria, for Bristol; America, for Barbadoes; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Eliza Everett, (Br.,) Dunkerton, from Dublin, which was anchored below, came up to the City the 18th.

SPOKEN.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Heeley, Jan. 13, lat. 43 20, lon. 49 40, ship Tecumseh, (of Boston,) hence for London.

Ship Tabor, Seaton, from Antwerp Nov. 28, by pilot-boat No. 20, Jan. 16, and ordered to Philadelphia.

Bark Joseph Hickman, Richardson, off Hatteras, bark Jason, (Norw.,) with loss of rudder.

Bark Varity, Corning, from Hull, Dec. 26, lat. 35 40, lon. 63 50, schr. Grace Davis, from Pernambuco for New-York, dismasted and short of provisions; supplied her.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sld. 12th inst., Nellie, from Messina to New-York; Byfoged; Christenson; 14th inst., Henry Knight; Francesca, both for New-York; 16th inst., Galatea, Capt. Pillsbury, for Savannah; W. I. Whiting; Osanna; 17th inst., Barden; Maria D.; Braga, Capt. Hansen; Tsernagora; Carlotta, latter for New-York; 18th inst., Marquis of Worcester; Sarah Chambers; Romsdal. Arr. 31st ult., Nuova Chiarina; 14th inst., Mathilde Kranz; Argonaut; Hjemmet; Jerbuen; Knut Alfsson; 15th inst., Baltic, Capt. Brinton, Elinor; Arracia, Capt. Bunje; Fides; Nellie T. Guest; 16th inst., Wladimir; Daggry; M. A. McNeil; Mary Lowertson; Libertas; Lovespring; Sudremo; Virgo; Temple Bar; Malvina Schutt; 17th inst., G. H. Gordon; Lara; Minnie Carmichael; Albuera, the latter had cargo damaged by sea; Shakespeare, Capt. Loose; at Liverpool, Storjohan; Druga Dubrovacki; Salome; Therese; 18th inst., Aretas.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—The British steam-ships Aristocrat, Capt. Grewes, from New-Orleans Dec. 25, and Laplace, Capt. Schofield, from New-York Dec. 31, have arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Murphy, from New-York Jan. 9 for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The White Star Line steam-ship Britannic sld. from here for New-York at 11 o'clock this morning, having been detained by a fog.

HAVRE, Jan. 18.—The General Transatlantic Line steam-ship France sld. from here at 8 o'clock this evening for New-York.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 18.—The steam-ship Maas, Capt. Taat, left here, via Plymouth, for New-York to-day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The official examination and report on baking powders, by the Brooklyn Health Board, shows the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be free from alum or any other injurious substance.

It is a pure grape cream of tartar powder, always uniform and full strength.

It costs a trifle more per pound, but is cheaper in the end, as it goes further, and saves health.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

After a long struggle with Catarrh your RADICAL CURE conquered. Rev. D. S. MONROE, Lewisburg, Penn.

I have recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them. WM. BOWEN, No. 225 Pine-st., St. Louis.

We have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for several years, and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have yet to learn of the first complaint. S. D. BALDWIN & CO., Washington, Ind.

No sooner did I begin to use it than my symptoms changed. It cleared my throat, it cleared my head, it cleared my mind. It operated on my system in a way that nothing ever before given me by doctors had done. SAMUEL SPINNEY, Meadow Vale, N. S.

The cure effected in my case by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE was so remarkable that it seemed to those who had suffered without relief from any of the usual remedies that it could not be true. I therefore made affidavit to it before Seth J. Thomas, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Boston. GEORGE F. DINSMORE, Druggist, Boston.

One of the best remedies for Catarrh, nay, the best remedy we have found in a lifetime of suffering, is SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. It is not unpleasant to take through the nostrils, and there comes with each bottle a small glass tube for use in inhalation. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly that, taken each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory organs.—Rev. J. H. Wiggin, in Dorchester (Mass.) Beacon.

Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, $1. Sold by all druggists.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Electricity with Healing Balsams the Curative Marvel of the Age.

They are instantly soothing, healing, and strengthening. They begin their wonderful curative action the moment they are applied. In the Annihilation of Pain and Inflammation, in the Vitalization of Weak, Paralyzed, and Painful Nervous Parts and Organs, in the Curing of Chronic Weaknesses and Inflammatory Ailments and Diseases, in the Absorption of Poisons from the Blood through the Pores, and the Prevention of Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints, Malarial and Contagious Diseases they are wonderful. Compared with them in instantaneous and positive curative action, the ordinary porous or perforated plasters, the voltaic bands and appliances, liver belts, and other costly contrivances sink into utter insignificance.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All the virtues of Electricity and Healing Balsams and Gums are to be found in COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. Be sure to get them. Sold by all druggists.

RICHARD MEARES & CO.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARGAINS, WHICH WILL BE OFFERED MONDAY MORNING:

150 DOZEN LADIES' 3-BUTTON FINE QUALITY FRENCH OPERA KIDS AT 97c.; USUAL PRICE, $1 37.

200 DOZEN 2-BUTTON KIDS, 50c.; MARKED DOWN FROM 85c.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF OUR SPRING EMBROIDERIES HAS JUST BEEN OPENED, WITH PRICES RANGING FROM

2c.

TO 75c. PER YARD, AND ARE CERTAINLY FAR AHEAD OF ANYTHING EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET. INTENDING PURCHASERS WILL DO WELL TO GIVE US AN EARLY CALL.

175 DOZEN LADIES' FINE INGRAIN BALBRIGGAN HOSE IN CARDINAL, NAVY, AND SEAL-BROWN AT

50c.

PER PAIR. THESE GOODS WOULD BE A DECIDED BARGAIN AT 75c.

200 DOZEN OF THE FINEST QUALITY GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE, in an immense variety of style, will be offered at 50c. per pair. The usual prices of this lot have been from 85c. to $1 50, and none of them have ever been offered for less than 75c. per pair. As this lot cannot last more than a few days, it will be necessary to call as early in the week as possible.

10 CASES OF THE BEST QUALITY SPRAGUE'S CALICOES at 4c.

1,500 PAIRS OF WOOL BLANKETS, slightly soiled, at half price.

2 CASES OF FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, largest size, $1 98; usual price, $2 88.

RICHARD MEARES & CO.

Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

REMOVAL.

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO., 731 Broadway, will remove about Feb. 1, 1879, to 19 Union-square. During January will sell their stock of CHINA, GLASS, FAIENCES, &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Gilman Collamore & Co., 731 BROADWAY.

MATHUSHEK.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

Wonderful Equalizing Scale PIANOS

A COMPLETE TRIUMPH, ATTAINING MARVELOUS POWER, MATCHLESS PURE TONE, PERFECT DURABILITY.

Including our Unequaled Upright Styles.

THE ONLY DURABLE UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Inspection Invited. Prices low. Terms easy.

MATHUSHEK PIANO MANUFACTURING CO. NO. 20 EAST 14TH-ST.

Illustrated Pamphlets mailed free.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

Great Clearing Sale of GLOVES, HOSIERY, MERINO AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WE WILL CLOSE OUT THIS WEEK, REGARDLESS OF COST, OUR STOCKS OF THE ABOVE GOODS.

LADIES, BY CALLING EARLY, WILL BE SURE TO OBTAIN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, AS THIS SALE IS WITHOUT RESERVE.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO., Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., UNION-SQUARE.

SPRING STYLES IN PRINTED BORDERED PERCALES, Paris Printed Cambrics, CHINTZ COLORED SATINES, FIGURED COTELINES, AND MOMIE CLOTHS, FOR DRESSES.

ALSO, Cheviot and Percale Shirtings, &c., Will be offered on MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, cor. 19th-st.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

LADIES' SILK HOSE, $1 19 PER PAIR.

IN OUR ZEPHYR WORSTED DEPARTMENT WE LEAD IN PRICE AND QUANTITY, OUR OUNCE BEING A FULL OUNCE OF 40 SKEINS, INSTEAD OF HALF AN OUNCE OF 20 SKEINS.

OUR HOUSE-FURNISHING AND CHINA DEPARTMENTS PRESENT UNEQUALED ATTRACTIONS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO THE HOUSEKEEPER'S WANTS. GREAT REDUCTION IN DECORATED CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

WE DISPLAY A VERY LARGE LINE OF TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS, ADAPTED TO EVERY REQUIREMENT, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

Office, No. 179 Broadway,

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

Invested in United States Registered Bonds.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1879:

ASSETS.

United States Bonds	$1,584,430 00
Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds	33,000 00
Rhode Island State 6 per cent. Bonds	54,000 00
Rochester City Water Loan Bonds, 7 per cent.	44,000 00
Buffalo City Loan Bonds, 7 per cent.	27,000 00
Yonkers City Bonds, 7 per cent.	23,000 00
Central Pacific 1st Mortgage Railway Bonds	63,000 00
Union Pacific 1st Mortgage Railway Bonds	63,000 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 6 per cent. Railway Bonds	33,000 00
New-York Central R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds	52,000 00
Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York R. R. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	20,000 00
New-York and Harlem R. R. Stock	70,000 00
Loans on Call, (Secured by U. S. Bonds, $148,380)	122,800 00
Agency Cash in course of transmission	76,973 07
Premiums due on Policies, New-York Office	18,243 91
Cash in Banks	143,275 89
Cash in Office	2,002 86
TOTAL ASSETS	$2,471,780 73
Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Losses in process of adjustment	76,536 98
Reserve for Reinsurance	560,840 81
Commissions, &c.	19,354 39
NET SURPLUS	815,048 54
	$2,471,780 73

EMIL OELBERMANN, President.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Sec'y. JOHN W. MURRAY, Vice-Pres't.

Branch Offices, Corner 14th-st. and 4th-av. and 27 Pearl-st.

HERRING'S SAFES IN THE GREAT FIRE AT THE CORNER OF Broadway & Grand-st

HOWARD, SANGER & CO. saved their books and valuable papers in HERRING'S SAFES. These Safes may be seen at our sales-rooms.

NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO

This firm sent us the following gratifying letter:

Nos. 61 and 63 Wooster-st., New-York, Jan. 18, 1879.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN: Our large Safe, purchased of you in 1867, has just been removed from the ruins of the building Nos. 462 and 466 Broadway, and on being opened we find its contents, consisting of all our valuable books and papers, in perfect order.

Considering the extent and fury of the fire to which the Safe was subjected we deem it due to you to make this acknowledgment of our implicit confidence in your Safes. Yours, very truly, NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO.

Statements by the owners of all the HERRING'S SAFES that were subjected to the Broadway fire and the

Fire in Worth-st

will be published in full after the Safes have been removed and opened.

HERRING & CO., NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LA CAISSE GENERALE DES ASSURANCES AGRICOLES ET DES ASSURANCES CONTRE L'INCENDIE, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1879.

ASSETS.

United States Bonds (market value)	$350,000
Cash in hands of U. S. Trustees	38,000
Agency Balances, net	60,000
	$448,000

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses	$32,000
Reinsurance Reserve	158,000
Net Surplus	258,000
	$448,000

UNITED STATES TRUSTEES IN N. Y.: LOUIS DE COMEAU, Esq., of De Rham & Co. CHARLES COUDERT, Jr., Esq., of Coudert Bros. CHAS. RENAULD, Esq., of Renauld, Francois & Co.

The entire losses of this Company since January 1st, including the losses at Charleston, Broadway and Grand-street, and the fire at Worth-street last night, after deducting the reinsurance, cannot exceed $65,000.

JULIEN LE CESNE, Resident Secretary.

T. J. TEMPLE, Manager Middle States, Western Union Building.

New-York, January 18, 1879.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure. The very best that can be produced at any price. SIX for $9. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS, the very best that can be produced at any price, SIX for $6. Easily finished by any little girl.

KEEP'S GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, the very best PATENT PROTECTED RIBS, 50 PER CENT. STRONGER than any other Umbrella made. $1 EACH.

KEEP'S KID GLOVES FOR GENTS, the very best. 1-BUTTON, PLAIN OR EMBROIDERED, $1 15. 2-BUTTON, PLAIN OR EMBROIDERED, $1 25.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR, in all Styles. HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, TIES, &c. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS MAILED FREE.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STORES: No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No. 332 Sixth-av., New-York. And New Store, No. 637 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF Furniture, Upholstery Goods, Paper Hangings, Lace Curtains, &c., Previous to Removal to 29 UNION-SQUARE.

B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS, 657, 659 BROADWAY.

THE WEEKLY TIMES WILL BE SENT FOR ONE YEAR, POSTAGE PAID, TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS, FOR ONE DOLLAR.